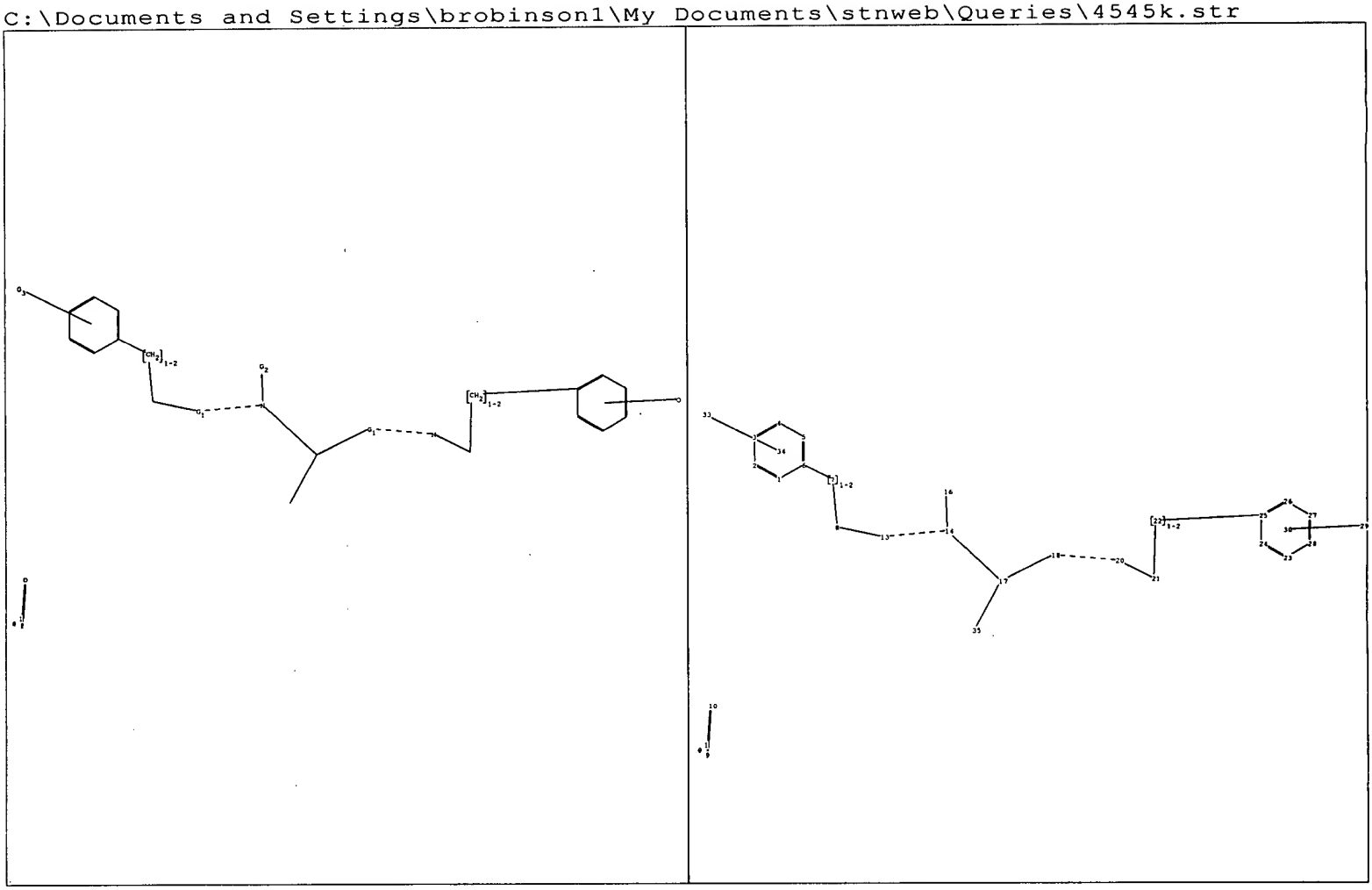
C:\Documents and Settings\brobinson1\My Documents\stnweb\Queries\4545k.str



chain nodes :
7 8 9 10 13 14 16 18 20 21 22 29 33
ring nodes :
1 2 3 4 5 6 23 24 25 26 27 28
ring/chain nodes :
17 35
chain bonds :
6-7 7-8 8-13 9-10 13-14 14-16 14-17 17-18 18-20 20-21 21-22
22-25
ring/chain bonds :
17-35
ring bonds :
1-2 1-6 2-3 3-4 4-5 5-6 23-24 23-28 24-25 25-26 26-27 27-28
exact/norm bonds :
8-13 9-10 13-14 14-16 14-17 17-18 17-35 18-20 20-21
exact bonds :
6-7 7-8 21-22 22-25
normalized bonds :
1-2 1-6 2-3 3-4 4-5 5-6 23-24 23-28 24-25 25-26 26-27 27-28
isolated ring systems :
containing 1 : 23 :

G1:CH2,[*1]

G2:H,CH3,Et

G3:X,CF3,CCl3,CBr3,CN

Match level :
1:Atom 2:Atom 3:Atom 4:Atom 5:Atom 6:Atom 7:CLASS 8:CLASS 9:CLASS
10:CLASS 13:CLASS 14:CLASS 16:CLASS 17:CLASS 18:CLASS 20:CLASS
21:CLASS 22:CLASS 23:Atom 24:Atom 25:Atom 26:Atom 27:Atom 28:Atom
29:CLASS 30:Atom 33:CLASS 34:Atom 35:CLASS

09890219

```
=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:21:47 ON 11 JUN 2007)

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:21:55 ON 11 JUN 2007
L1              STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L2            1 S L1
L3          519 S L1 FULL

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:27:12 ON 11 JUN 2007
L4           94 S L3
L5            2 S L4 AND MATSUOKA, H?/AU
L6           92 S L4 NOT L5
L7            1 S L6 AND SATO, T?/AU
L8           91 S L6 NOT L7
L9            0 S L8 AND TAKAHASHI, T?/AU
L10           1 S L8 AND KIM, D?/AU
L11          90 S L8 NOT L10
L12           0 S L11 AND JUNG, K?/AU
L13           0 S L11 AND PARK, C?/AU

     FILE 'CAOLD' ENTERED AT 12:30:36 ON 11 JUN 2007

=> s 13
L14           0 L3

=>
```

Updated Search

09890219

Connecting via Winsock to STN

Welcome to STN International! Enter x:x

LOGINID:ssspta1612bxr

PASSWORD:
TERMINAL (ENTER 1, 2, 3, OR ?):2

* * * * * * * * * * Welcome to STN International * * * * * * * * * *

NEWS 1		Web Page for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS 2	JAN 08	CHEMLIST enhanced with New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
NEWS 3	JAN 16	CA/CAplus Company Name Thesaurus enhanced and reloaded
NEWS 4	JAN 16	IPC version 2007.01 thesaurus available on STN
NEWS 5	JAN 16	WPIDS/WPINDEX/WPIX enhanced with IPC 8 reclassification data
NEWS 6	JAN 22	CA/CAplus updated with revised CAS roles
NEWS 7	JAN 22	CA/CAplus enhanced with patent applications from India
NEWS 8	JAN 29	PHAR reloaded with new search and display fields
NEWS 9	JAN 29	CAS Registry Number crossover limit increased to 300,000 in multiple databases
NEWS 10	FEB 15	PATDPASPC enhanced with Drug Approval numbers
NEWS 11	FEB 15	RUSSIAPAT enhanced with pre-1994 records
NEWS 12	FEB 23	KOREAPAT enhanced with IPC 8 features and functionality
NEWS 13	FEB 26	MEDLINE reloaded with enhancements
NEWS 14	FEB 26	EMBASE enhanced with Clinical Trial Number field
NEWS 15	FEB 26	TOXCENTER enhanced with reloaded MEDLINE
NEWS 16	FEB 26	IFICDB/IFIPAT/IFIUDB reloaded with enhancements
NEWS 17	FEB 26	CAS Registry Number crossover limit increased from 10,000 to 300,000 in multiple databases
NEWS 18	MAR 15	WPIDS/WPIX enhanced with new FRAGHITSTR display format
NEWS 19	MAR 16	CASREACT coverage extended
NEWS 20	MAR 20	MARPAT now updated daily
NEWS 21	MAR 22	LWPI reloaded
NEWS 22	MAR 30	RDISCLOSURE reloaded with enhancements
NEWS 23	APR 02	JICST-EPLUS removed from database clusters and STN
NEWS 24	APR 30	GENBANK reloaded and enhanced with Genome Project ID field
NEWS 25	APR 30	CHEMCATS enhanced with 1.2 million new records
NEWS 26	APR 30	CA/CAplus enhanced with 1870-1889 U.S. patent records
NEWS 27	APR 30	INPADOC replaced by INPADOCDB on STN
NEWS 28	MAY 01	New CAS web site launched
NEWS 29	MAY 08	CA/CAplus Indian patent publication number format defined
NEWS 30	MAY 14	RDISCLOSURE on STN Easy enhanced with new search and display fields
NEWS 31	MAY 21	BIOSIS reloaded and enhanced with archival data
NEWS 32	MAY 21	TOXCENTER enhanced with BIOSIS reload
NEWS 33	MAY 21	CA/CAplus enhanced with additional kind codes for German patents
NEWS 34	MAY 22	CA/CAplus enhanced with IPC reclassification in Japanese patents

NEWS EXPRESS NOVEMBER 10 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.01c, CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 25 SEPTEMBER 2006.

Updated Search

09890219

```
 NEWS HOURS     STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
 NEWS LOGIN     Welcome Banner and News Items
 NEWS IPC8      For general information regarding STN implementation of IPC 8

Enter NEWS followed by the item number or name to see news on that
specific topic.

  All use of STN is subject to the provisions of the STN Customer
  agreement.  Please note that this agreement limits use to scientific
  research.  Use for software development or design or implementation
  of commercial gateways or other similar uses is prohibited and may
  result in loss of user privileges and other penalties.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * STN  Columbus  * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:21:47 ON 11 JUN 2007

=> file reg
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                  SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                       0.21       0.21

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:21:55 ON 11 JUN 2007
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
COPYRIGHT (C) 2007 American Chemical Society (ACS)

Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file
provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES:   10 JUN 2007  HIGHEST RN 936909-28-3
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES:  10 JUN 2007  HIGHEST RN 936909-28-3

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH December 2, 2006

  Please note that search-term pricing does apply when
  conducting SmartSELECT searches.

REGISTRY includes numerically searchable data for experimental and
predicted properties as well as tags indicating availability of
experimental property data in the original document.  For information
on property searching in REGISTRY, refer to:

http://www.cas.org/support/stngen/stndoc/properties.html

=>
Uploading C:\Documents and Settings\brobinson1\My Documents\stnweb\Queries\4545k.str

L1      STRUCTURE UPLOADED

=>  d l1
L1 HAS NO ANSWERS
L1              STR

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY -  AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *
```

Updated Search

09890219

Structure attributes must be viewed using STN Express query preparation.

```
=> s l1
SAMPLE SEARCH INITIATED 12:26:52 FILE 'REGISTRY'
SAMPLE SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED -    35506 TO ITERATE

  5.6% PROCESSED     2000 ITERATIONS                                 1 ANSWERS
INCOMPLETE SEARCH (SYSTEM LIMIT EXCEEDED)
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.01

FULL FILE PROJECTIONS:  ONLINE  **COMPLETE**
                        BATCH   **COMPLETE**
PROJECTED ITERATIONS:       698859 TO   721381
PROJECTED ANSWERS:             103 TO      607

L2            1 SEA SSS SAM L1

=> s l1 full
THE ESTIMATED SEARCH COST FOR FILE 'REGISTRY' IS 171.65 U.S. DOLLARS
DO YOU WANT TO CONTINUE WITH THIS REQUEST? (Y)/N or END:y
FULL SEARCH INITIATED 12:26:57 FILE 'REGISTRY'
FULL SCREEN SEARCH COMPLETED -   710231 TO ITERATE

100.0% PROCESSED   710231 ITERATIONS                             519 ANSWERS
SEARCH TIME: 00.00.10

L3          519 SEA SSS FUL L1

=> file hcaplus
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                          SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                 ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                              175.70     175.91

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:27:12 ON 11 JUN 2007
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
COPYRIGHT (C) 2007 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)
```



```
FILE COVERS 1907 - 11 Jun 2007  VOL 146 ISS 25
FILE LAST UPDATED: 10 Jun 2007  (20070610/ED)

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

 This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
 substance identification.

=> s l3
```

Updated Search

09890219

L4 94 L3

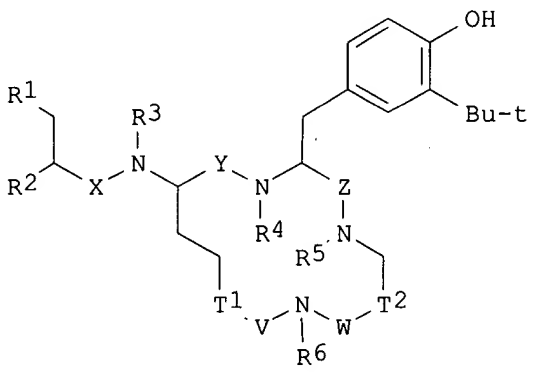
=> s l4 and matsuoka, h?/au
2553 MATSUOKA, H?/AU
L5 2 L4 AND MATSUOKA, H?/AU

=> d l5, ibib abs hitstr, 1-2

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 2 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:157810 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:217049
TITLE: Preparation of cyclic peptide derivatives as motilin receptor antagonists
INVENTOR(S): Matsuoka, Hiroharu; Sato, Tsutomu
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Chugai Seiyaku Kabushiki Kaisha, Japan
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 89 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002016404	A1	20020228	WO 2001-JP7213	20010823
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2001080120	A5	20020304	AU 2001-80120	20010823
EP 1312612	A1	20030521	EP 2001-958426	20010823
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
US 2003191053	A1	20031009	US 2003-362574	20030224
US 7018981	B2	20060328		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2000-253950 A	20000824
			WO 2001-JP7213 W	20010823
OTHER SOURCE(S):	MARPAT 136:217049			

GI



I

Updated Search

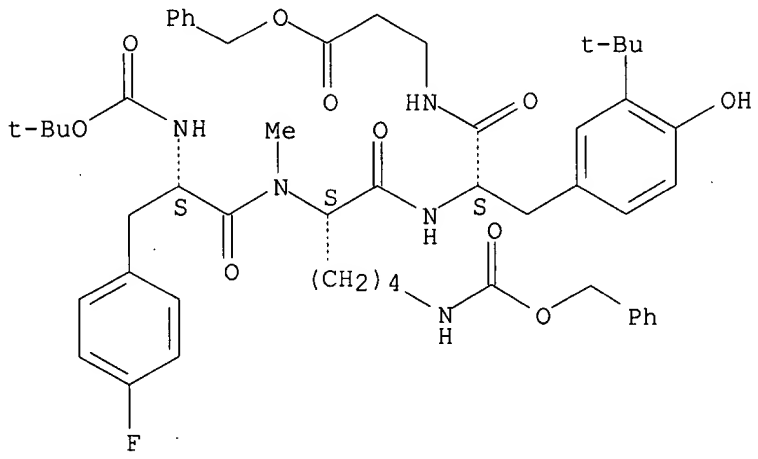
AB The title compds. I [T1 = (CH2)m; T2 = (CH2)n; R1 represents optionally substituted Ph, etc.; R2 represents amino, etc.; R3 to R6 each represents hydrogen, Me, etc.; V, W, X,Y, Z represent carbonyl or methylene; m is an integer of 0 to 2; and n is an integer of 0 to 3] are prepared In an in vitro test for motilin receptor antagonism, (2S-(2S,12S))-2-amino-N-(2-(3-tert-butyl-4-hydroxylphenylmethyl)-1,4,8-triaza-3,7,13-trioxocyclotridecan-12-yl)-3-(4-fluorophenyl)-N-methylpropionamide showed IC50 of 0.52 nM.

IT 401896-13-7P 401896-15-9P 401896-22-8P
401896-25-1P 401896-29-5P 401896-32-0P
401896-37-5P 401896-39-7P 401896-43-3P
401896-45-5P 401896-50-2P 401896-52-4P
401896-63-7P 401896-64-8P 401896-65-9P
401896-70-6P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of cyclic peptide derivs. as motilin receptor antagonists)

RN 401896-13-7 HCAPLUS

CN β-Alanine, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N2-methyl-N6-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]-L-lysyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-L-tyrosyl-, phenylmethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

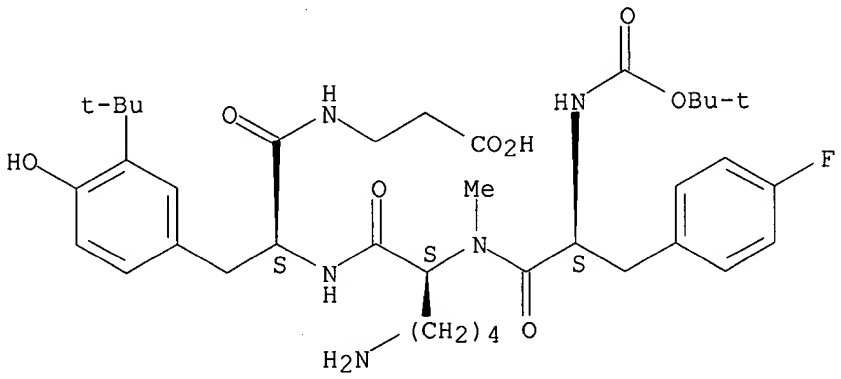
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 401896-15-9 HCAPLUS

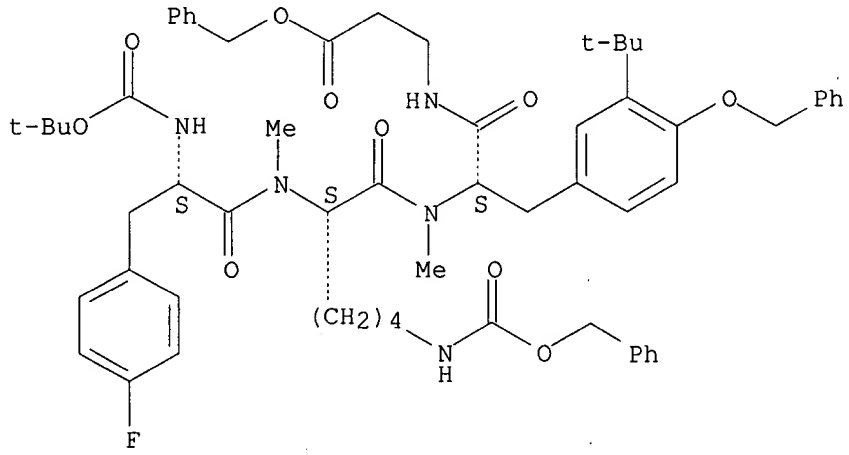
CN β-Alanine, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N2-methyl-L-lysyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-L-tyrosyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 401896-22-8 HCAPLUS
CN β-Alanine, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N2-methyl-N6-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]-L-lysyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N-methyl-O-(phenylmethyl)-L-tyrosyl-, phenylmethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

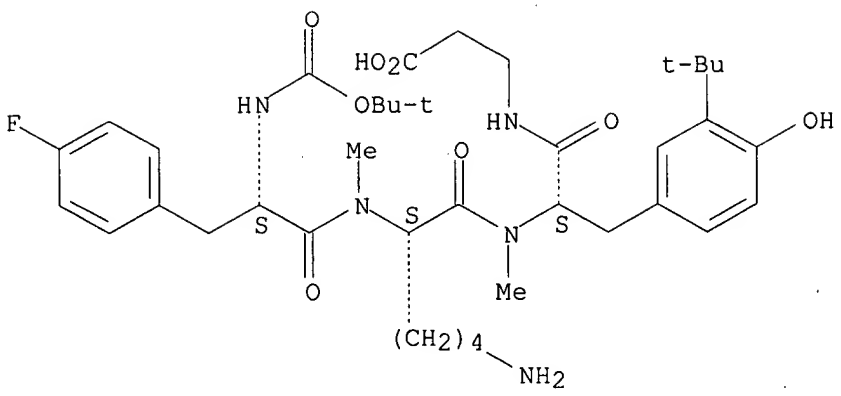
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 401896-25-1 HCAPLUS
CN β-Alanine, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N2-methyl-L-lysyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N-methyl-L-tyrosyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

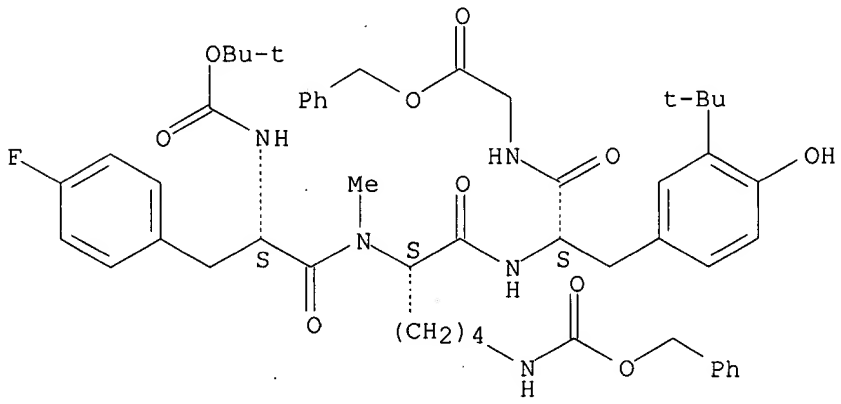
Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search



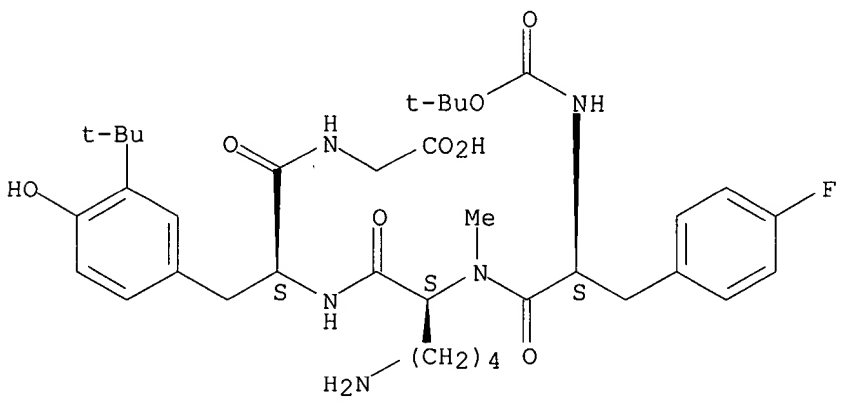
RN 401896-29-5 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N2-methyl-N6-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]-L-lysyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-L-tyrosyl-, phenylmethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 401896-32-0 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N2-methyl-L-lysyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-L-tyrosyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

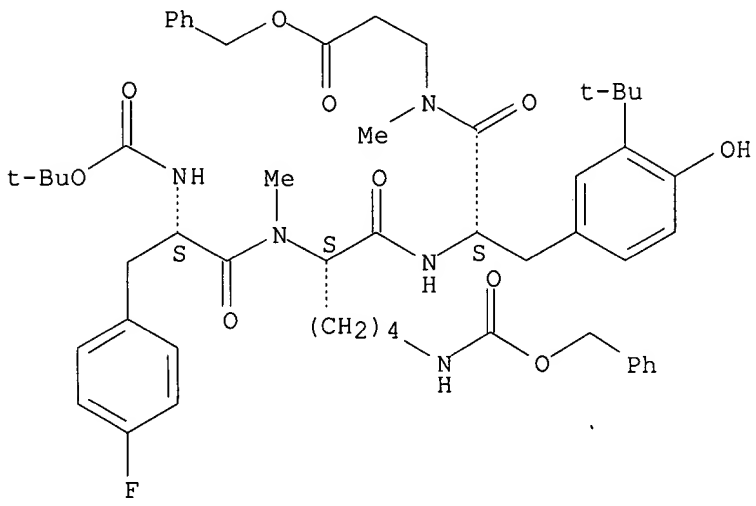


Updated Search

09890219

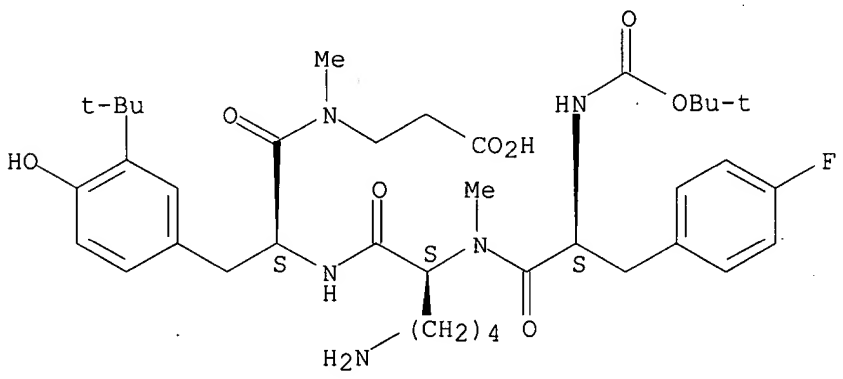
RN 401896-37-5 HCAPLUS
CN β-Alanine, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N2-methyl-N6-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]-L-lysyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-L-tyrosyl-N-methyl-, phenylmethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 401896-39-7 HCAPLUS
CN β-Alanine, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N2-methyl-L-lysyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-L-tyrosyl-N-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

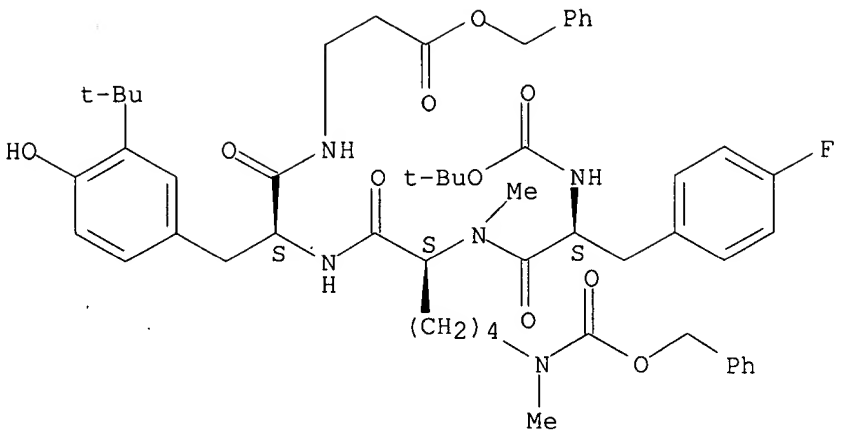
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 401896-43-3 HCAPLUS
CN β-Alanine, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N2,N6-dimethyl-N6-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]-L-lysyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-L-tyrosyl-, phenylmethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

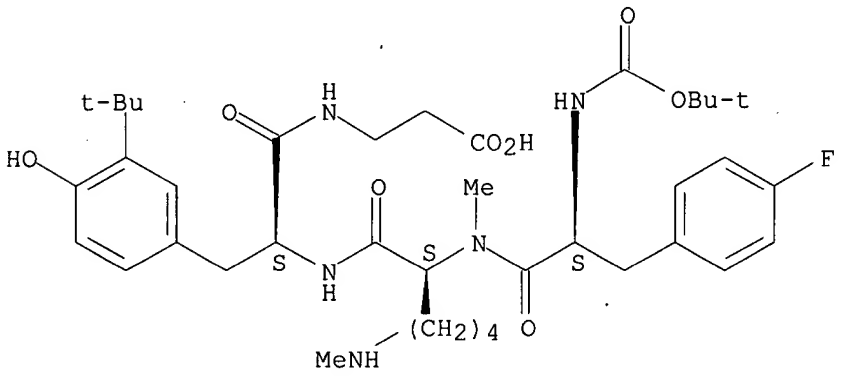
Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search



RN 401896-45-5 HCAPLUS
CN β-Alanine, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N2,N6-dimethyl-L-lysyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-L-tyrosyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

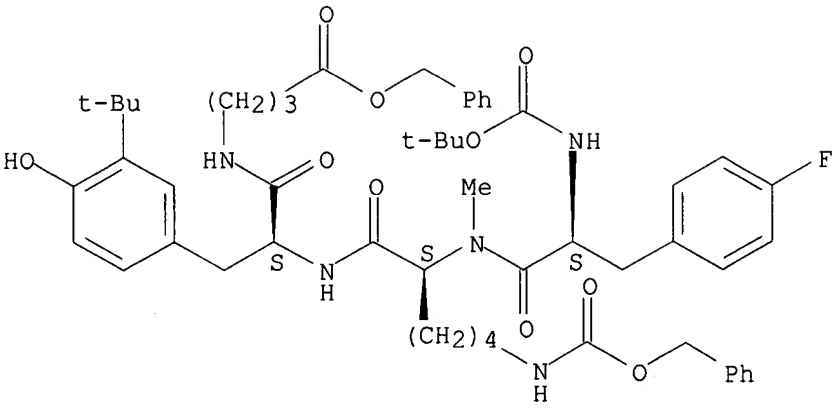
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 401896-50-2 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N2-methyl-N6-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]-L-lysyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N-[4-oxo-4-(phenylmethoxy)butyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

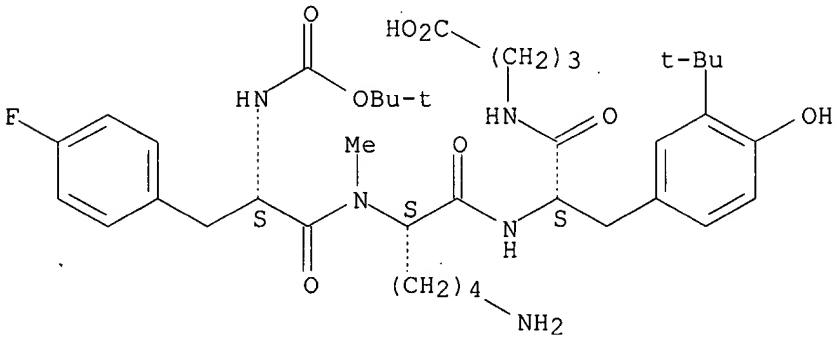
Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search



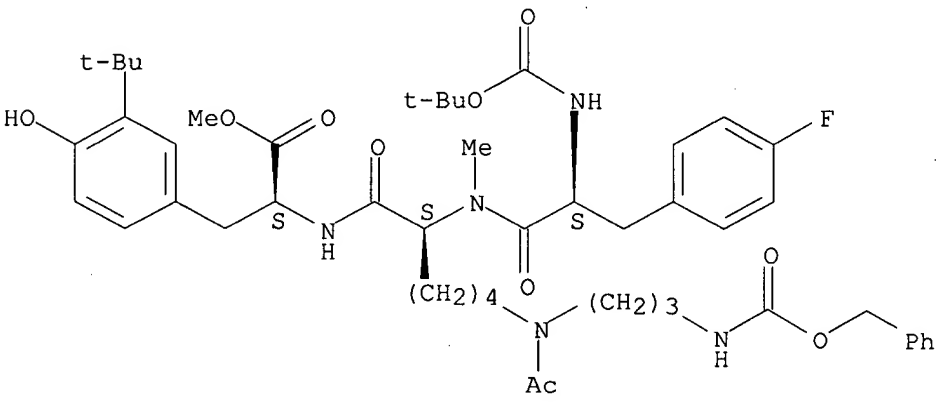
RN 401896-52-4 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N2-methyl-L-lysyl-N-(3-carboxypropyl)-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 401896-63-7 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosine, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N6-acetyl-N2-methyl-N6-[3-[[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]amino]propyl]-L-lysyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

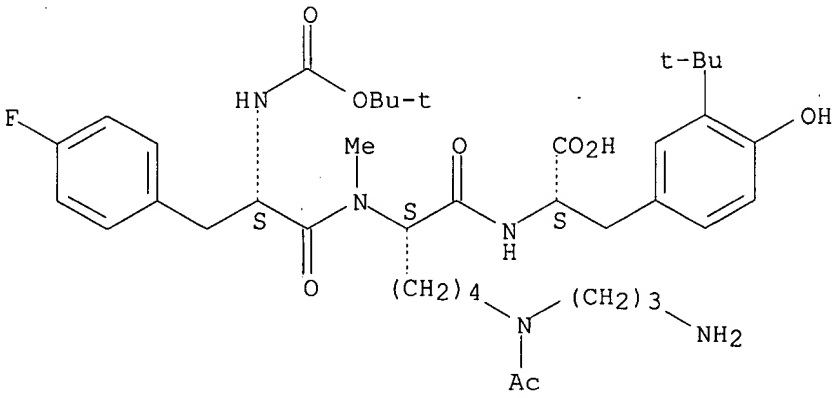
Absolute stereochemistry.



Updated Search

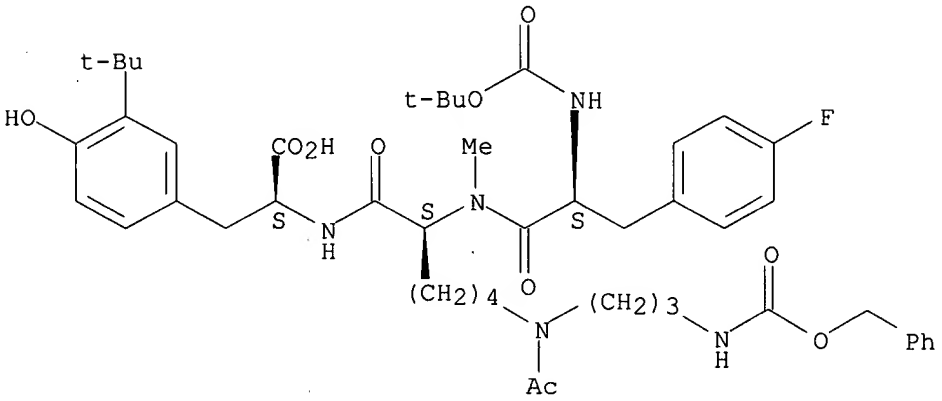
RN 401896-64-8 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosine, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N6-acetyl-N6-(3-aminopropyl)-N2-methyl-L-lysyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 401896-65-9 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosine, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N6-acetyl-N2-methyl-N6-[3-[[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]amino]propyl]-L-lysyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

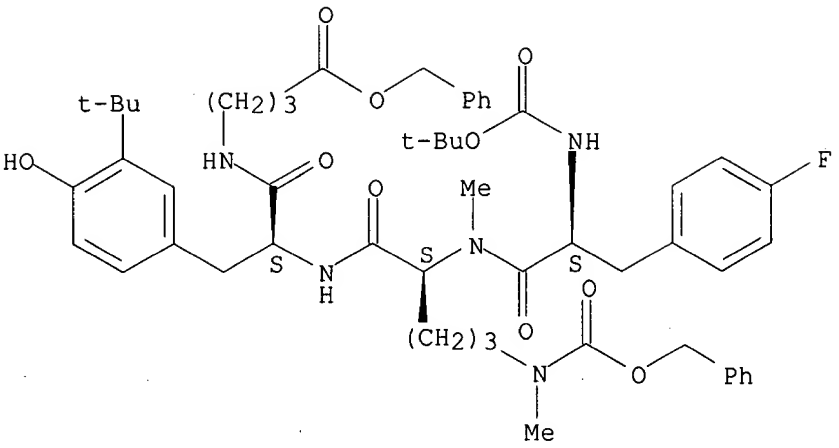
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 401896-70-6 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N2,N5-dimethyl-N5-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]-L-ornithyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N-[4-oxo-4-(phenylmethoxy)butyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search



REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 2 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:535162 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:150920
TITLE: Preparation of peptides or analogs containing substituted phenethylamine moiety as motilin receptor antagonists
INVENTOR(S): Matsuoka, Hiroharu; Sato, Tsutomu; Takahashi, Tadakatsu; Kim, Dong Ick; Jung, Kyung Yun; Park, Chan Hee
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Chugai Seiyaku Kabushiki Kaisha, Japan
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 403 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

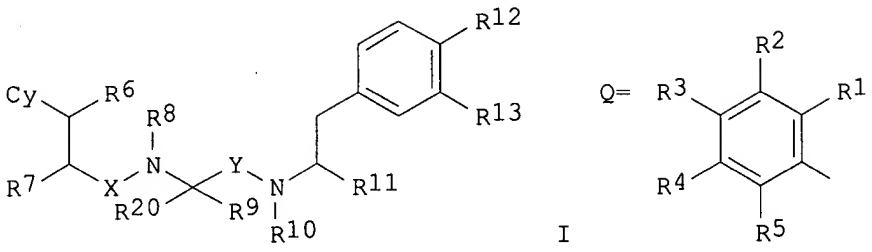
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
WO 2000044770	A1	20000803	WO 2000-JP444		20000128
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW					
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG					
CA 2359030	A1	20000803	CA 2000-2359030		20000128
EP 1149843	A1	20011031	EP 2000-901956		20000128
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO					
HU 200105204	A2	20020429	HU 2001-5204		20000128
JP 3715202	B2	20051109	JP 2000-596026		20000128
NO 2001003684	A	20010928	NO 2001-3684		20010726
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1999-20523	A	19990128
			JP 1999-283163	A	19991004
			WO 2000-JP444	W	20000128

Updated Search

09890219

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 133:150920

GI



I

AB Substituted phenethylamine derivs. represented by general formula (I), hydrates of the same, or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof [wherein Cy is a group represented by general formula Q, an optionally substituted heterocyclic group, C3-7 cycloalkyl, or phenyl; R1, R1, R1, R1 and R5 are each hydrogen, halogeno, hydroxyl, amino, trifluoromethyl or cyano, at least one of R1-R5 being halogeno, trifluoromethyl or cyano; R6 represents hydrogen, (un)substituted linear or branched C1-3 alkyl, amino, or hydroxy; R8 represents hydrogen, Me, or ethyl; R9 represents (un)substituted linear or branched C1-6 alkyl, C2-6 alkenyl, or C2-6 alkynyl, C3-7 cycloalkyl, or (un)substituted Ph; R20 represents hydrogen, or (un)substituted linear or branched C1-3 alkyl or R9 and R20 together forms C3-7 cycloalkyl; R10 represents hydrogen, (un)substituted linear or branched C1-3 alkyl; R11 represents hydrogen or (un)substituted linear or branched C1-3 alkyl, (un)substituted carbamoyl, or carboxy; R12 represents hydroxy or linear or branched C1-4 alkoxy; R13 represents hydrogen, (un)substituted linear or branched C1-6 alkyl, C2-6 alkenyl, or alkynyl, etc.; X, Y represents carbonyl or CH2; provisos are given.], which exhibit motilin receptor antagonism and being useful as drugs for preventing digestive tract movement or high level of blood motilin. Thus, 3-methyl-2-methylaminobutyric acid 2-(3-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-1-(2-pyridylcarbamoyl)ethylamide (preparation given) was condensed with Boc-Phe(4-F)-OH using CMPI in the presence of Et3N in THF under ice-cooling for 4 h followed by treatment of the product with CF3CO2H in CH2Cl2 gave 2-((2-amino-3-(4-fluorophenyl)propanoyl)-N-methylamino)-3-methylbutyric acid 2-(3-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-1-(2-pyridylcarbamoyl)ethylamide (II). II and N-Et-Phe(4-F)-N-Me-Val-N-Et-Tyr(3-tBu)-NHEt showed IC50 of 0.35 and 0.17 nM, resp., for inhibiting binding of 125I-motilin to motilin receptor preparation from mucus membrane of rabbit duodenum.

IT 287205-81-6P 287205-82-7P 287205-83-8P
287205-84-9P 287205-85-0P 287205-87-2P
287205-88-3P 287205-89-4P 287205-90-7P
287205-91-8P 287205-92-9P 287205-93-0P
287205-94-1P 287205-95-2P 287205-96-3P
287205-97-4P 287205-98-5P 287205-99-6P
287206-00-2P 287206-01-3P 287206-02-4P
287206-03-5P 287206-04-6P 287206-05-7P
287206-06-8P 287206-07-9P 287206-08-0P
287206-09-1P 287206-10-4P 287206-11-5P
287206-12-6P 287206-13-7P 287206-14-8P
287206-15-9P 287206-16-0P 287206-17-1P
287206-18-2P 287206-19-3P 287206-20-6P
287206-21-7P 287206-22-8P 287206-23-9P

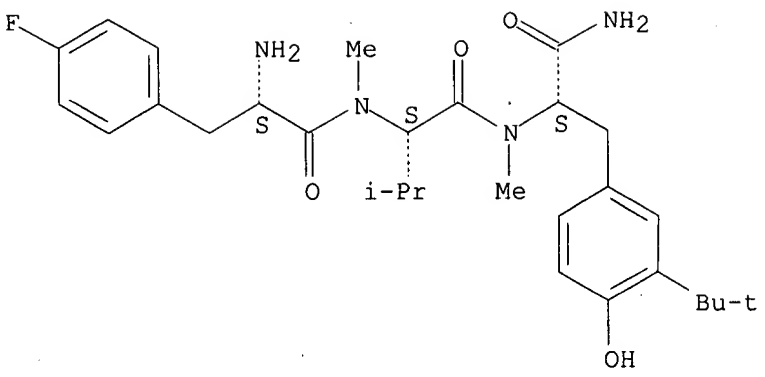
Updated Search

287206-24-0P 287206-25-1P 287206-26-2P
287206-27-3P 287206-28-4P 287206-29-5P
287206-30-8P 287206-31-9P 287206-32-0P
287206-33-1P 287206-34-2P 287206-35-3P
287206-36-4P 287206-37-5P 287206-38-6P
287206-39-7P 287206-40-0P 287206-41-1P
287206-42-2P 287206-43-3P 287206-44-4P
287206-45-5P 287206-46-6P 287206-47-7P
287206-49-9P 287206-50-2P 287206-51-3P
287206-52-4P 287206-53-5P 287206-55-7P
287206-56-8P 287206-58-0P 287206-59-1P
287206-60-4P 287206-61-5P 287206-62-6P
287206-63-7P 287206-64-8P 287206-65-9P
287206-66-0P 287206-67-1P 287206-68-2P
287206-69-3P 287206-70-6P 287206-71-7P
287206-72-8P 287206-73-9P 287206-74-0P
287206-75-1P 287206-76-2P 287206-77-3P
287206-78-4P 287206-79-5P 287206-80-8P
287206-81-9P 287206-82-0P 287206-83-1P
287206-84-2P 287206-85-3P 287206-86-4P
287206-87-5P 287206-88-6P 287206-89-7P
287206-90-0P 287206-91-1P 287206-92-2P
287206-93-3P 287206-94-4P 287206-95-5P
287206-96-6P 287206-97-7P 287206-98-8P
287206-99-9P 287207-00-5P 287207-01-6P
287207-02-7P 287207-03-8P 287207-04-9P
287207-05-0P 287207-06-1P 287207-07-2P
287207-08-3P 287207-09-4P 287207-10-7P
287207-11-8P 287207-12-9P 287207-13-0P
287207-14-1P 287207-15-2P 287207-16-3P
287207-17-4P 287207-18-5P 287207-19-6P
287207-20-9P 287207-21-0P 287207-22-1P
287207-23-2P 287207-24-3P 287207-25-4P
287207-26-5P 287207-27-6P 287207-28-7P
287207-29-8P 287207-30-1P 287207-31-2P
287207-32-3P 287207-33-4P 287207-34-5P
287207-35-6P 287207-38-9P 287207-39-0P
287207-41-4P 287208-31-5P 287208-73-5P
287209-74-9P 287209-77-2P 287211-41-0P
287212-51-5P 287212-55-9P 287212-56-0P
287212-57-1P 287212-58-2P 287212-59-3P
287212-60-6P 287212-61-7P 287212-62-8P
287212-63-9P 287212-64-0P 287212-65-1P
287212-66-2P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of peptides or analogs containing substituted phenethylamine moiety
as motilin receptor antagonists and drugs for preventing digestive tract movement or high level of blood motilin)

RN 287205-81-6 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

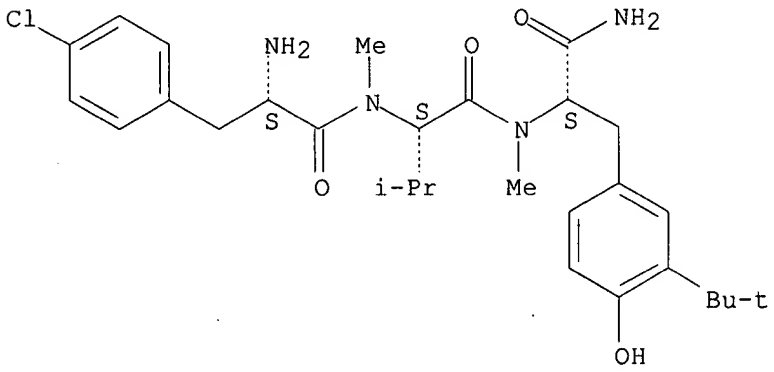
Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search



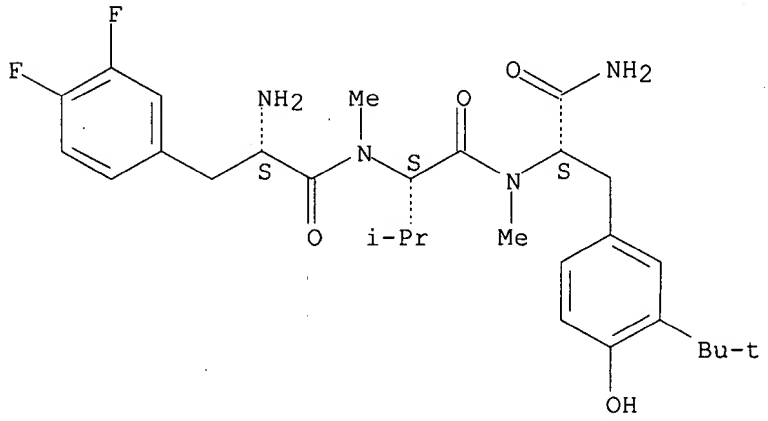
RN 287205-82-7 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-chloro-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287205-83-8 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 3,4-difluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

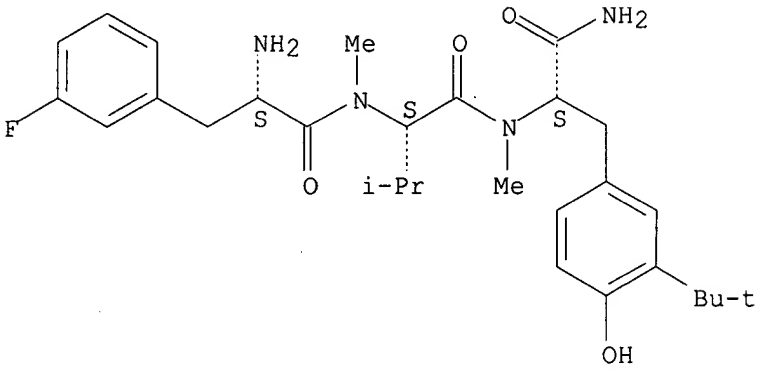


Updated Search

09890219

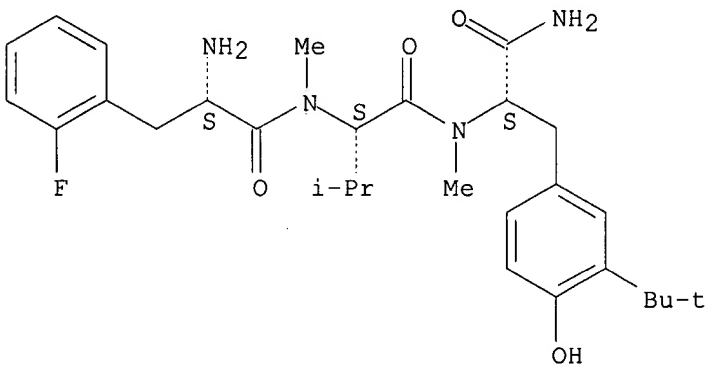
RN 287205-84-9 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 3-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287205-85-0 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 2-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



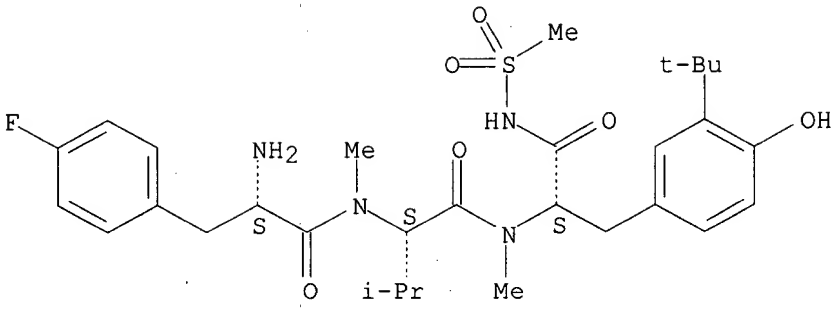
RN 287205-87-2 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl-N-(methylsulfonyl)-, mono(trifluoroacetate) (salt) (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 287205-86-1
CMF C30 H43 F N4 O6 S

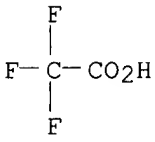
Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search



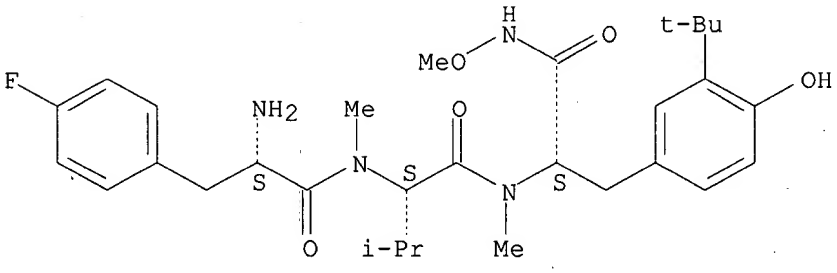
CM 2

CRN 76-05-1
CMF C2 H F3 O2



RN 287205-88-3 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N-methoxy-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

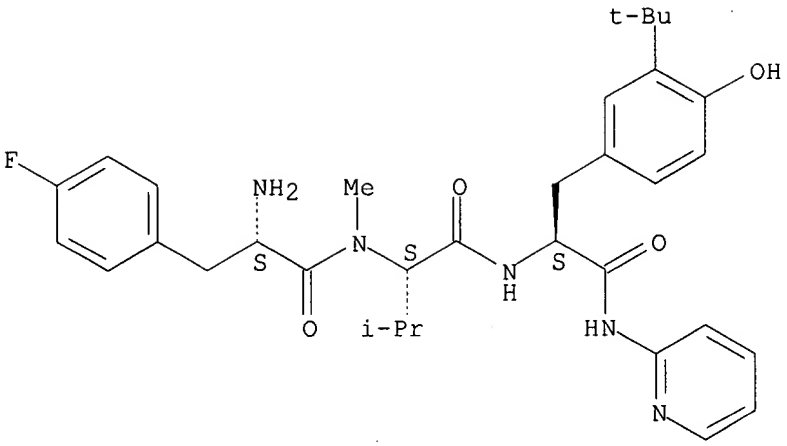
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287205-89-4 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N-2-pyridinyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

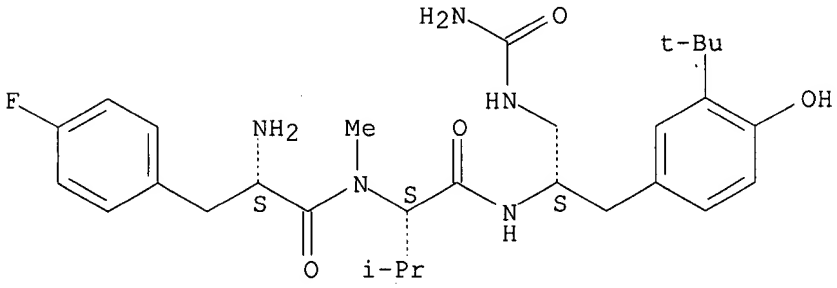
Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search



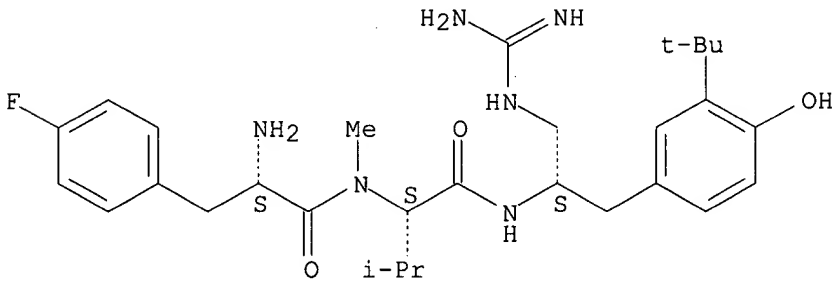
RN 287205-90-7 HCAPLUS
CN L-Valinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-[(1S)-2-[(aminocarbonyl)amino]-1-[[3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]methyl]ethyl]-N2-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287205-91-8 HCAPLUS
CN L-Valinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-[(1S)-2-[(aminoiminomethyl)amino]-1-[[3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]methyl]ethyl]-N2-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

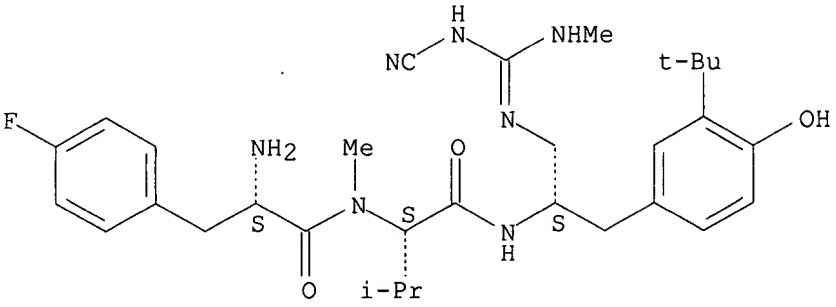


RN 287205-92-9 HCAPLUS
CN L-Valinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-[(1S)-2-[[(cyanoamino)(methylamino)methylene]amino]-1-[[3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-

Updated Search

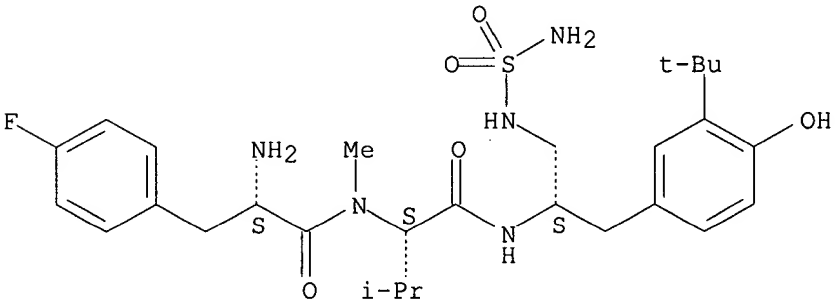
hydroxyphenyl]methyl]ethyl]-N2-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



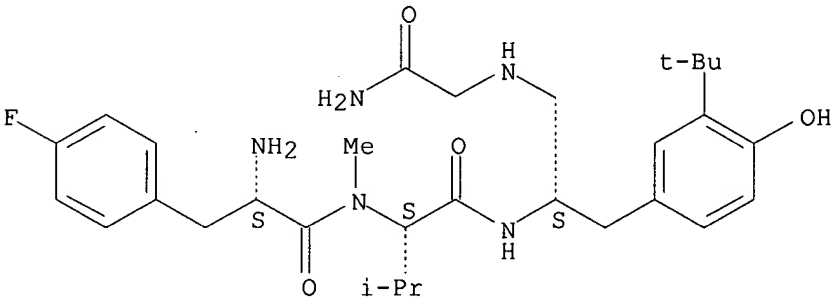
RN 287205-93-0 HCAPLUS
CN L-Valinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-[(1S)-2-[(aminosulfonyl)amino]-1-[[3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]methyl]ethyl]-N2-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287205-94-1 HCAPLUS
CN Glycinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-L-tyrosyl-ψ(CH2-NH)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

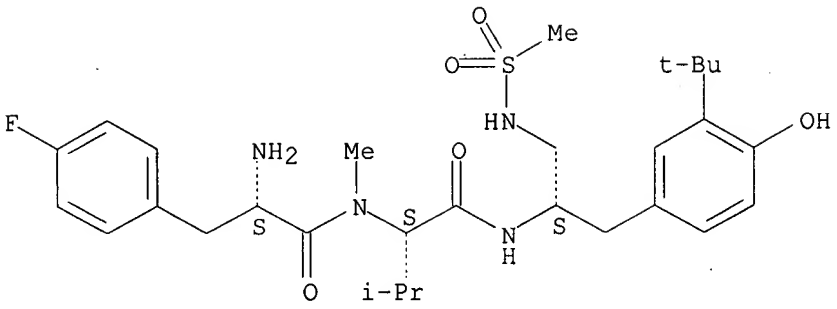


RN 287205-95-2 HCAPLUS
CN L-Valinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-[(1S)-1-[[3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]methyl]-2-[(methylsulfonyl)amino]ethyl]-N2-methyl- (9CI)

Updated Search

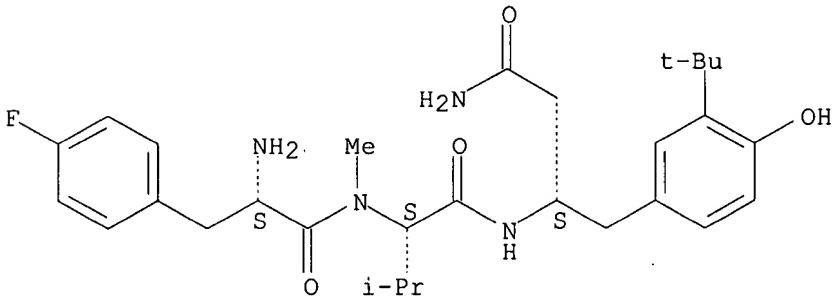
(CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



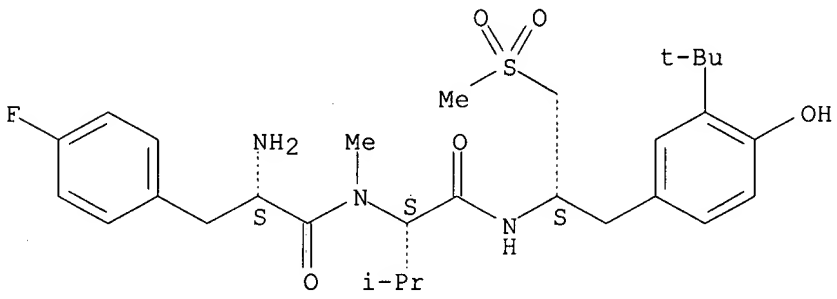
RN 287205-96-3 HCAPLUS
CN L-Valinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-[(1S)-3-amino-1-[[3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]methyl]-3-oxopropyl]-N2-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287205-97-4 HCAPLUS
CN L-Valinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-[(1S)-1-[[3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]methyl]-2-(methylsulfonyl)ethyl]-N2-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

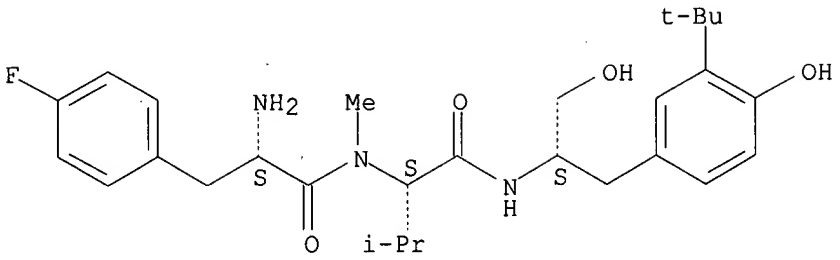
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287205-98-5 HCAPLUS
CN L-Valinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-[(1S)-2-[3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]-1-(hydroxymethyl)ethyl]-N2-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

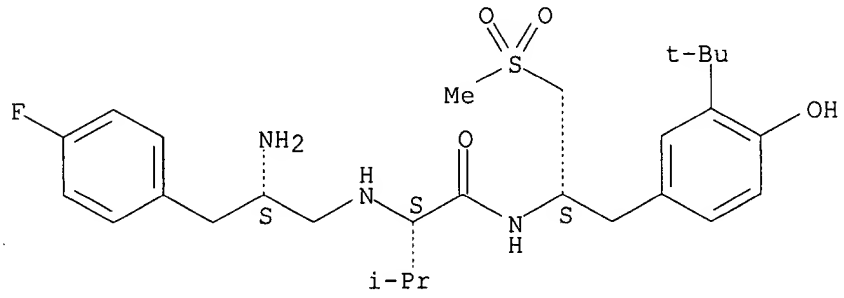
Updated Search

Absolute stereochemistry.



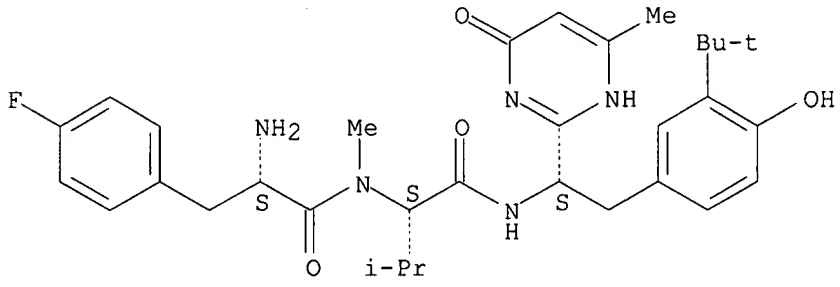
RN 287205-99-6 HCAPLUS
CN Butanamide, 2-[[(2S)-2-amino-3-(4-fluorophenyl)propyl]amino]-N-[(1S)-1-[[3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]methyl]-2-(methylsulfonyl)ethyl]-3-methyl-, (2S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287206-00-2 HCAPLUS
CN L-Valinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-[(1S)-1-(1,4-dihydro-6-methyl-4-oxo-2-pyrimidinyl)-2-[3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]ethyl]-N2-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

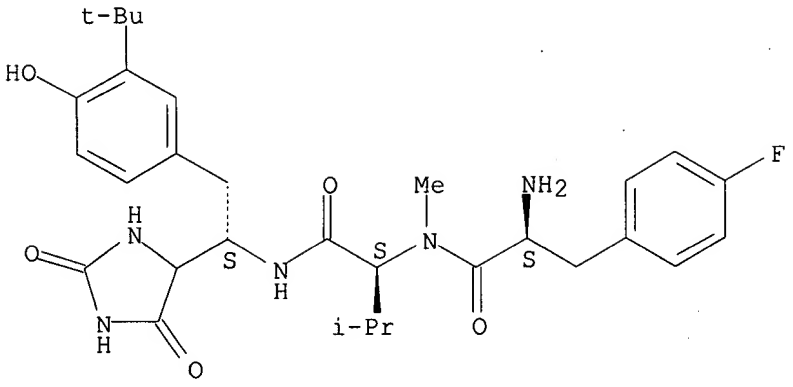
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287206-01-3 HCAPLUS
CN L-Valinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-[(1S)-2-[3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]-1-(2,5-dioxo-4-imidazolidinyl)ethyl]-N2-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

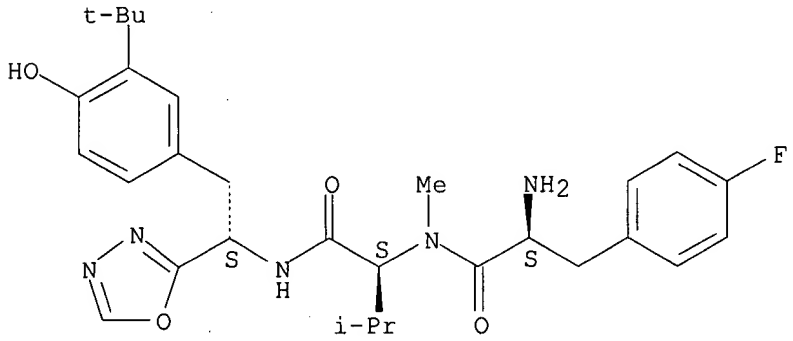
Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search



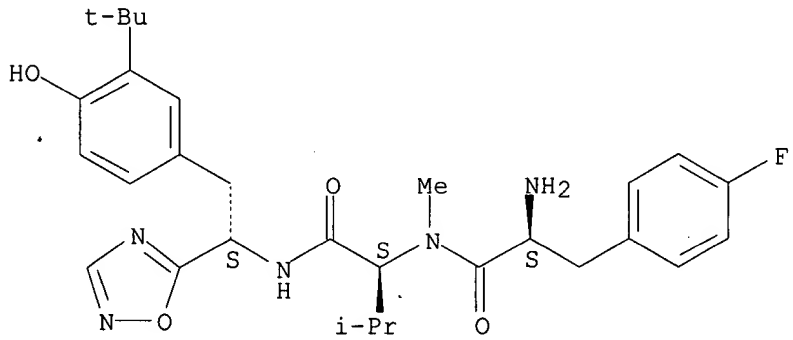
RN 287206-02-4 HCAPLUS
CN L-Valinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-[(1S)-2-[3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]-1-(1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)ethyl]-N2-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287206-03-5 HCAPLUS
CN L-Valinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-[(1S)-2-[3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]-1-(1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)ethyl]-N2-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

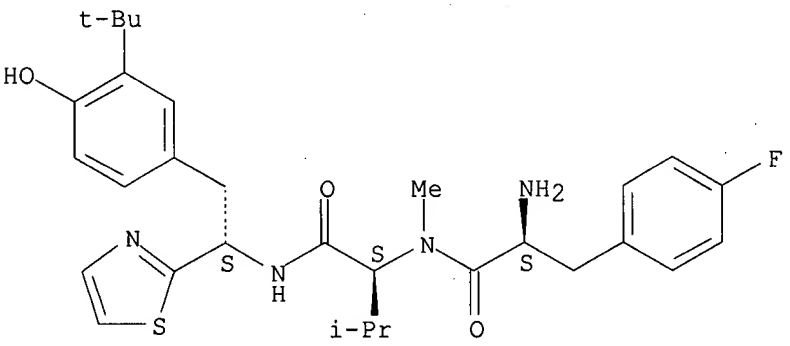


RN 287206-04-6 HCAPLUS

Updated Search

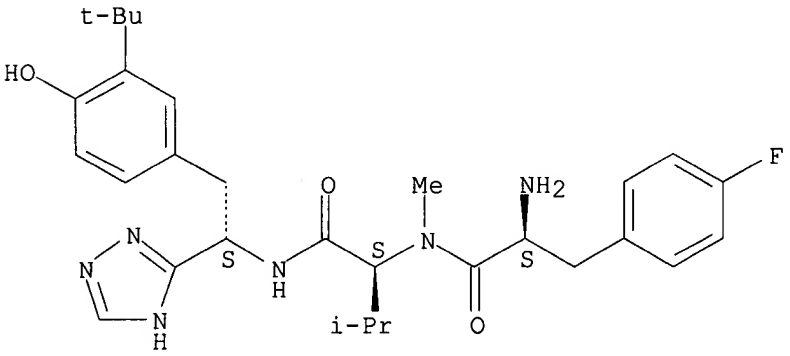
CN L-Valinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-[(1S)-2-[3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]-1-(2-thiazolyl)ethyl]-N2-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



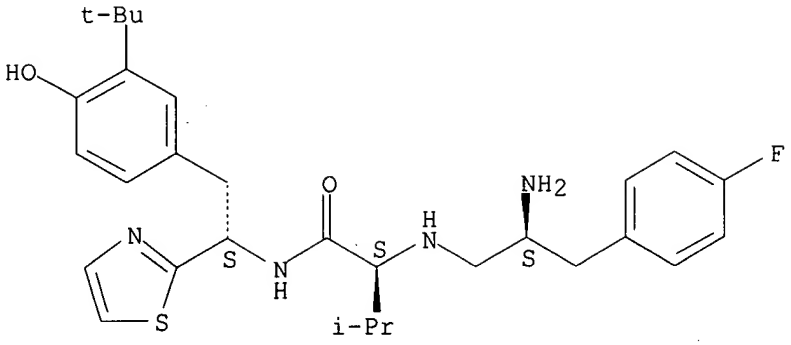
RN 287206-05-7 HCAPLUS
CN L-Valinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-[(1S)-2-[3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl)ethyl]-N2-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



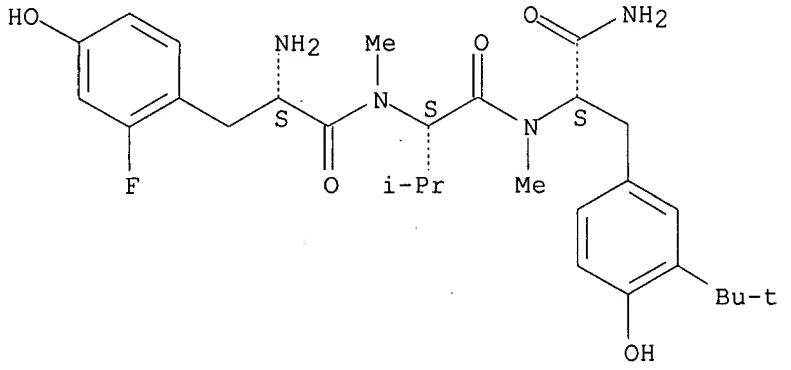
RN 287206-06-8 HCAPLUS
CN Butanamide, 2-[[(2S)-2-amino-3-(4-fluorophenyl)propyl]amino]-N-[(1S)-2-[3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]-1-(2-thiazolyl)ethyl]-3-methyl-, (2S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



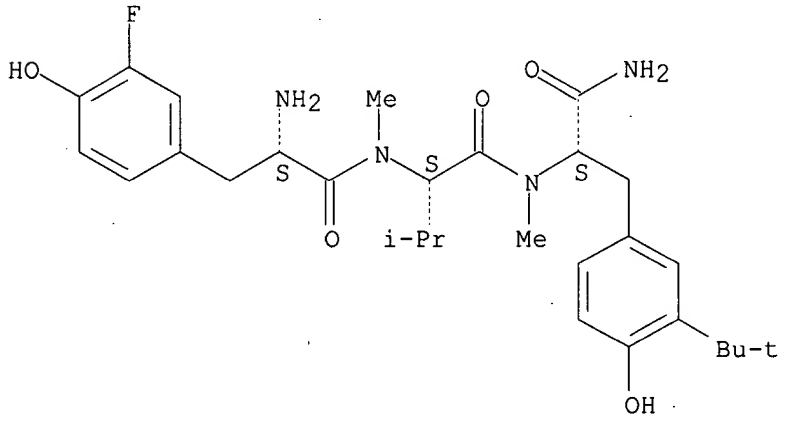
RN 287206-07-9 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 2-fluoro-L-tyrosyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287206-08-0 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 3-fluoro-L-tyrosyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



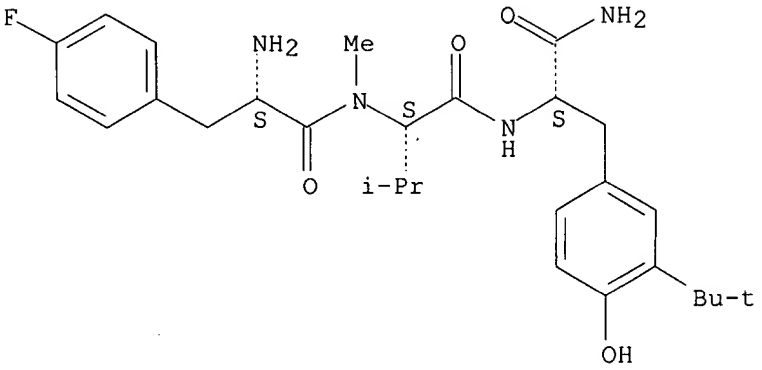
RN 287206-09-1 HCAPLUS

Updated Search

09890219

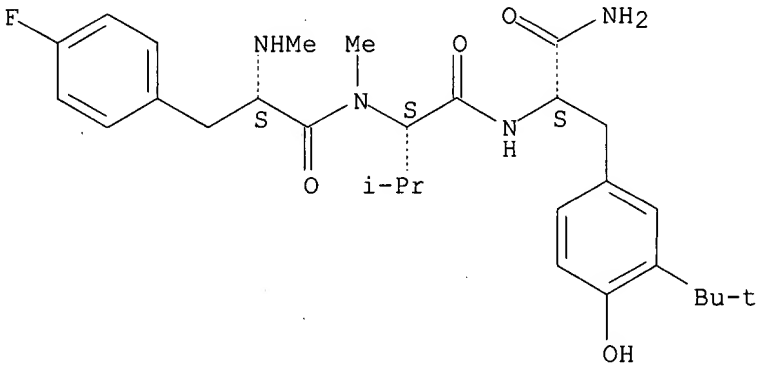
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



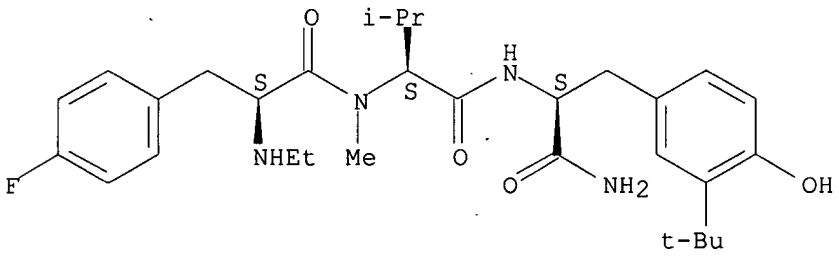
RN 287206-10-4 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-N-methyl-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287206-11-5 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-ethyl-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



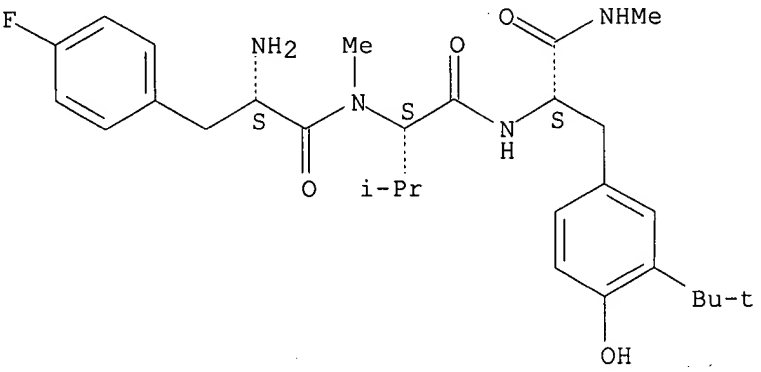
RN 287206-12-6 HCAPLUS

Updated Search

09890219

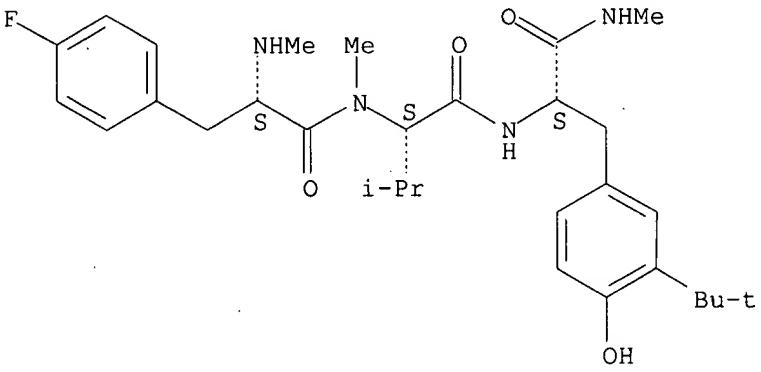
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287206-13-7 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-N-methyl-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

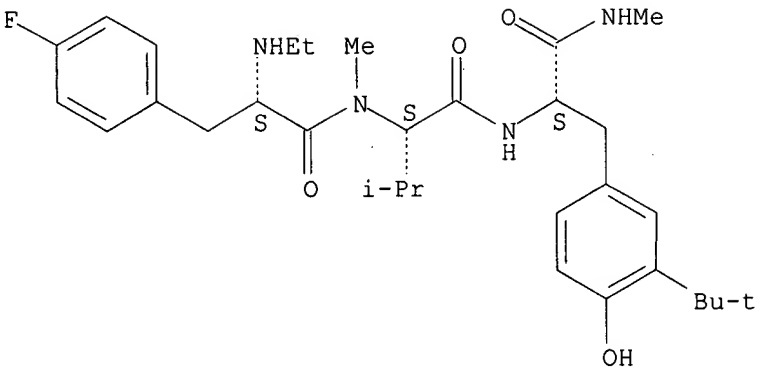
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287206-14-8 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-ethyl-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

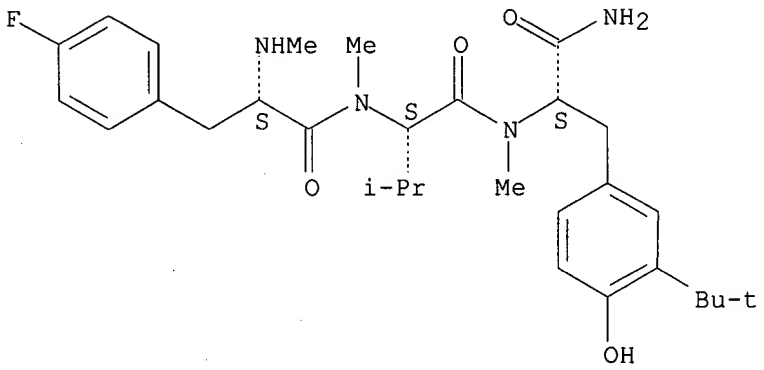
Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search



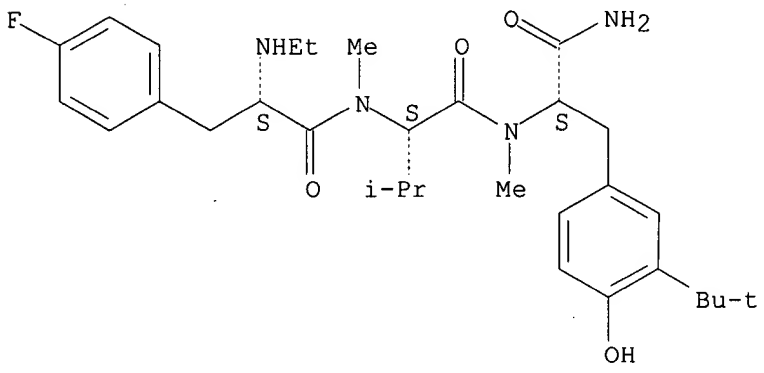
RN 287206-15-9 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-N-methyl-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287206-16-0 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-ethyl-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

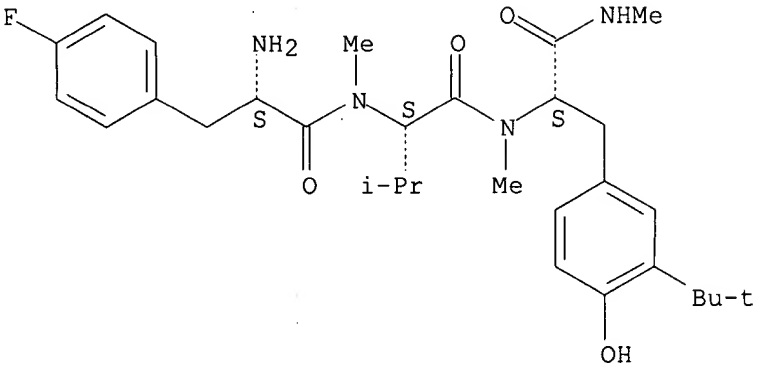


RN 287206-17-1 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-

Updated Search

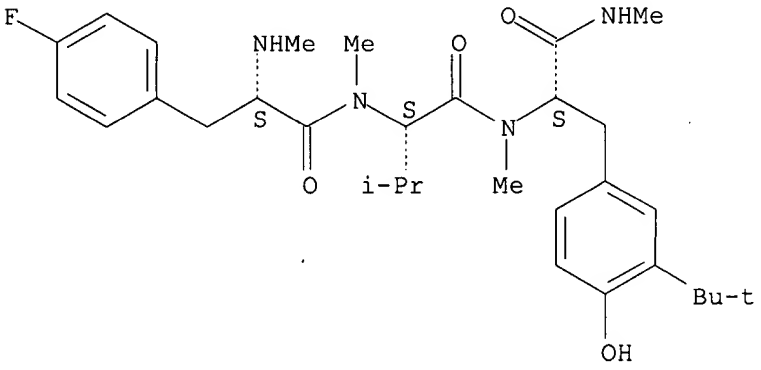
dimethylethyl)-N,Nα-dimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



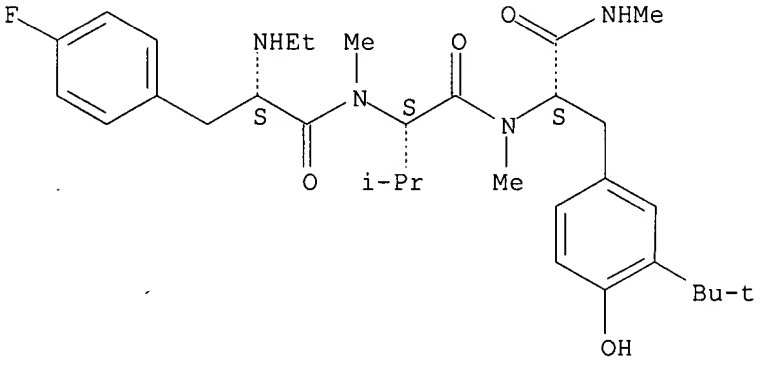
RN 287206-18-2 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-N-methyl-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N,Nα-dimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287206-19-3 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-ethyl-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N,Nα-dimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

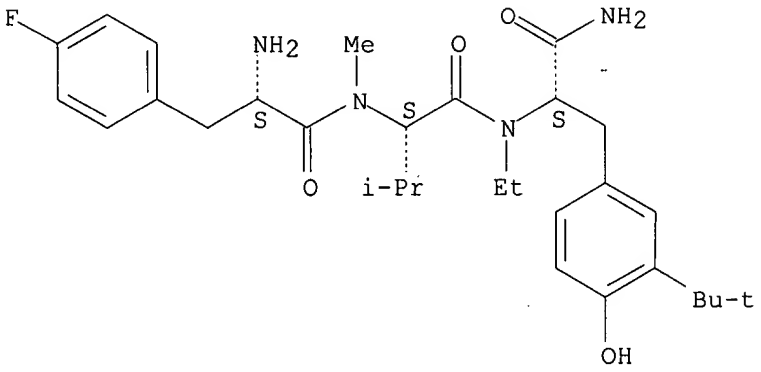
Absolute stereochemistry.



Updated Search

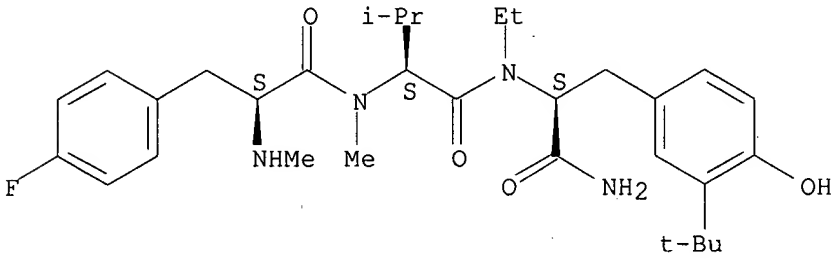
RN 287206-20-6 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-ethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



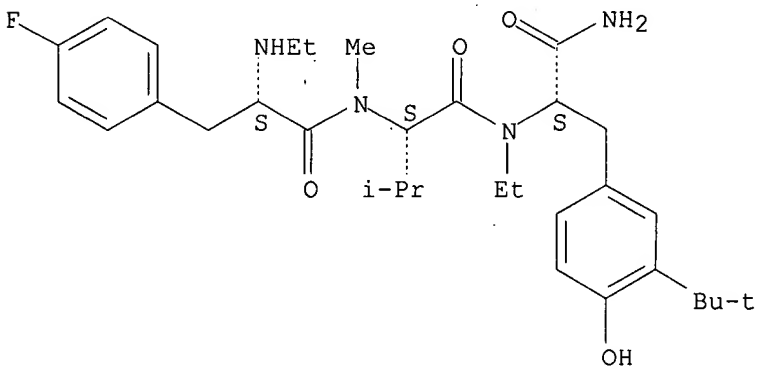
RN 287206-21-7 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-N-methyl-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-ethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287206-22-8 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-ethyl-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-ethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

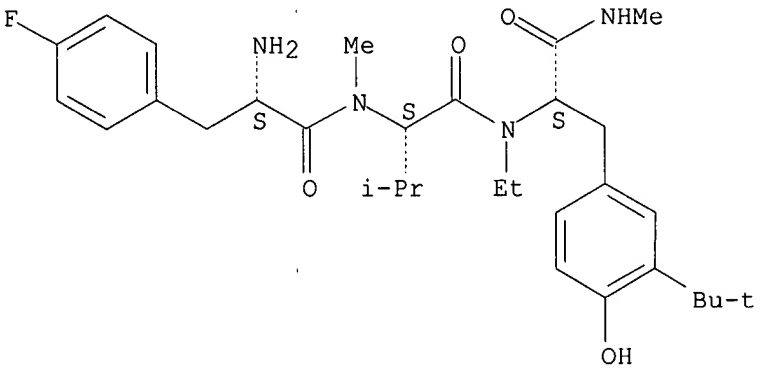
Absolute stereochemistry.



Updated Search

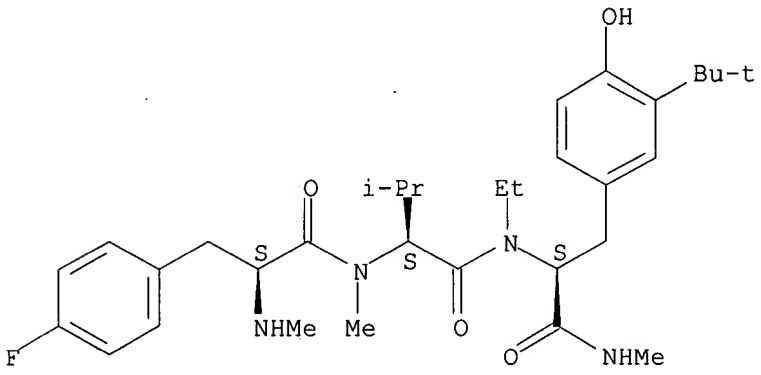
RN 287206-23-9 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-ethyl-N-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287206-24-0 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-N-methyl-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-ethyl-N-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

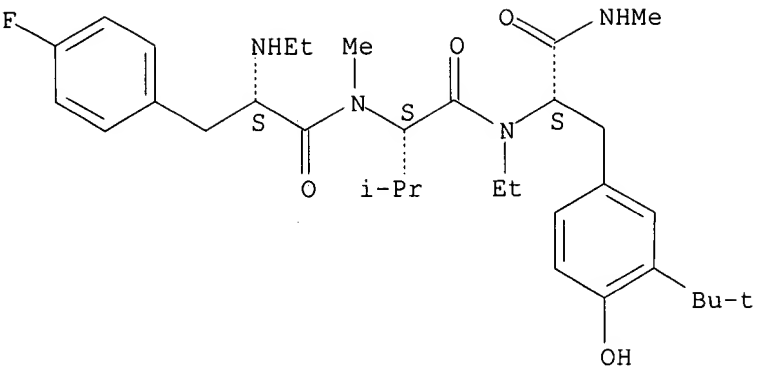
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287206-25-1 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-ethyl-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-ethyl-N-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

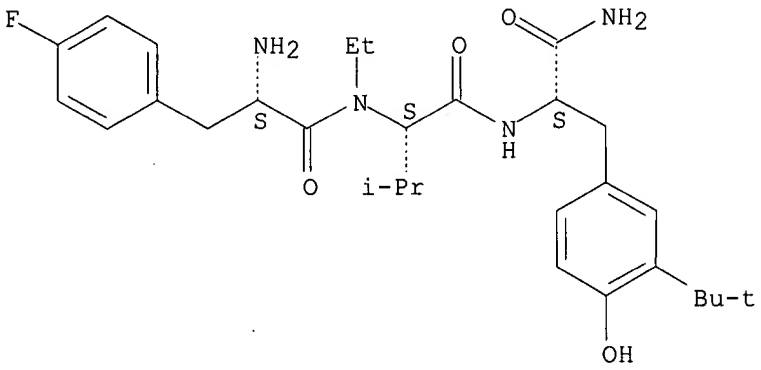
Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search



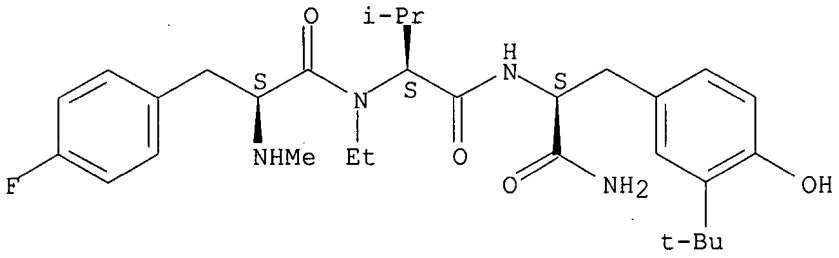
RN 287206-26-2 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-ethyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287206-27-3 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-N-methyl-L-phenylalanyl-N-ethyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

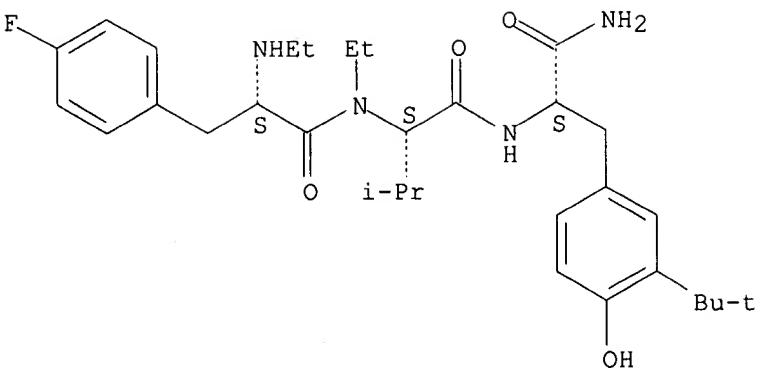
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287206-28-4 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-ethyl-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-ethyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

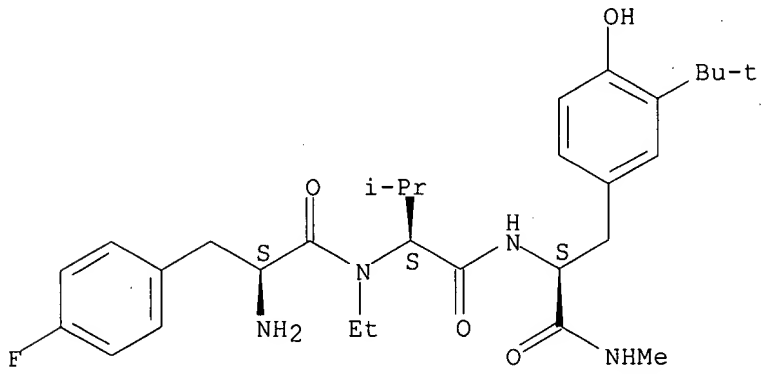
Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search



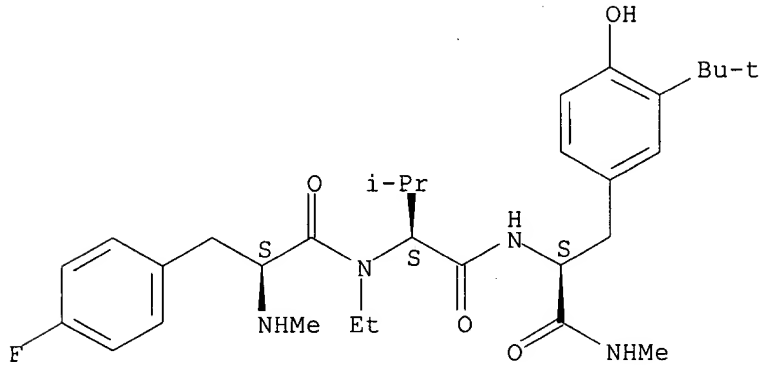
RN 287206-29-5 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-ethyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287206-30-8 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-N-methyl-L-phenylalanyl-N-ethyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

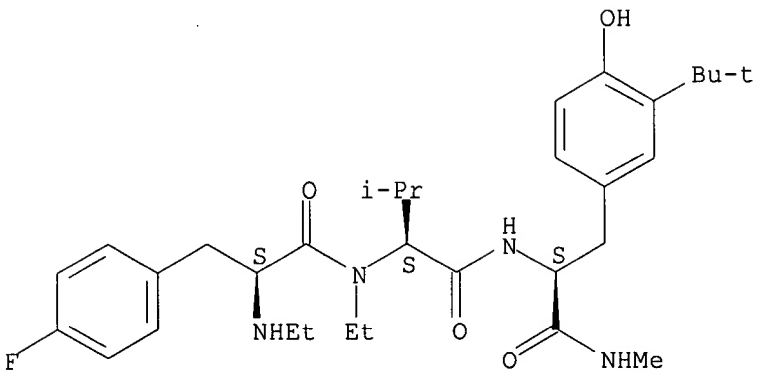


RN 287206-31-9 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-ethyl-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-ethyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-

Updated Search

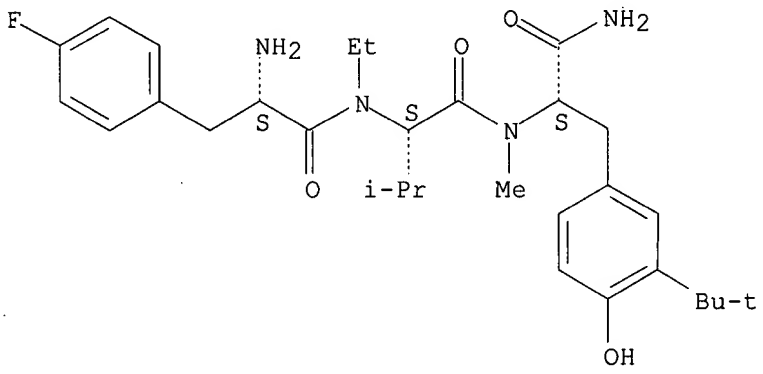
dimethylethyl)-N-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



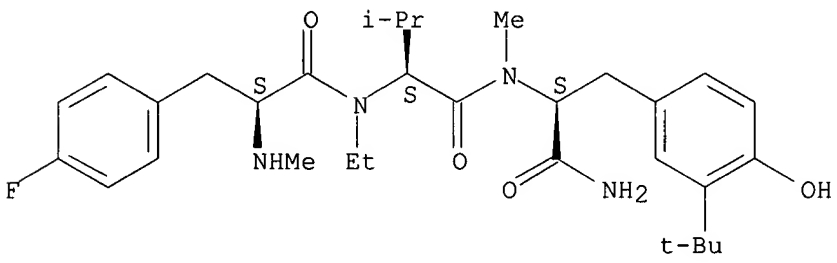
RN 287206-32-0 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-ethyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287206-33-1 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-N-methyl-L-phenylalanyl-N-ethyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

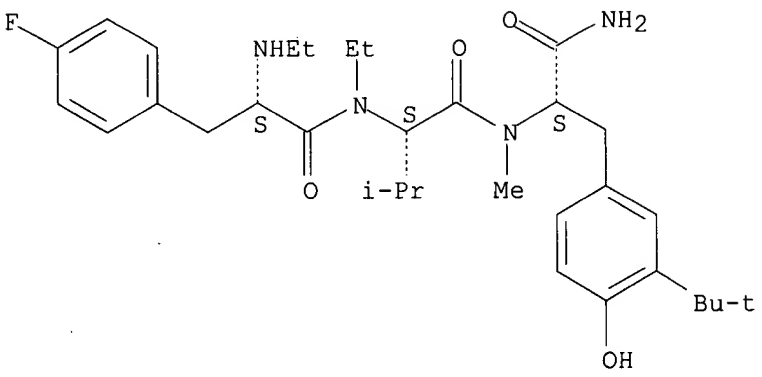


RN 287206-34-2 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-ethyl-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-ethyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-

Updated Search

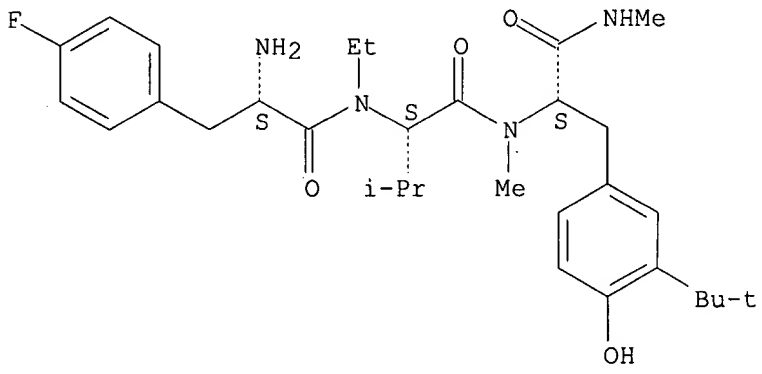
dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



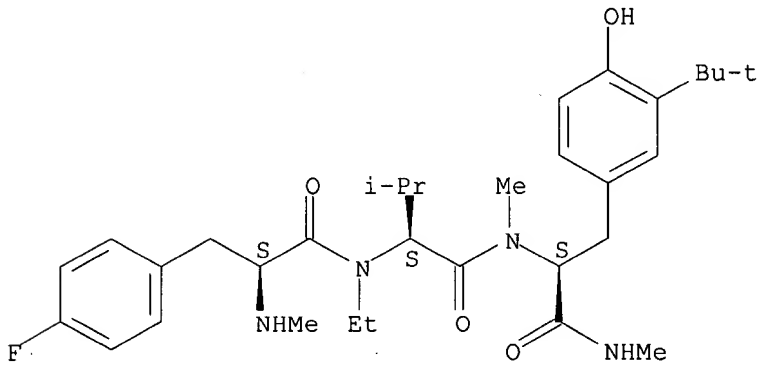
RN 287206-35-3 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-ethyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N,Nα-dimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287206-36-4 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-N-methyl-L-phenylalanyl-N-ethyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N,Nα-dimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

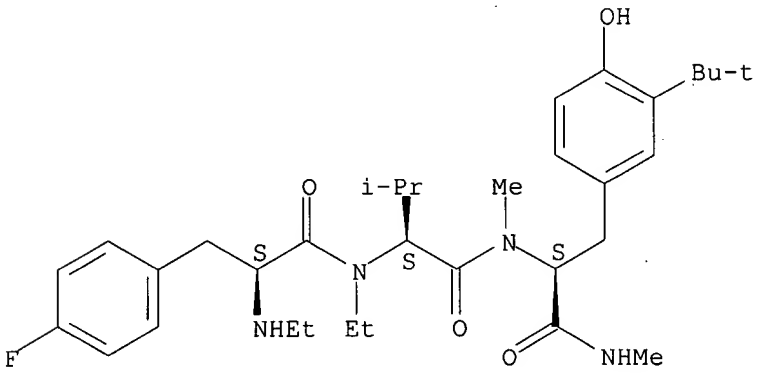


Updated Search

09890219

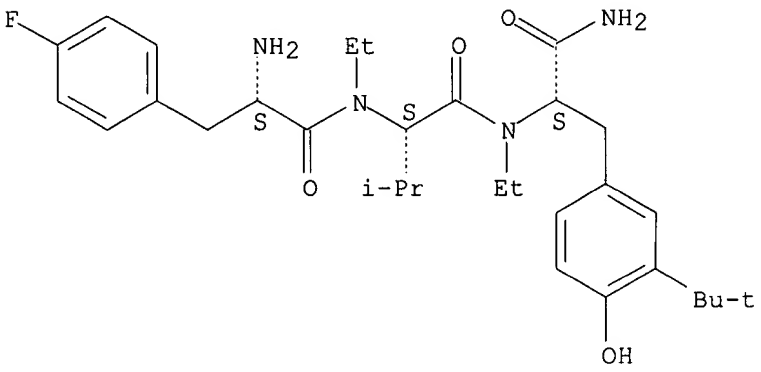
RN 287206-37-5 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-ethyl-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-ethyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N,Nα-dimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



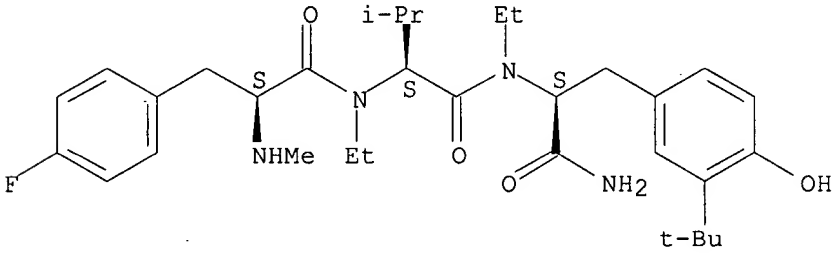
RN 287206-38-6 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-ethyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-ethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287206-39-7 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-N-methyl-L-phenylalanyl-N-ethyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-ethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

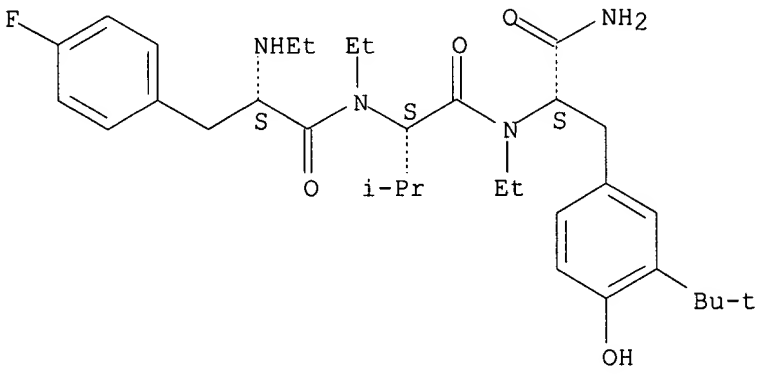
Absolute stereochemistry.



Updated Search

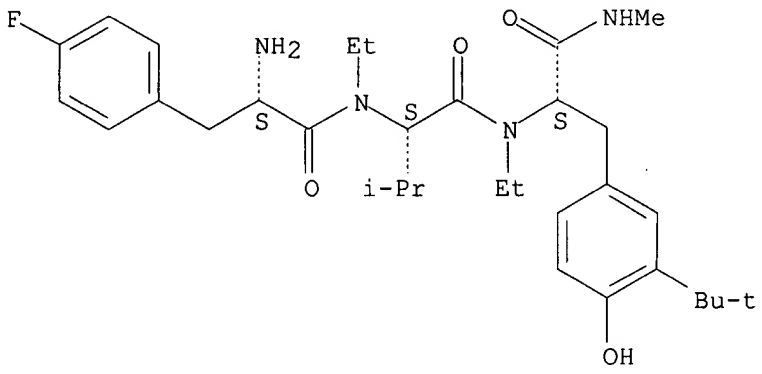
RN 287206-40-0 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-ethyl-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-ethyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-ethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287206-41-1 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-ethyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-ethyl-N-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

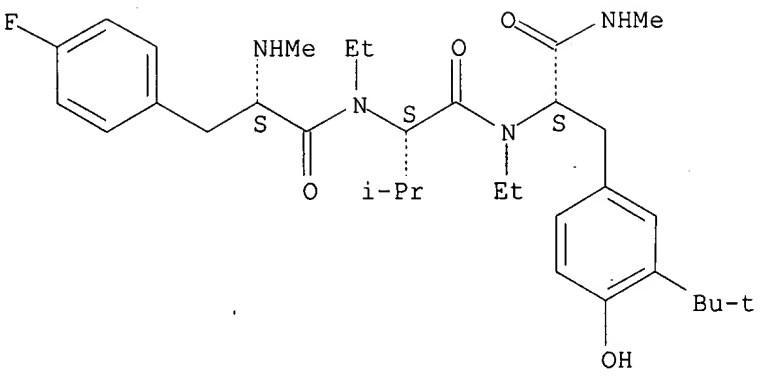
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287206-42-2 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-N-methyl-L-phenylalanyl-N-ethyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-ethyl-N-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

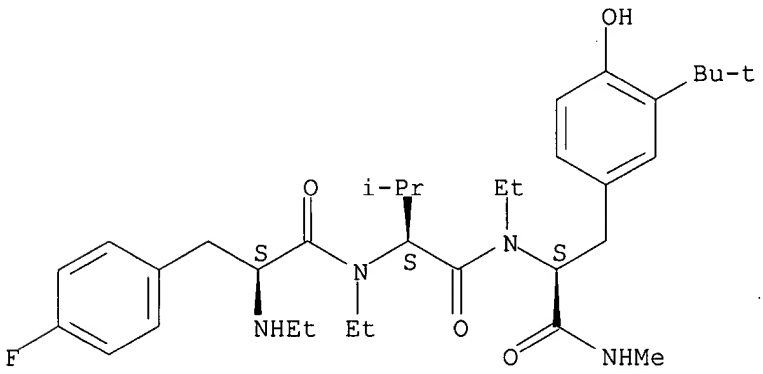
Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search



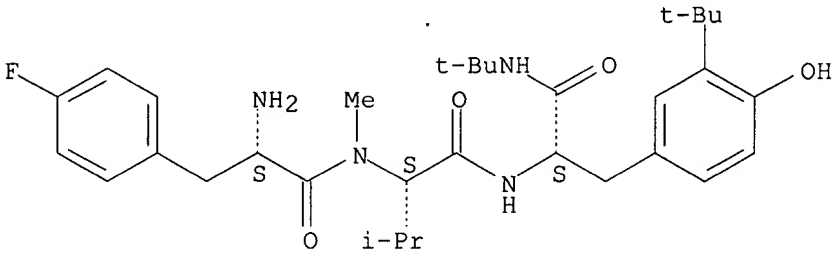
RN 287206-43-3 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-ethyl-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-ethyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-ethyl-N-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287206-44-4 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-N,3-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

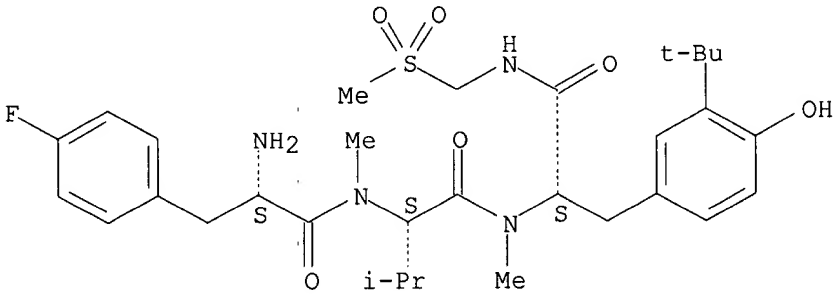
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287206-45-5 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl-N-[(methylsulfonyl)methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

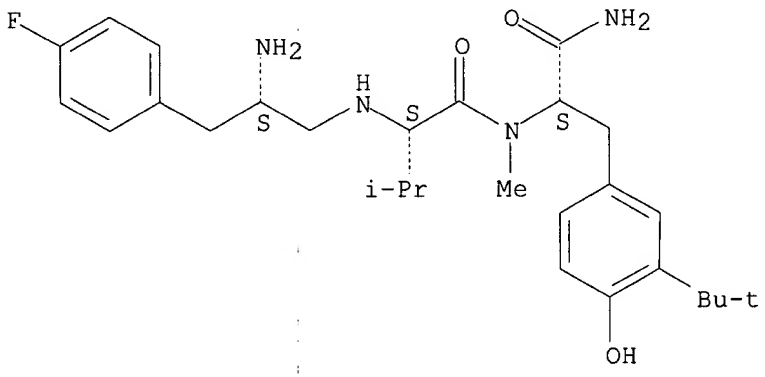
Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search



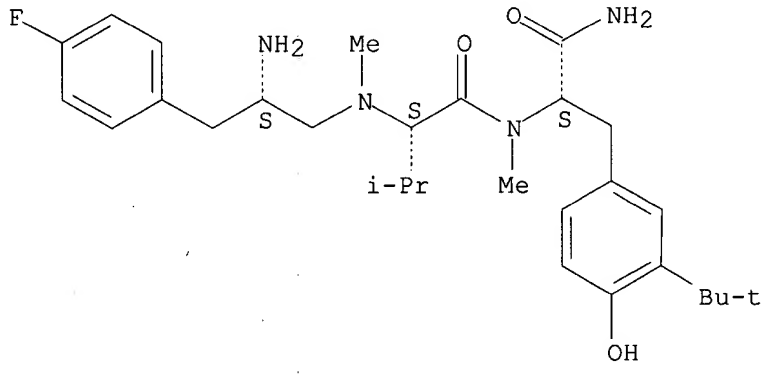
RN 287206-46-6 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(2S)-2-amino-3-(4-fluorophenyl)propyl]-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287206-47-7 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(2S)-2-amino-3-(4-fluorophenyl)propyl]-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

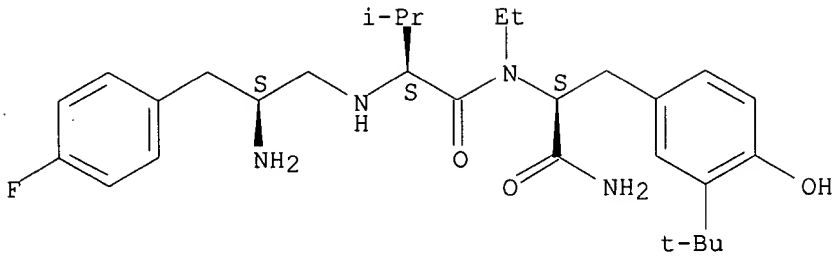


RN 287206-49-9 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(2S)-2-amino-3-(4-fluorophenyl)propyl]-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-ethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Updated Search

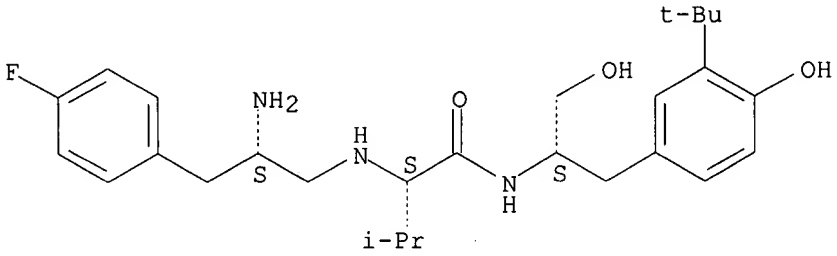
09890219

Absolute stereochemistry.



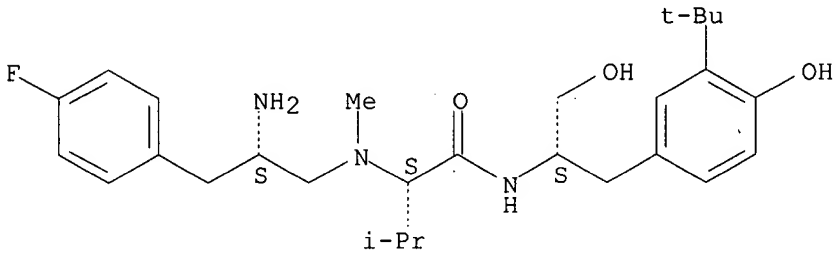
RN 287206-50-2 HCAPLUS
CN Butanamide, 2-[[(2S)-2-amino-3-(4-fluorophenyl)propyl]amino]-N-[(1S)-2-[3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]-1-(hydroxymethyl)ethyl]-3-methyl-, (2S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287206-51-3 HCAPLUS
CN Butanamide, 2-[[(2S)-2-amino-3-(4-fluorophenyl)propyl]methylamino]-N-[(1S)-2-[3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]-1-(hydroxymethyl)ethyl]-3-methyl-, (2S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

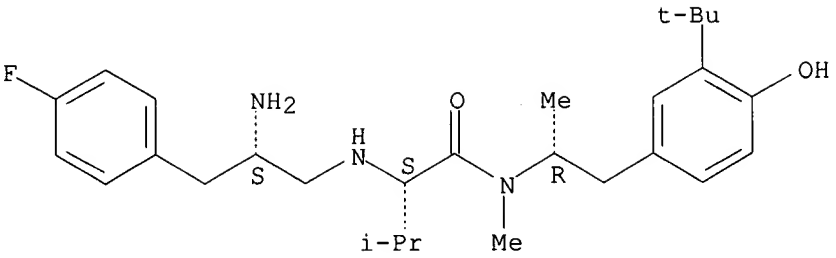
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287206-52-4 HCAPLUS
CN Butanamide, 2-[[(2S)-2-amino-3-(4-fluorophenyl)propyl]amino]-N-[(1R)-2-[3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]-1-methylethyl]-N,3-dimethyl-, (2S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

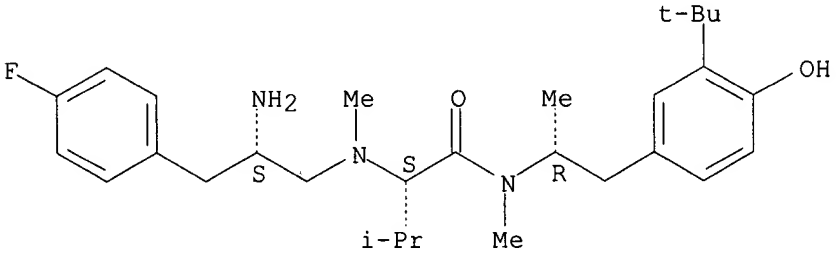
Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search



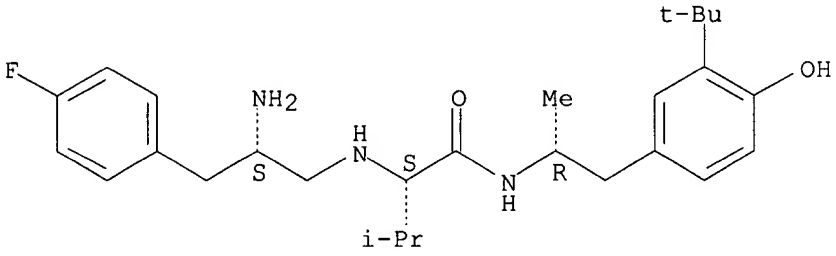
RN 287206-53-5 HCAPLUS
CN Butanamide, 2-[[(2S)-2-amino-3-(4-fluorophenyl)propyl]methylamino]-N-[(1R)-2-[3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]-1-methylethyl]-N,3-dimethyl-, (2S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287206-55-7 HCAPLUS
CN Butanamide, 2-[[(2S)-2-amino-3-(4-fluorophenyl)propyl]amino]-N-[(1R)-2-[3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]-1-methylethyl]-3-methyl-, (2S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

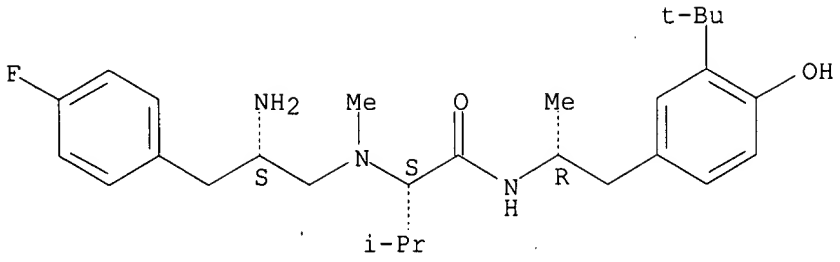
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287206-56-8 HCAPLUS
CN Butanamide, 2-[[(2S)-2-amino-3-(4-fluorophenyl)propyl]methylamino]-N-[(1R)-2-[3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]-1-methylethyl]-3-methyl-, (2S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

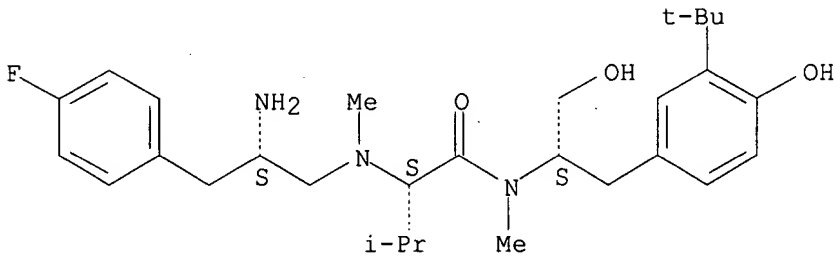
Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search



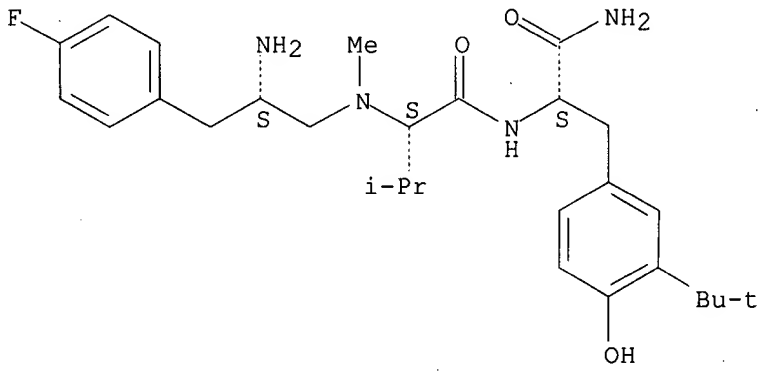
RN 287206-58-0 HCAPLUS
CN Butanamide, 2-[[(2S)-2-amino-3-(4-fluorophenyl)propyl]methylamino]-N-[(1S)-2-[3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]-1-(hydroxymethyl)ethyl]-N,3-dimethyl-, (2S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287206-59-1 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(2S)-2-amino-3-(4-fluorophenyl)propyl]-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

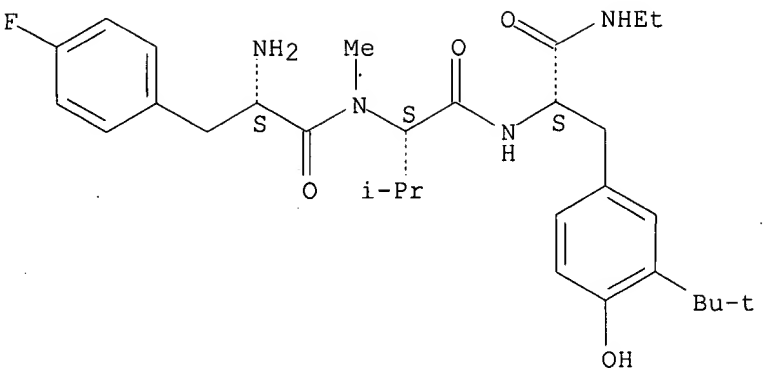
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287206-60-4 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N-ethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

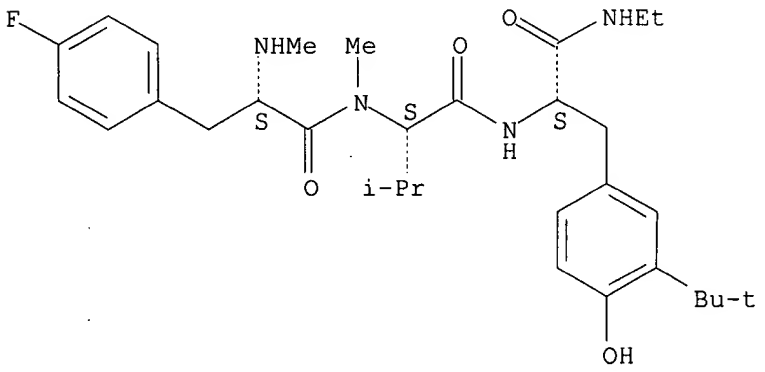
Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search



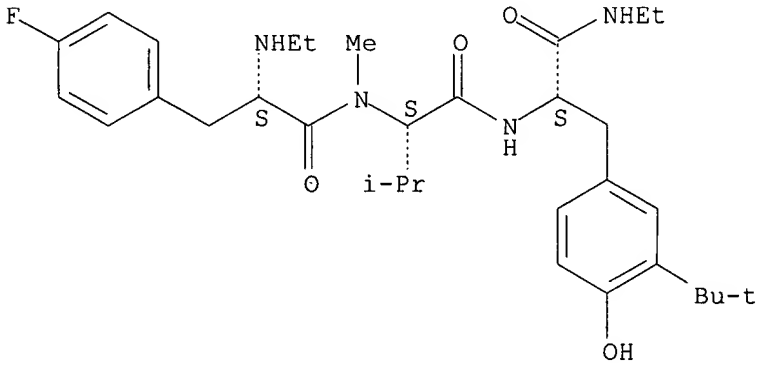
RN 287206-61-5 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-N-methyl-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N-ethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287206-62-6 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-ethyl-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N-ethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

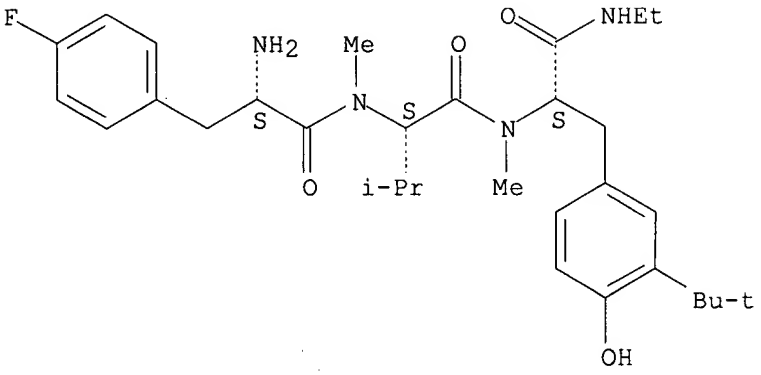


RN 287206-63-7 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-

Updated Search

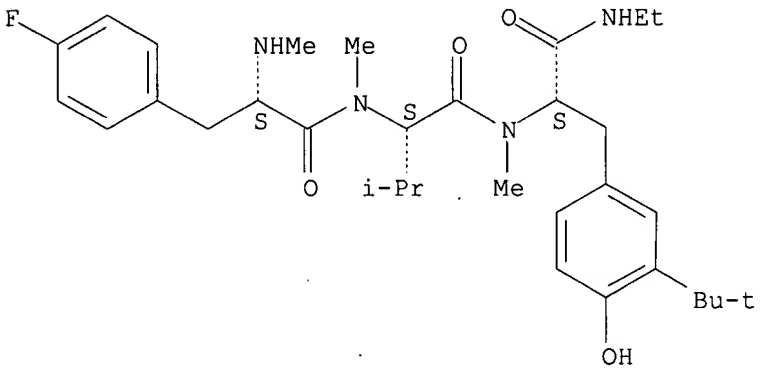
dimethylethyl)-N-ethyl-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



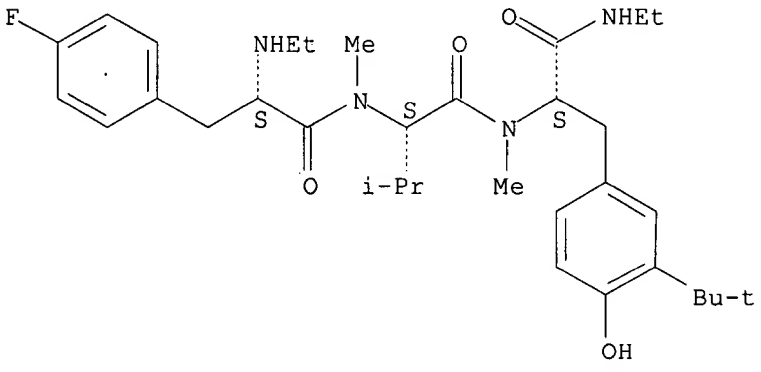
RN 287206-64-8 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-N-methyl-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N-ethyl-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287206-65-9 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-ethyl-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N-ethyl-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

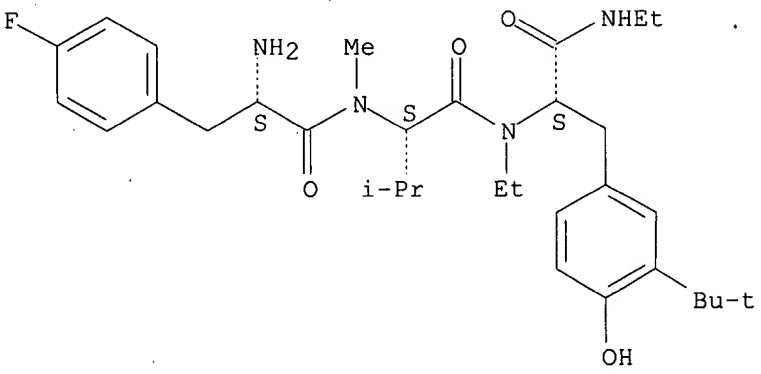
Absolute stereochemistry.



Updated Search

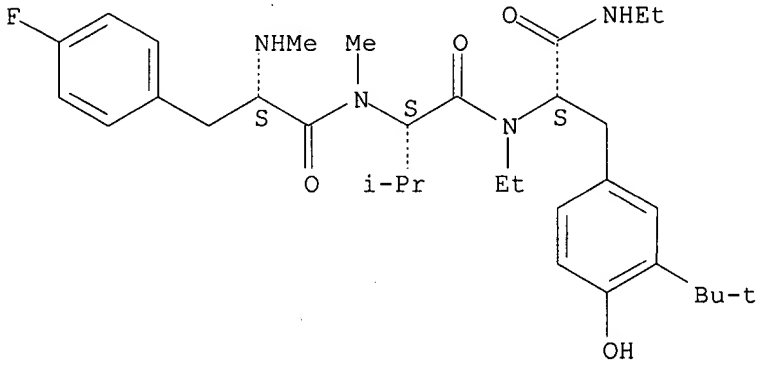
RN 287206-66-0 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N,Nα-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287206-67-1 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-N-methyl-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N,Nα-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

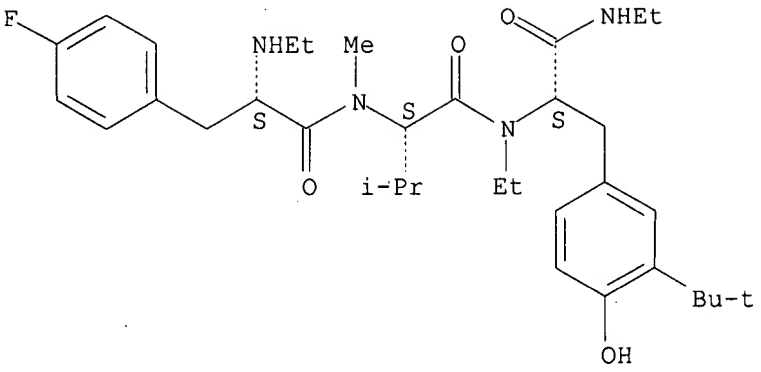
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287206-68-2 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-ethyl-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N,Nα-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

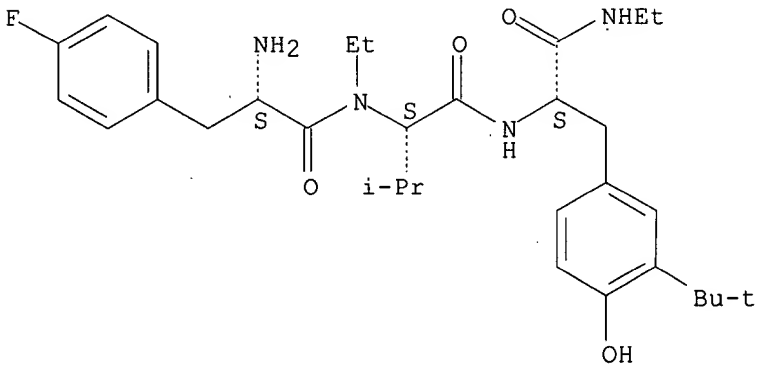
Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search



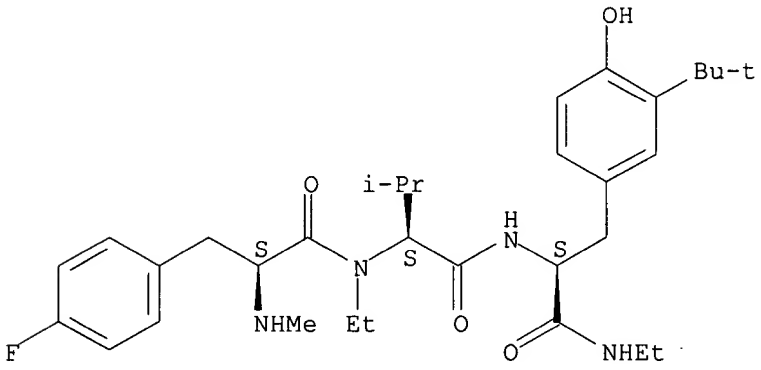
RN 287206-69-3 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-ethyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N-ethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287206-70-6 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-N-methyl-L-phenylalanyl-N-ethyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N-ethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

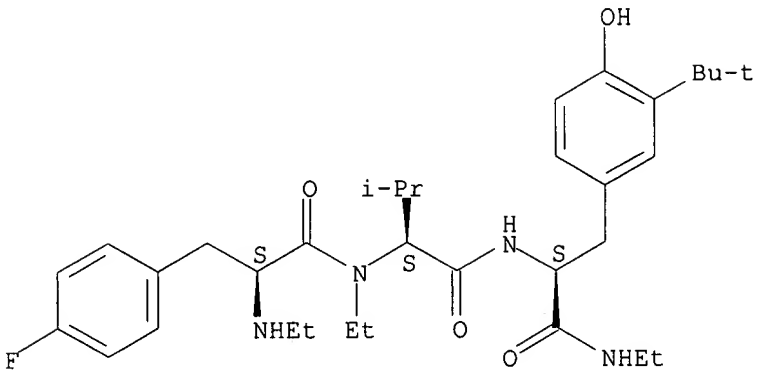


RN 287206-71-7 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-ethyl-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-ethyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-

Updated Search

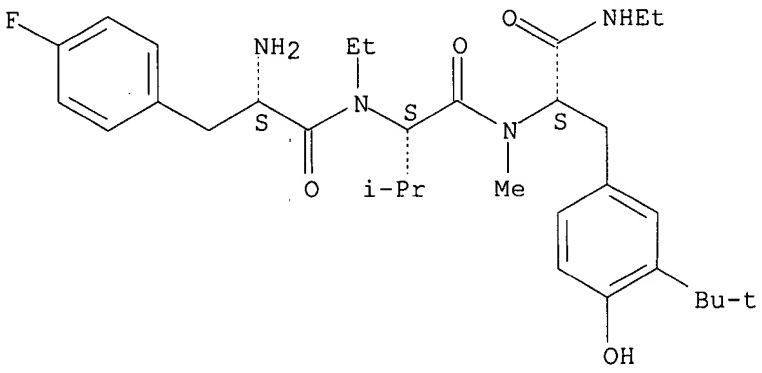
dimethylethyl)-N-ethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



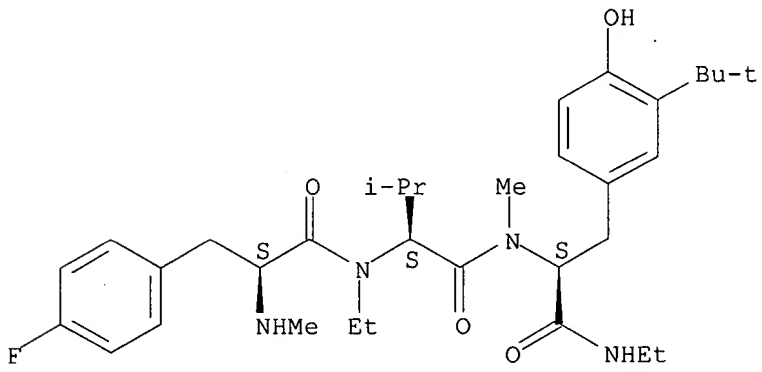
RN 287206-72-8 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-ethyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N-ethyl-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287206-73-9 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-N-methyl-L-phenylalanyl-N-ethyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N-ethyl-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

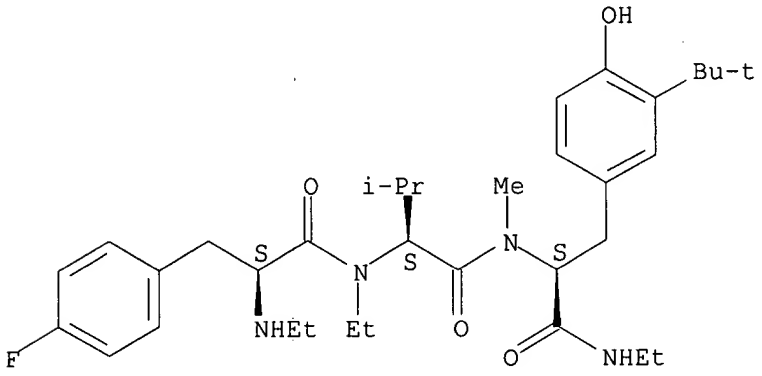


Updated Search

09890219

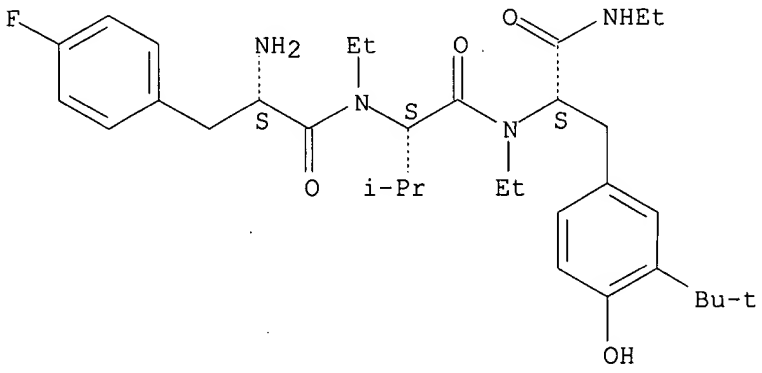
RN 287206-74-0 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-ethyl-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-ethyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N-ethyl-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287206-75-1 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-ethyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N,Nα-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

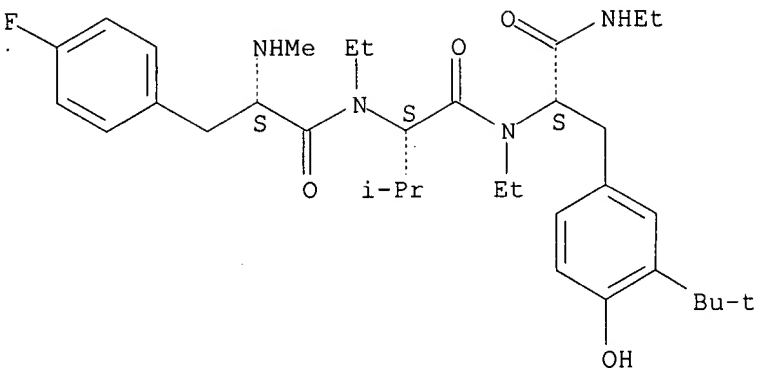
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287206-76-2 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-N-methyl-L-phenylalanyl-N-ethyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N,Nα-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

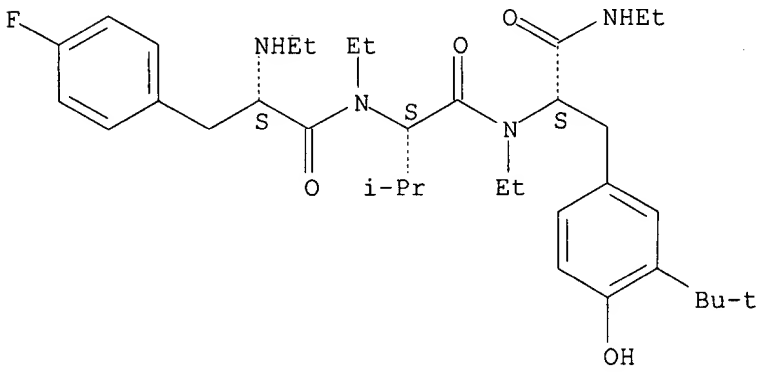
Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search



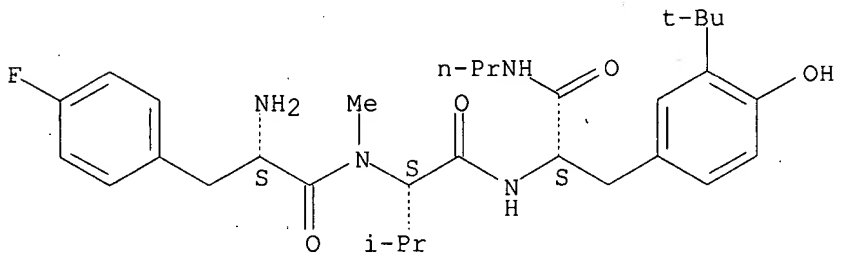
RN 287206-77-3 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-ethyl-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-ethyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N,Nα-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287206-78-4 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N-propyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

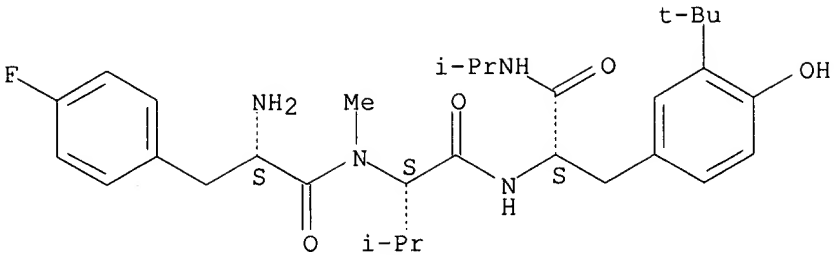
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287206-79-5 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N-(1-methylethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

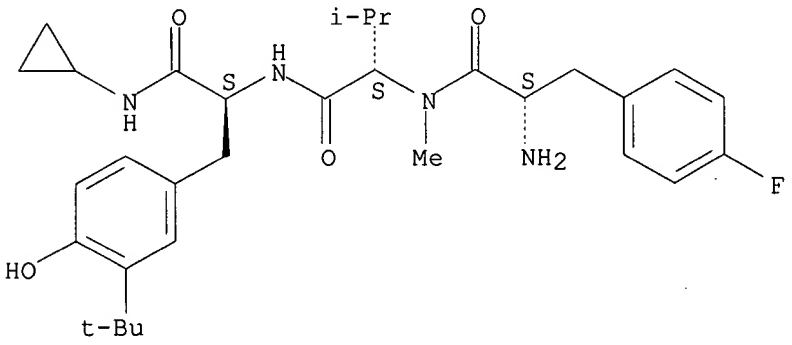
Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search



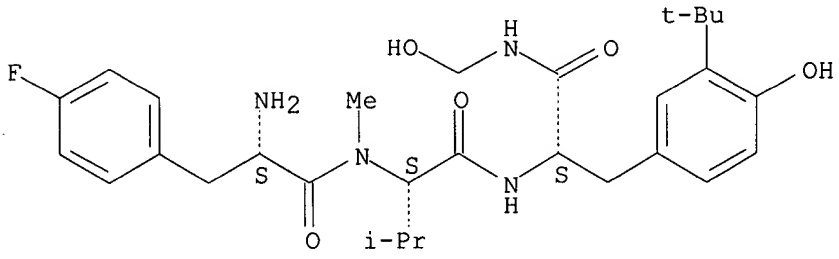
RN 287206-80-8 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-N-cyclopropyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287206-81-9 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N-(hydroxymethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

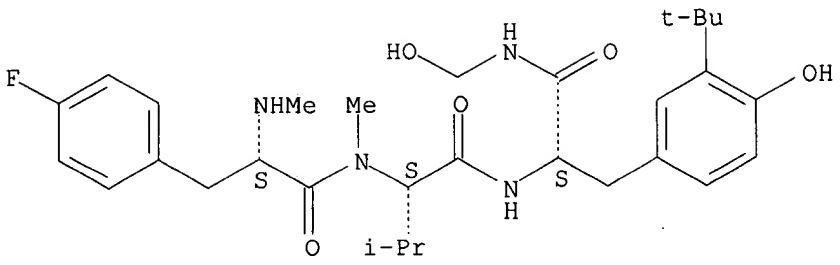
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287206-82-0 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-N-methyl-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N-(hydroxymethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

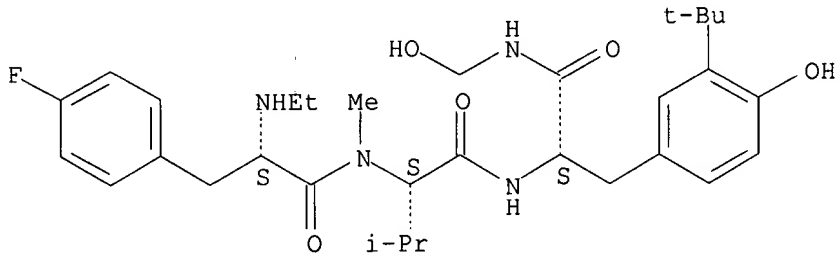
Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search



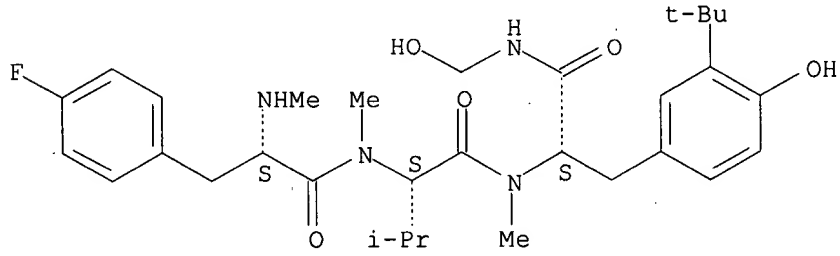
RN 287206-83-1 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-ethyl-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N-(hydroxymethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



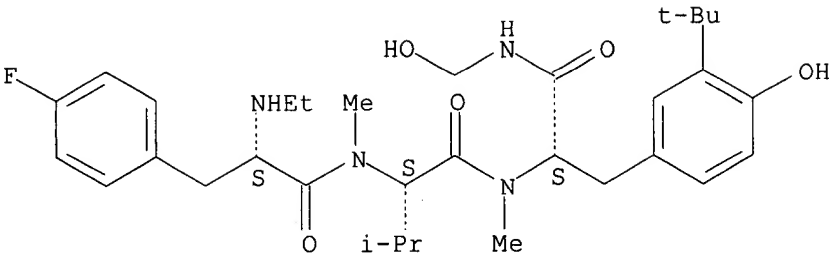
RN 287206-84-2 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-N-methyl-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N-(hydroxymethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



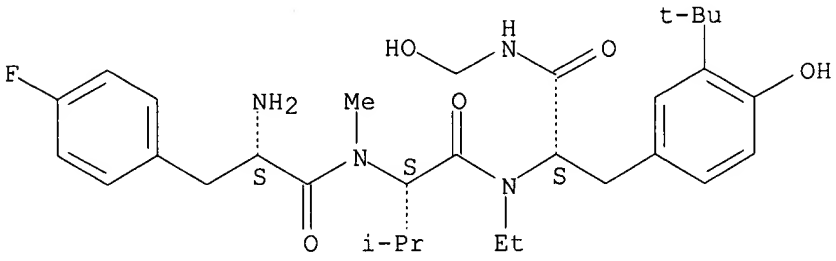
RN 287206-85-3 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-ethyl-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N-(hydroxymethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



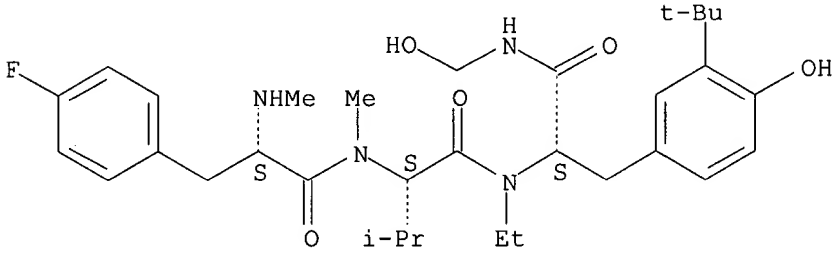
RN 287206-86-4 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-ethyl-N-(hydroxymethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287206-87-5 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-N-methyl-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-ethyl-N-(hydroxymethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

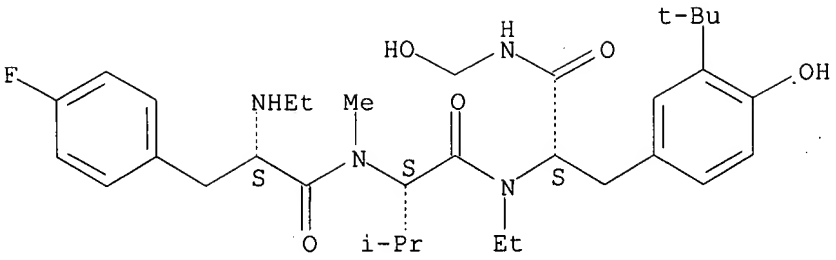
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287206-88-6 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-ethyl-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-ethyl-N-(hydroxymethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

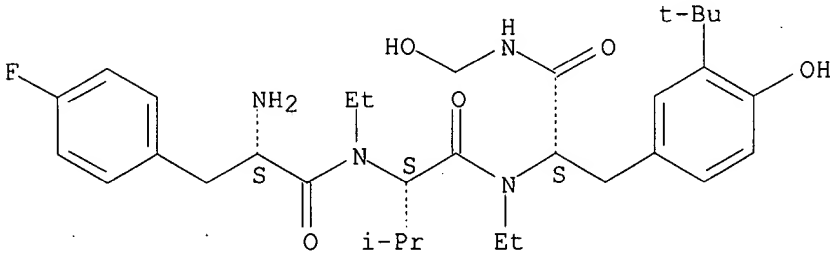
Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search



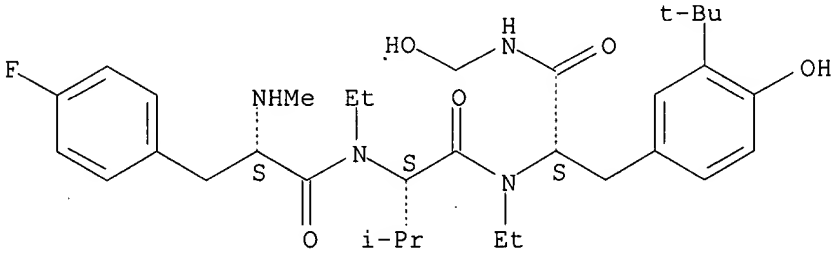
RN 287206-89-7 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-ethyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-ethyl-N-(hydroxymethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287206-90-0 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-N-methyl-L-phenylalanyl-N-ethyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-ethyl-N-(hydroxymethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

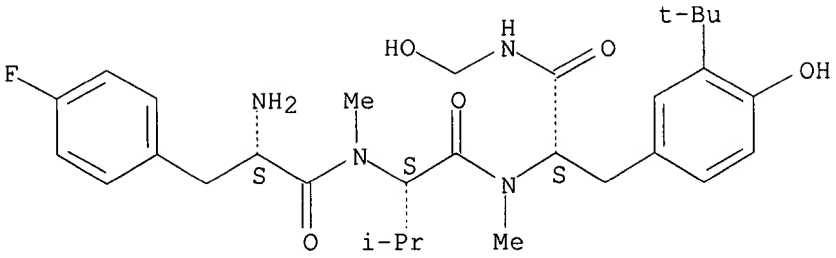
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287206-91-1 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N-(hydroxymethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

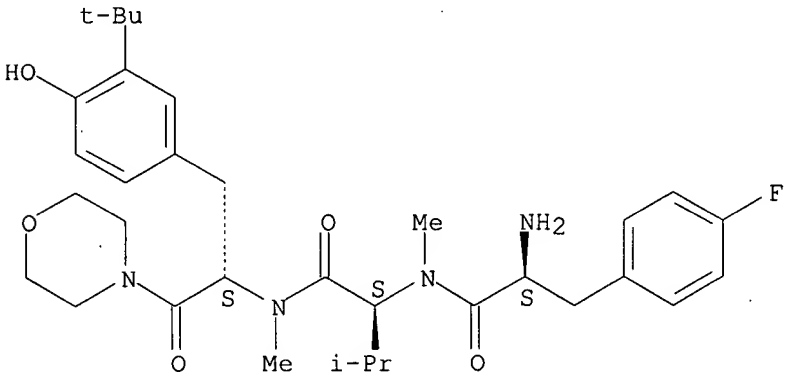
Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search



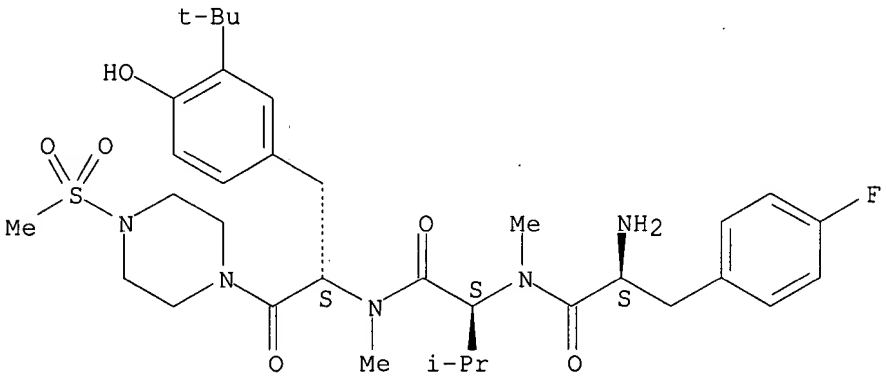
RN 287206-92-2 HCAPLUS
CN L-Valinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-[(1S)-1-[[3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]methyl]-2-(4-morpholinyl)-2-oxoethyl]-N,N2-dimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287206-93-3 HCAPLUS
CN L-Valinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-[(1S)-1-[[3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]methyl]-2-[4-(methylsulfonyl)-1-piperazinyl]-2-oxoethyl]-N,N2-dimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

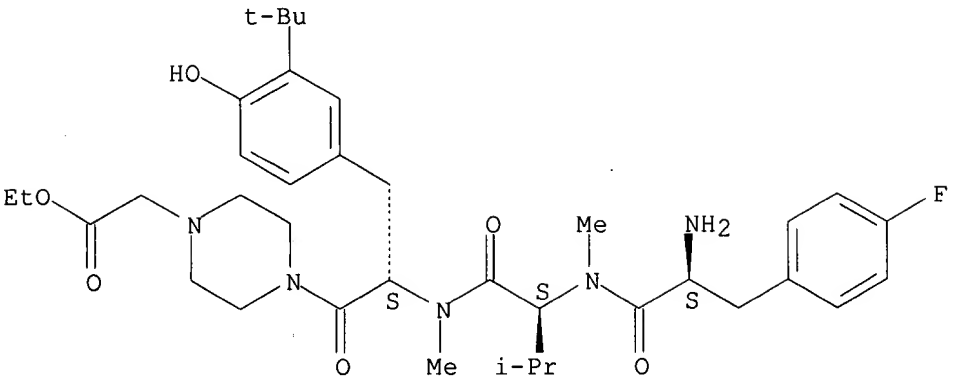
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287206-94-4 HCAPLUS
CN L-Valinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-[(1S)-1-[[3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]methyl]-2-[4-(2-ethoxy-2-oxoethyl)-1-piperazinyl]-2-oxoethyl]-N,N2-dimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

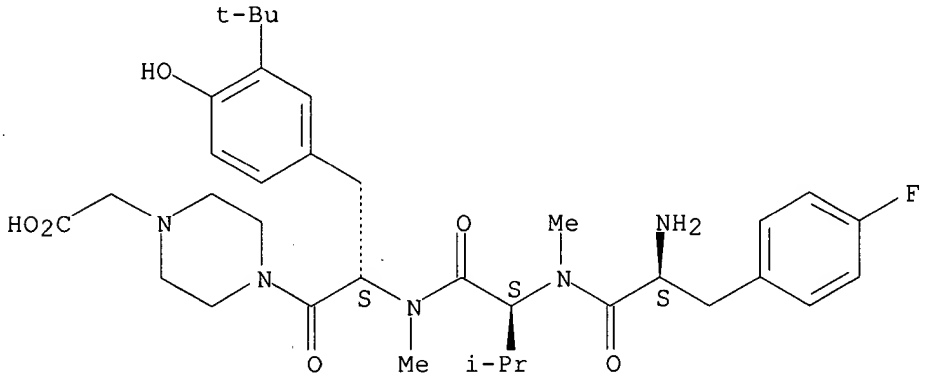
Updated Search

Absolute stereochemistry.



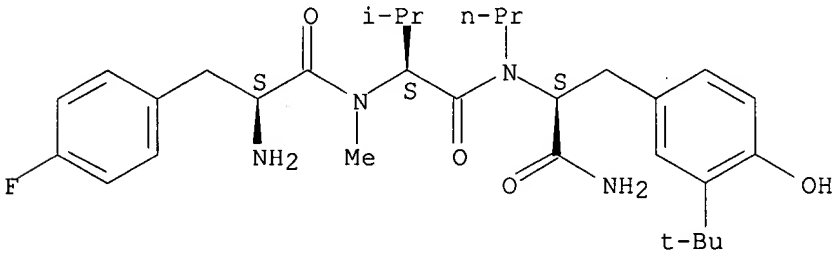
RN 287206-95-5 HCAPLUS
CN L-Valinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-[(1S)-2-[4-(carboxymethyl)-1-piperazinyl]-1-[[3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]methyl]-2-oxoethyl]-N,N2-dimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287206-96-6 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-propyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



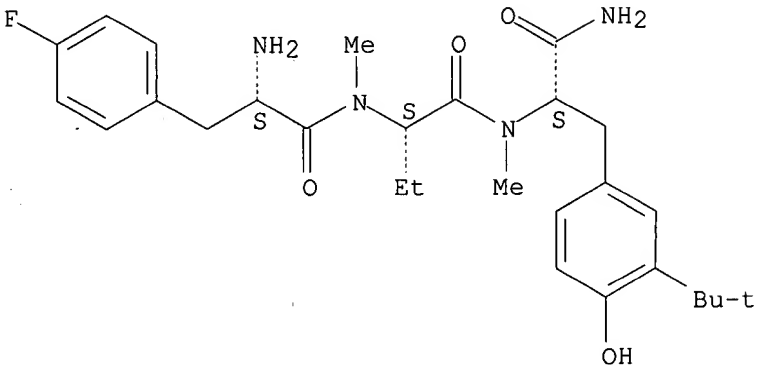
RN 287206-97-7 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-(2S)-2-(methylamino)butanoyl-3-

Updated Search

09890219

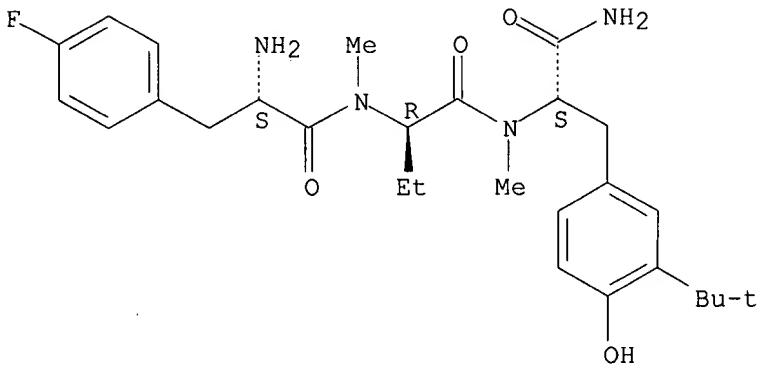
(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



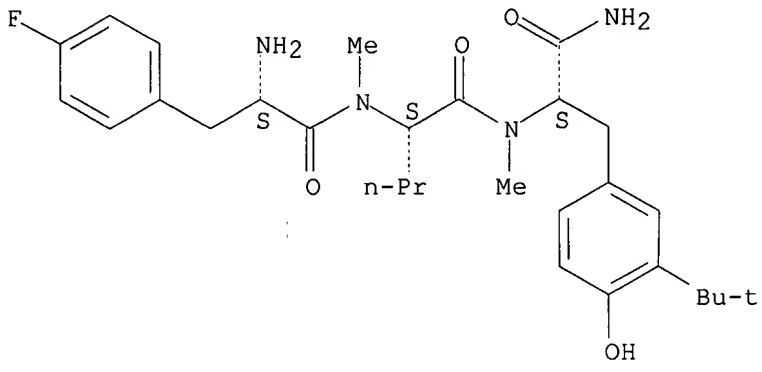
RN 287206-98-8 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-(2R)-2-(methylamino)butanoyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287206-99-9 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-norvalyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

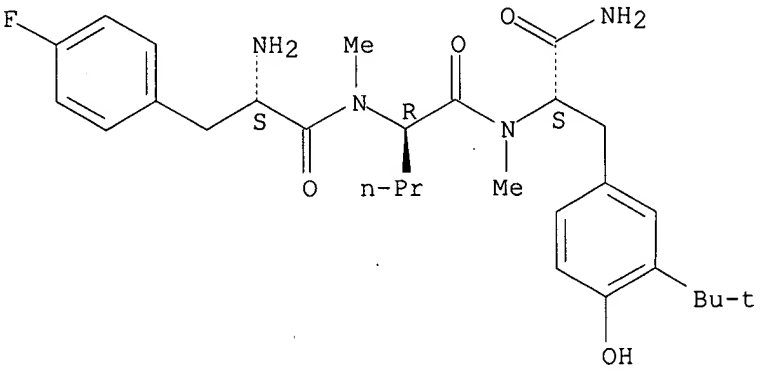
Absolute stereochemistry.



Updated Search

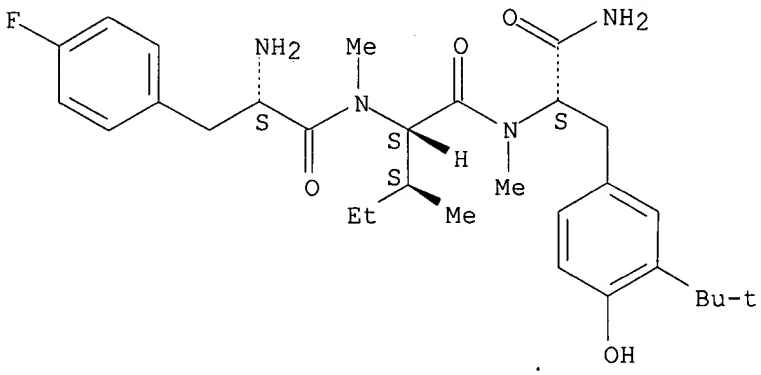
RN 287207-00-5 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-D-norvalyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287207-01-6 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-isoleucyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

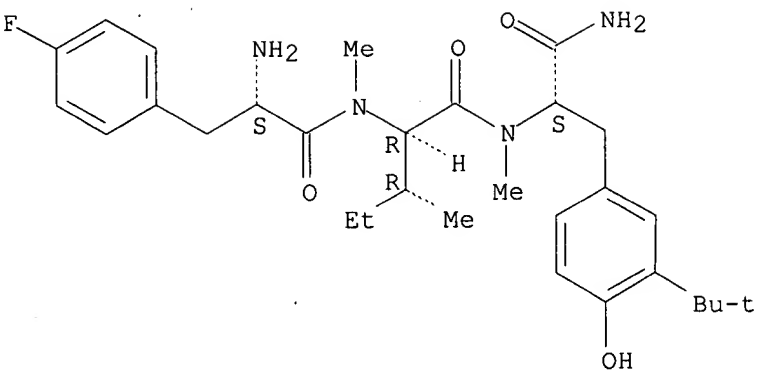
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287207-02-7 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-D-isoleucyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

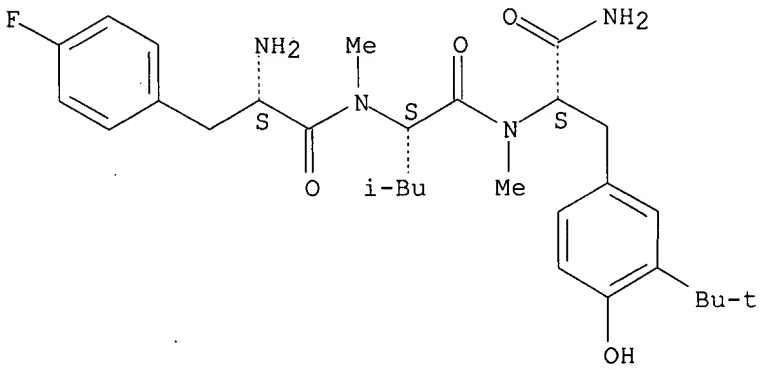
Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search



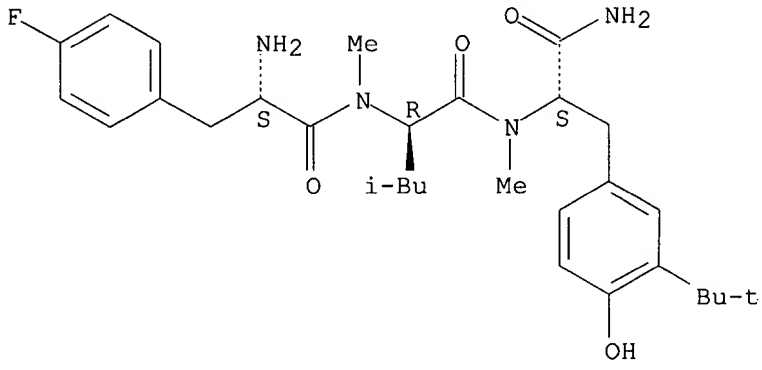
RN 287207-03-8 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-leucyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287207-04-9 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-D-leucyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



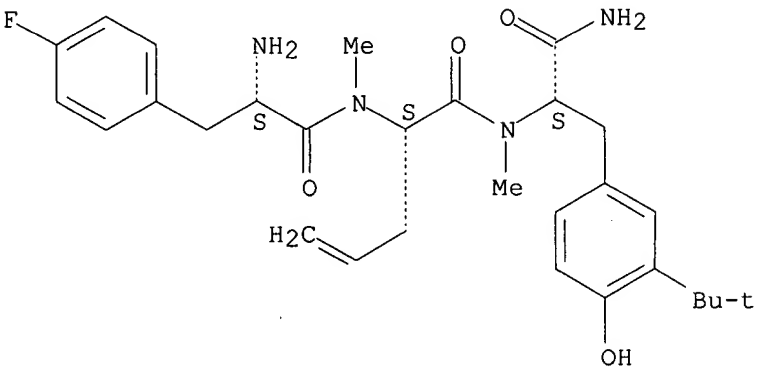
RN 287207-05-0 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-4,5-didehydro-N-methyl-L-norvalyl-

Updated Search

09890219

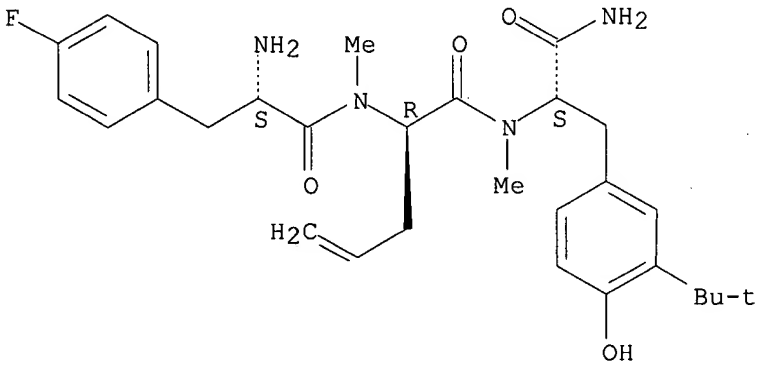
3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



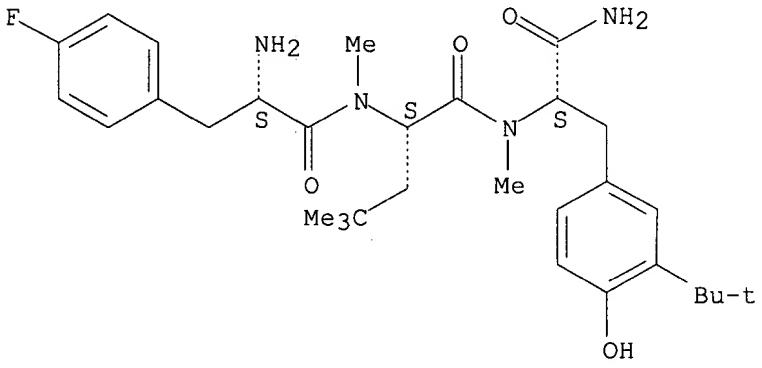
RN 287207-06-1 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-4,5-didehydro-N-methyl-D-norvalyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287207-07-2 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N,4-dimethyl-L-leucyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

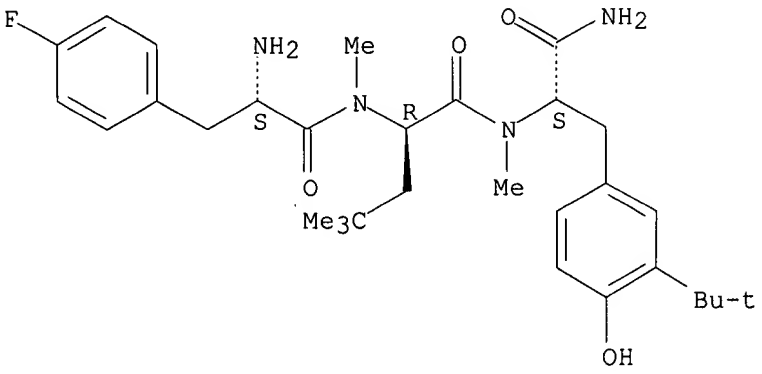


Updated Search

09890219

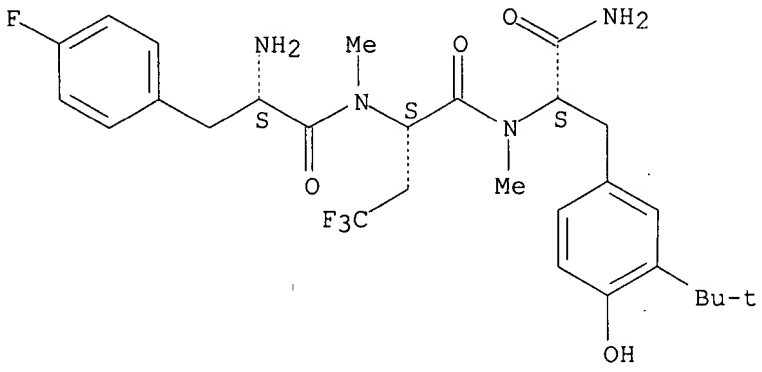
RN 287207-08-3 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N,4-dimethyl-D-leucyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287207-09-4 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-(2S)-4,4,4-trifluoro-2-(methylamino)butanoyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

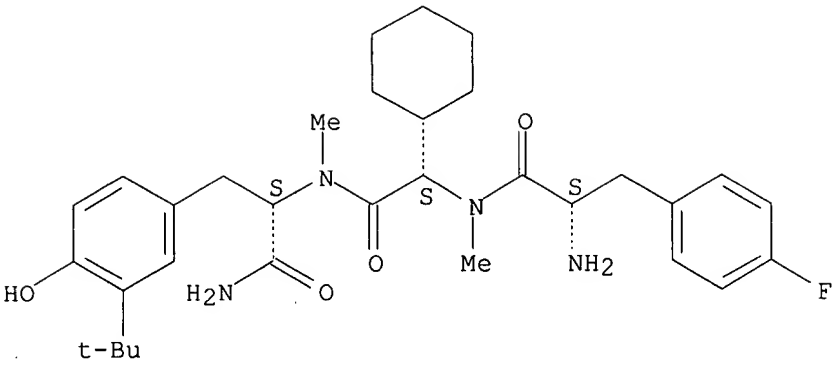
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287207-10-7 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-(2S)-2-cyclohexyl-N-methylglycyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

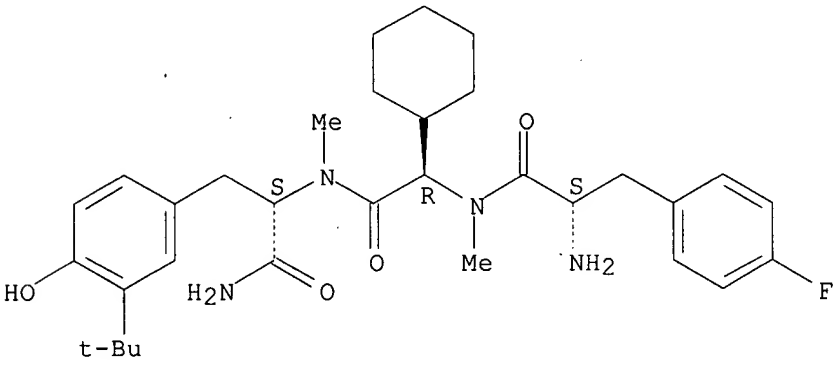
Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search



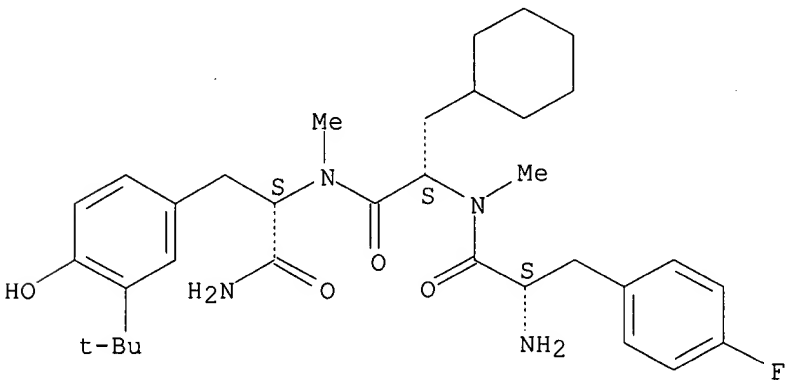
RN 287207-11-8 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-(2R)-2-cyclohexyl-N-methylglycyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287207-12-9 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-3-cyclohexyl-N-methyl-L-alanyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



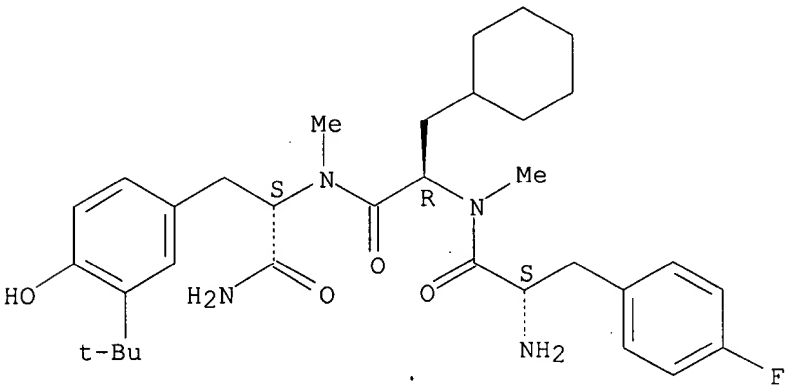
RN 287207-13-0 HCAPLUS

Updated Search

09890219

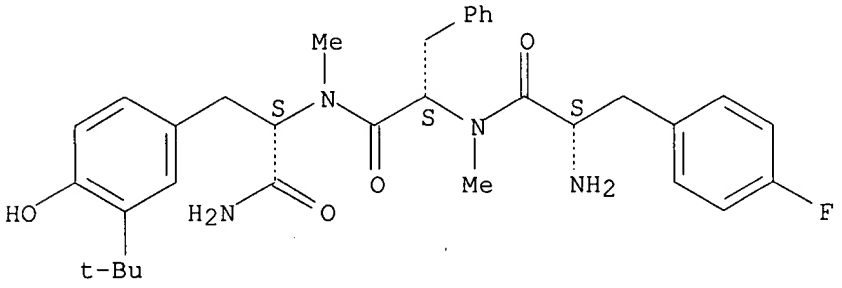
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-3-cyclohexyl-N-methyl-D-alanyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



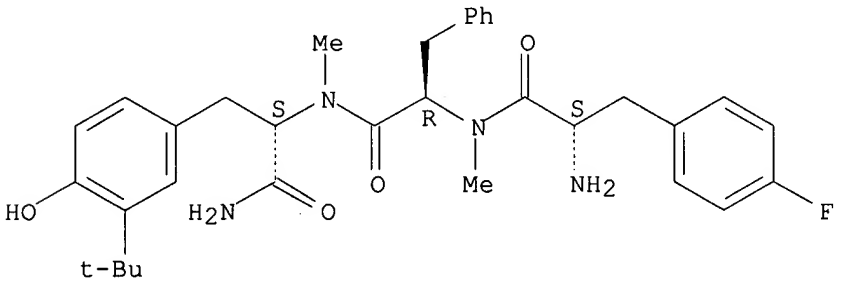
RN 287207-14-1 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-phenylalanyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287207-15-2 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-D-phenylalanyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

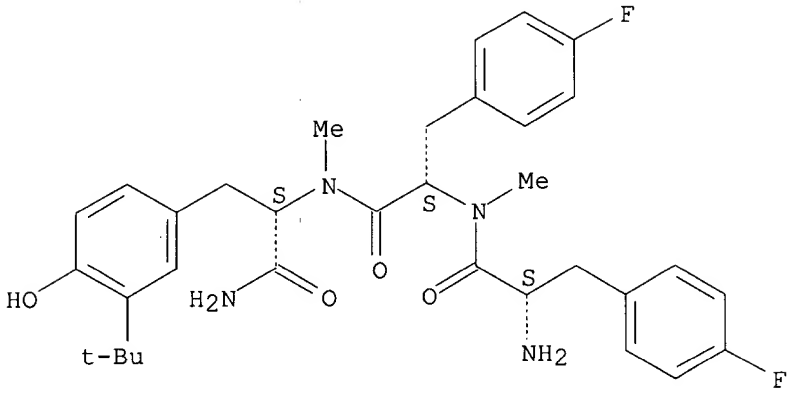


RN 287207-16-3 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-4-fluoro-N-methyl-L-phenylalanyl-3-

Updated Search

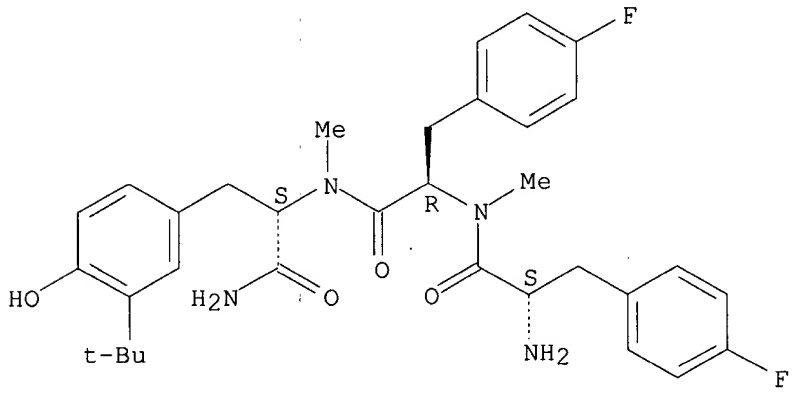
(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287207-17-4 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-4-fluoro-N-methyl-D-phenylalanyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

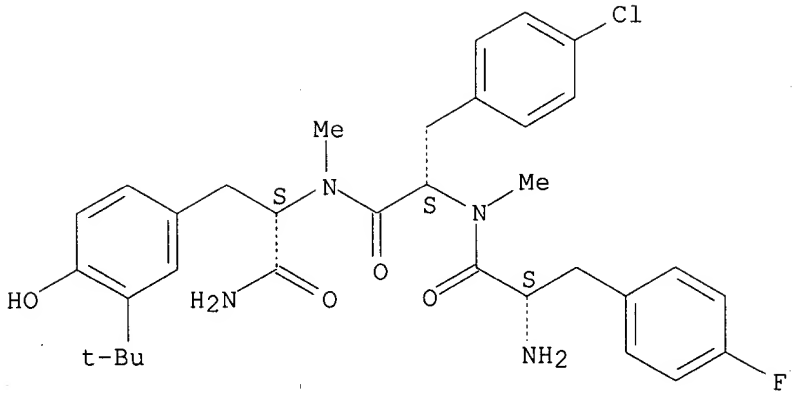
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287207-18-5 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-4-chloro-N-methyl-L-phenylalanyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

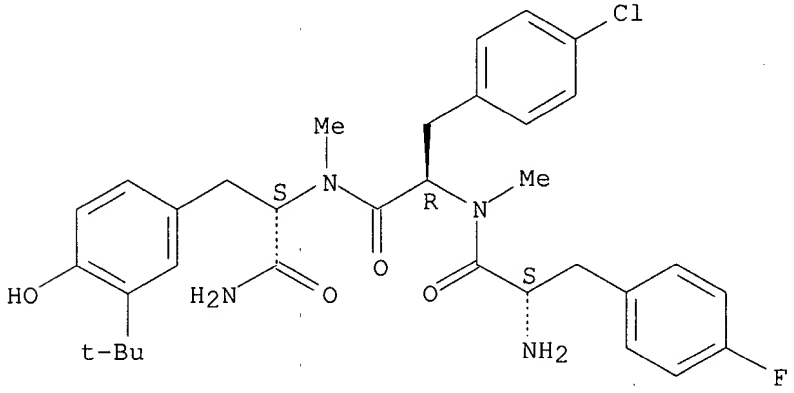
Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search



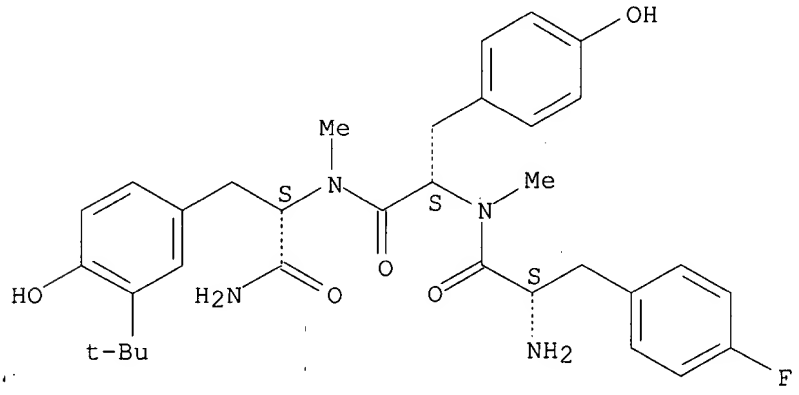
RN 287207-19-6 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-4-chloro-N-methyl-D-phenylalanyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287207-20-9 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-tyrosyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

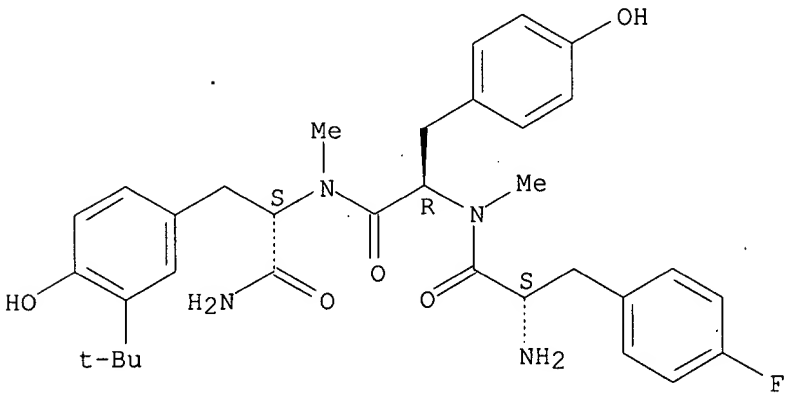


Updated Search

09890219

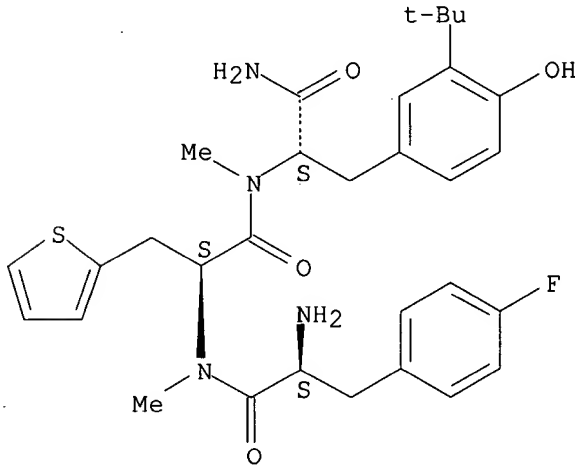
RN 287207-21-0 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-D-tyrosyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287207-22-1 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-3-(2-thienyl)-L-alanyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

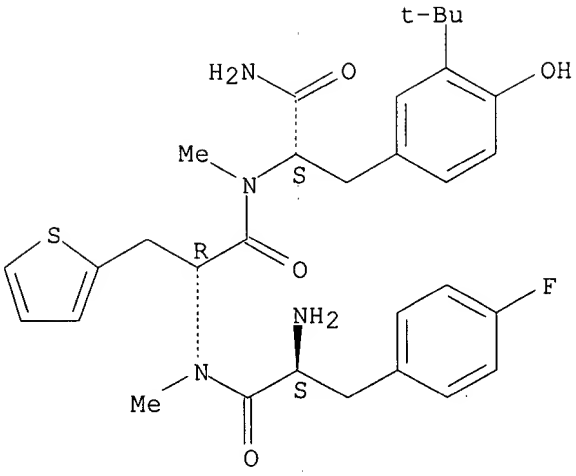
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287207-23-2 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-3-(2-thienyl)-D-alanyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

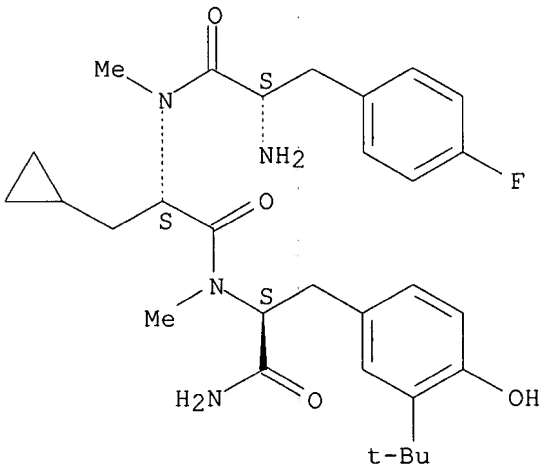
Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search



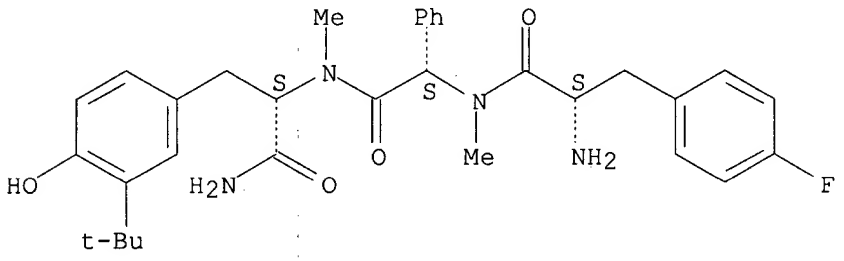
RN 287207-24-3 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-3-cyclopropyl-N-methyl-L-alanyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287207-25-4 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-(2S)-N-methyl-2-phenylglycyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

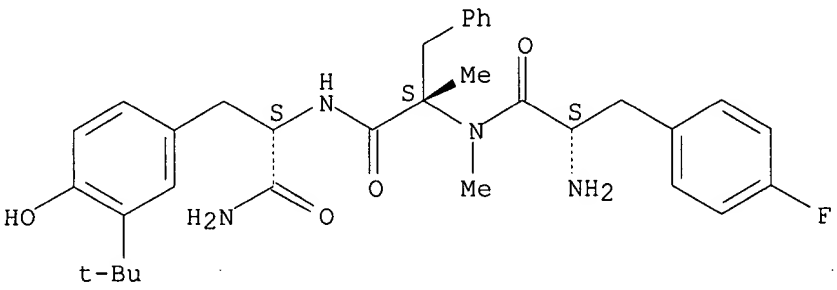


Updated Search

09890219

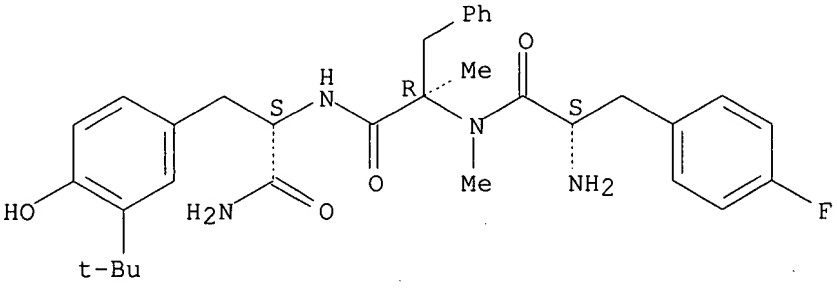
RN 287207-26-5 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N,α-dimethyl-L-phenylalanyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



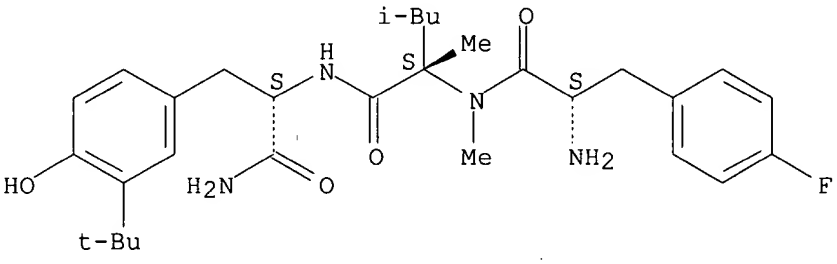
RN 287207-27-6 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N,α-dimethyl-D-phenylalanyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287207-28-7 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N,2-dimethyl-L-leucyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

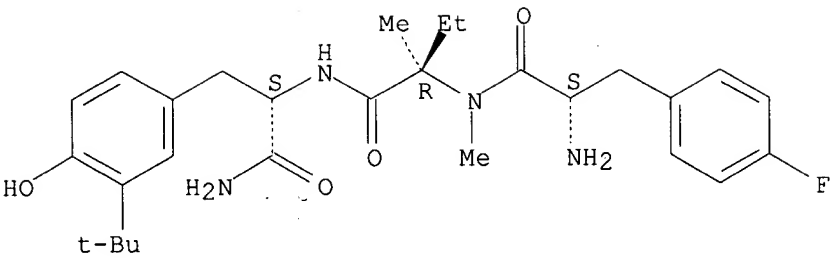
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287207-29-8 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-D-isovalyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

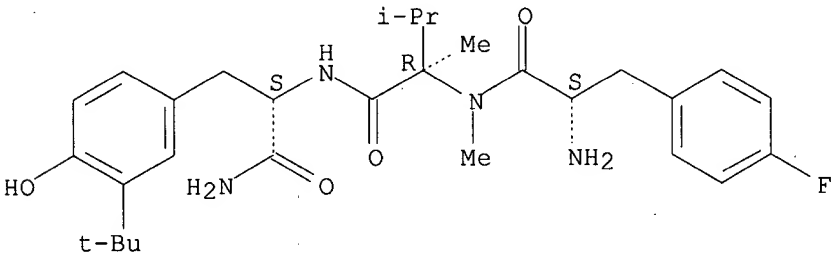
Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search



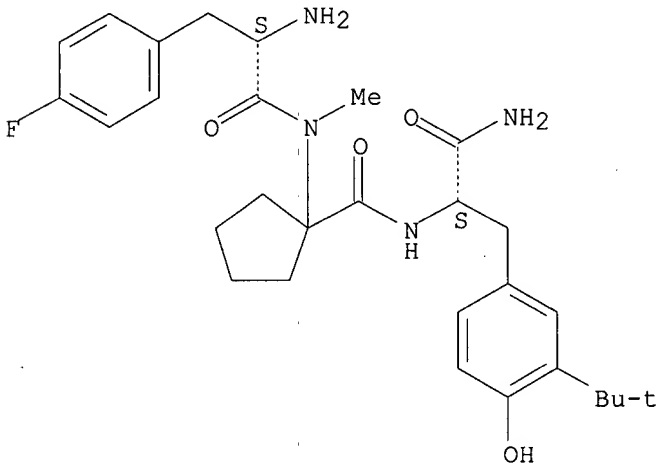
RN 287207-30-1 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N,3-dimethyl-D-isovalyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287207-31-2 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-1-(methylamino)cyclopentanecarbonyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

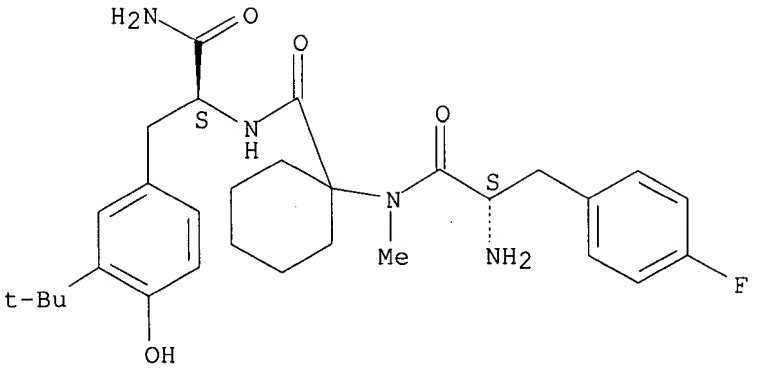
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287207-32-3 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-1-(methylamino)cyclohexanecarbonyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

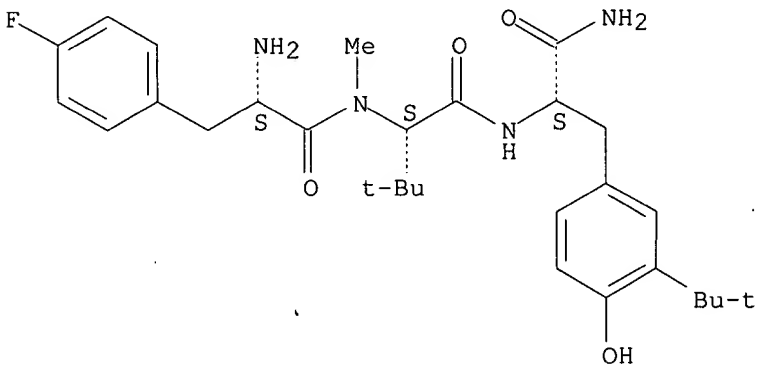
Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search



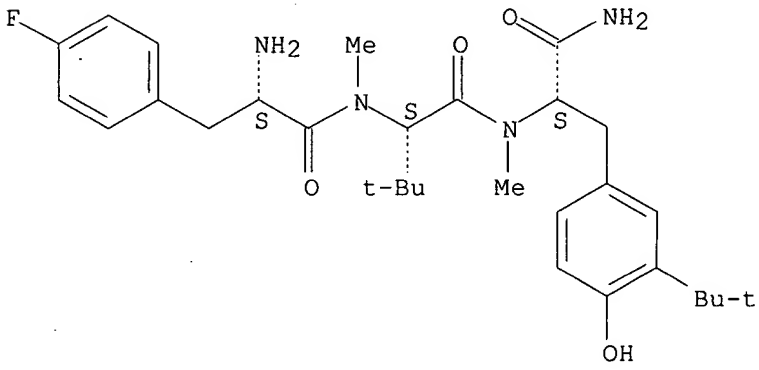
RN 287207-33-4 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N,3-dimethyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287207-34-5 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N,3-dimethyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



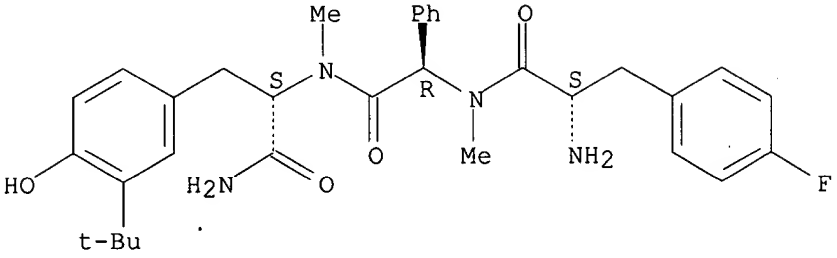
RN 287207-35-6 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-(2R)-N-methyl-2-phenylglycyl-3-

Updated Search

09890219

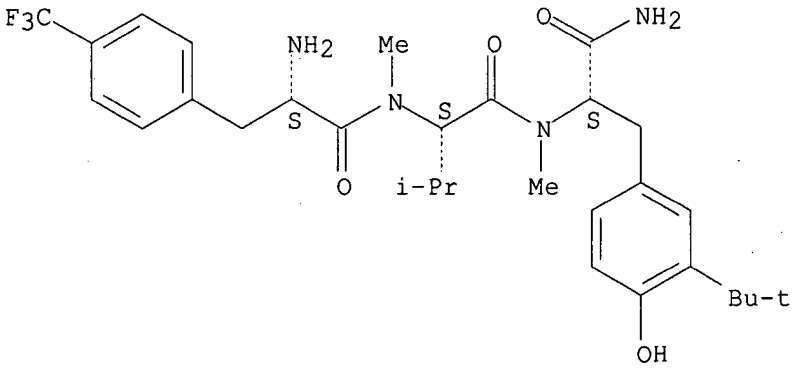
(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



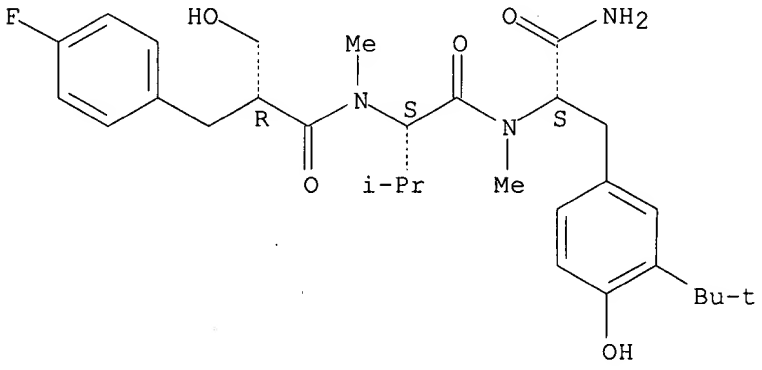
RN 287207-38-9 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-(trifluoromethyl)-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287207-39-0 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(2R)-3-(4-fluorophenyl)-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1-oxopropyl]-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

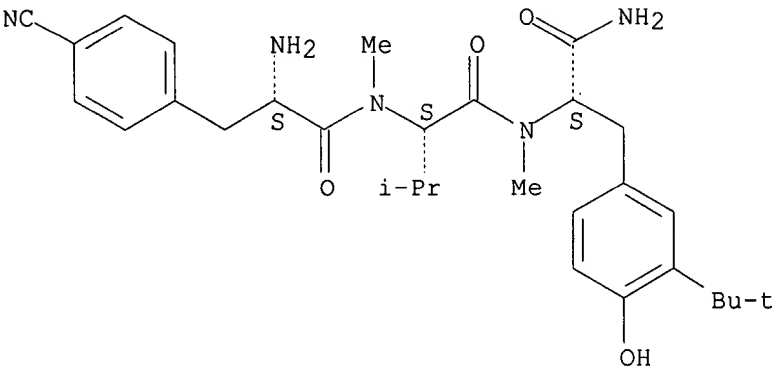


RN 287207-41-4 HCAPLUS

Updated Search

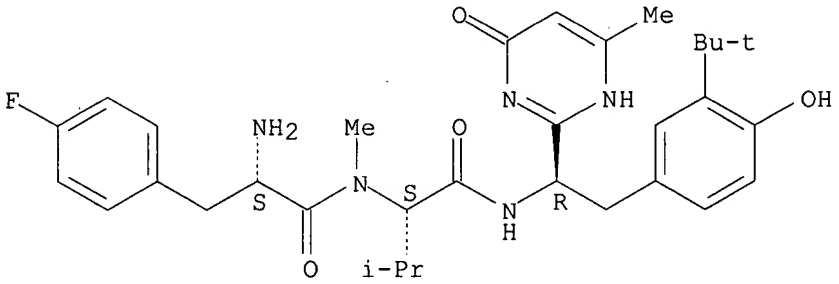
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-cyano-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



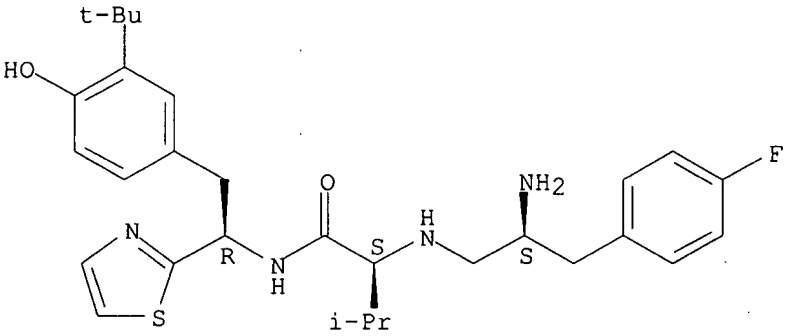
RN 287208-31-5 HCAPLUS
CN L-Valinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-[(1R)-1-(1,4-dihydro-6-methyl-4-oxo-2-pyrimidinyl)-2-[3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]ethyl]-N2-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287208-73-5 HCAPLUS
CN Butanamide, 2-[[(2S)-2-amino-3-(4-fluorophenyl)propyl]amino]-N-[(1R)-2-[3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]-1-(2-thiazolyl)ethyl]-3-methyl-, (2S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

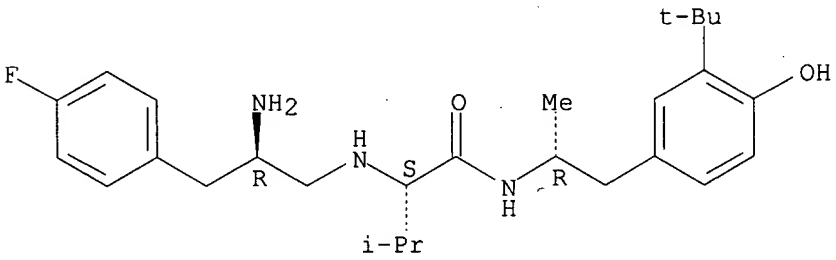


Updated Search

09890219

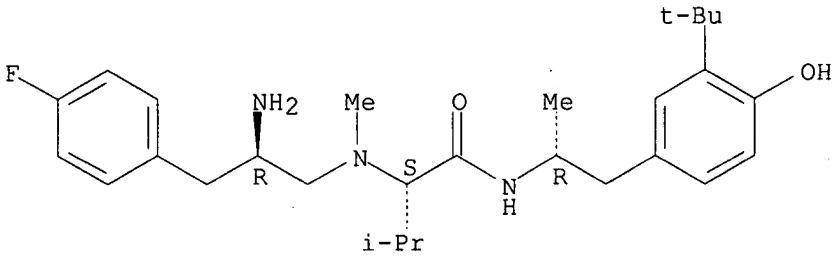
RN 287209-74-9 HCAPLUS
CN Butanamide, 2-[[(2R)-2-amino-3-(4-fluorophenyl)propyl]amino]-N-[(1R)-2-[3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]-1-methylethyl]-3-methyl-, (2S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



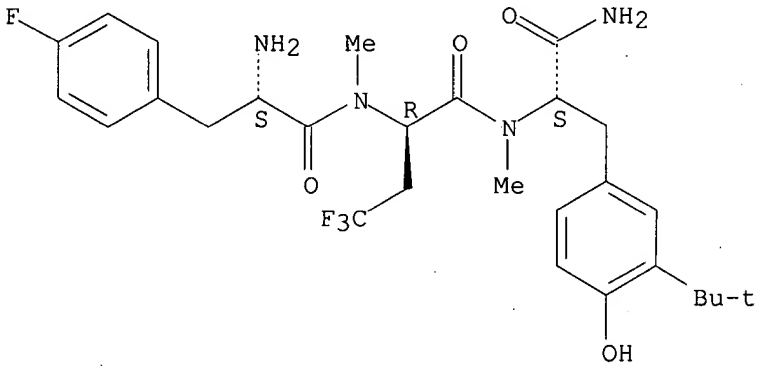
RN 287209-77-2 HCAPLUS
CN Butanamide, 2-[[(2R)-2-amino-3-(4-fluorophenyl)propyl]methylamino]-N-[(1R)-2-[3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]-1-methylethyl]-3-methyl-, (2S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287211-41-0 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-(2R)-4,4,4-trifluoro-2-(methylamino)butanoyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



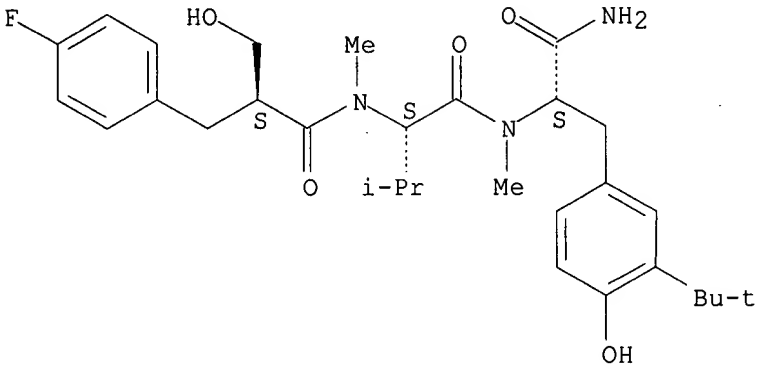
RN 287212-51-5 HCAPLUS

Updated Search

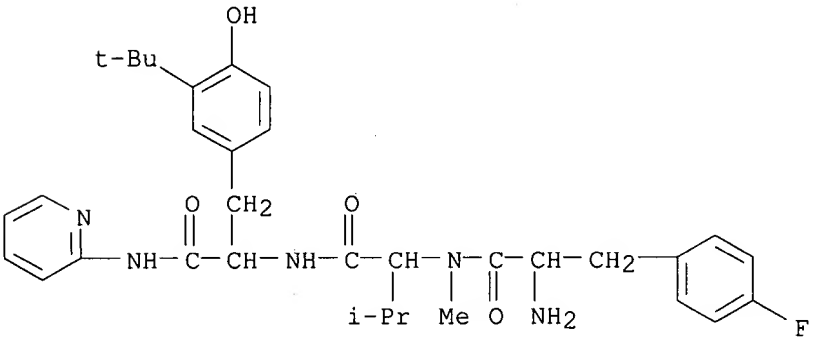
09890219

CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(2S)-3-(4-fluorophenyl)-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1-oxopropyl]-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

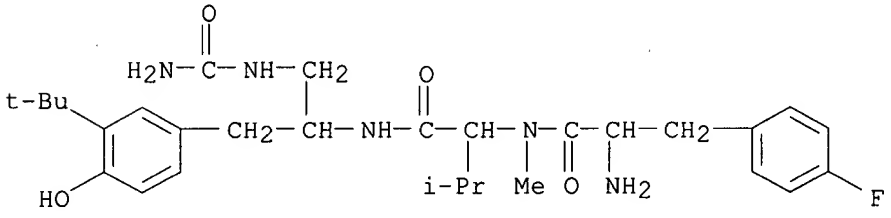
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287212-55-9 HCAPLUS
CN Tyrosinamide, 4-fluorophenylalanyl-N-methylvalyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N-2-pyridinyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



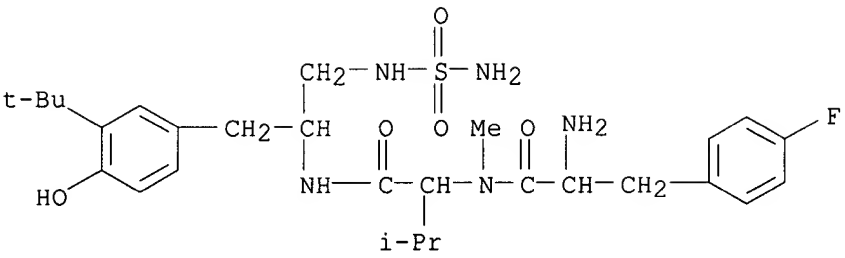
RN 287212-56-0 HCAPLUS
CN Valinamide, N-(4-fluorophenyl)alanyl-N-[2-[(aminocarbonyl)amino]-1-[[3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]methyl]ethyl]-N2-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 287212-57-1 HCAPLUS
CN Valinamide, N-(4-fluorophenyl)alanyl-N-[2-[(aminosulfonyl)amino]-1-[[3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]methyl]ethyl]-N2-methyl- (9CI) (CA

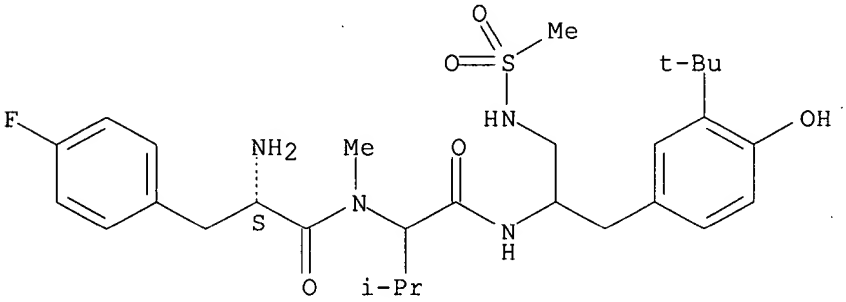
Updated Search

INDEX NAME)

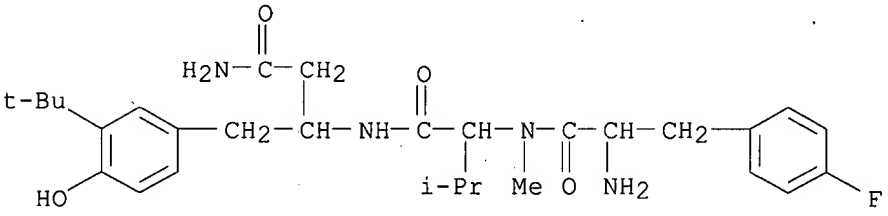


RN 287212-58-2 HCAPLUS
CN Valinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-[1-[[3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]methyl]-2-[(methylsulfonyl)amino]ethyl]-N2-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

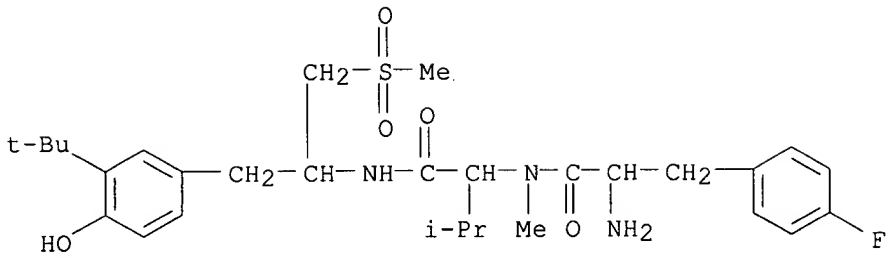


RN 287212-59-3 HCAPLUS
CN Valinamide, N-(4-fluorophenyl)alanyl-N-[3-amino-1-[[3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]methyl]-3-oxopropyl]-N2-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

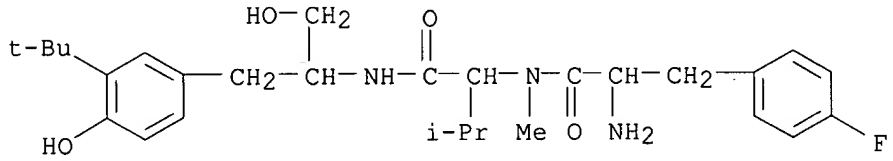


RN 287212-60-6 HCAPLUS
CN Valinamide, N-(4-fluorophenyl)alanyl-N-[1-[[3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]methyl]-2-(methylsulfonyl)ethyl]-N2-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

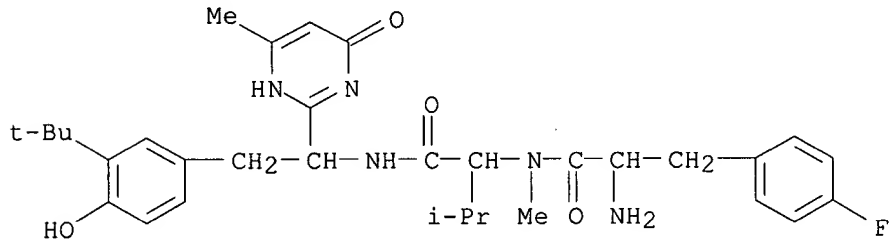
Updated Search



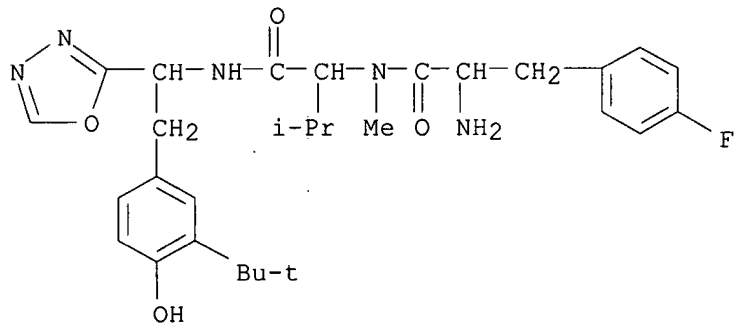
RN 287212-61-7 HCAPLUS
CN Valinamide, N-(4-fluorophenyl)alanyl-N-[2-[3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]-1-(hydroxymethyl)ethyl]-N2-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 287212-62-8 HCAPLUS
CN Valinamide, N-(4-fluorophenyl)alanyl-N-[1-(1,4-dihydro-6-methyl-4-oxo-2-pyrimidinyl)-2-[3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]ethyl]-N2-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

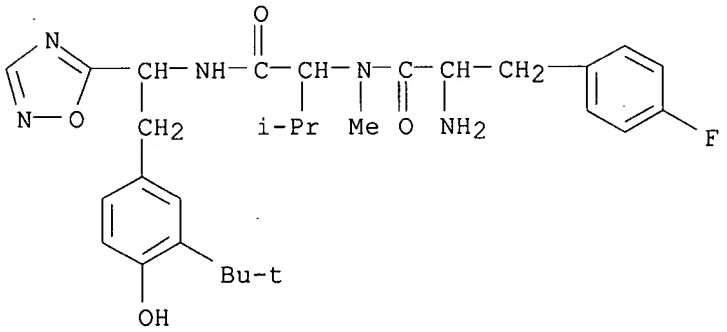


RN 287212-63-9 HCAPLUS
CN Valinamide, N-(4-fluorophenyl)alanyl-N-[2-[3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]-1-(1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)ethyl]-N2-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

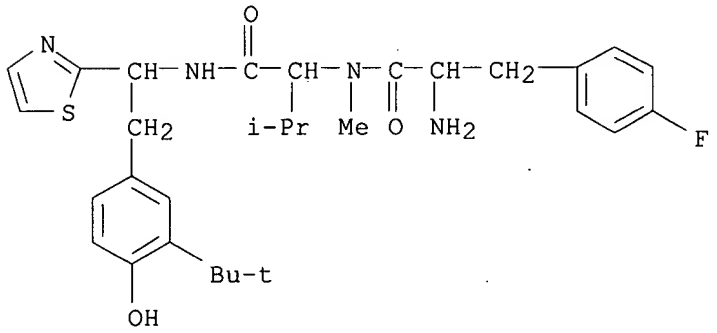


Updated Search

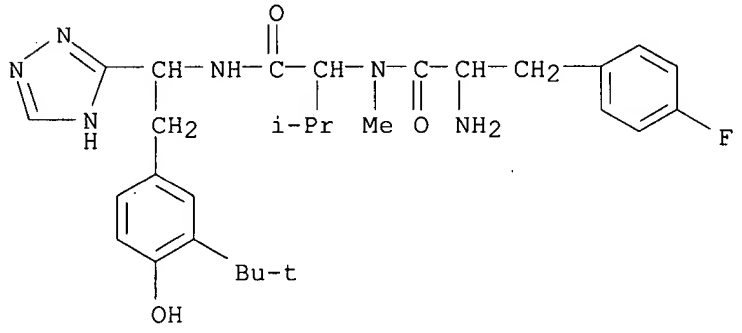
RN 287212-64-0 HCAPLUS
CN Valinamide, N-(4-fluorophenyl)alanyl-N-[2-[3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]-1-(1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)ethyl]-N2-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 287212-65-1 HCAPLUS
CN Valinamide, N-(4-fluorophenyl)alanyl-N-[2-[3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]-1-(2-thiazolyl)ethyl]-N2-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 287212-66-2 HCAPLUS
CN Valinamide, N-(4-fluorophenyl)alanyl-N-[2-[3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl)ethyl]-N2-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



Updated Search

09890219

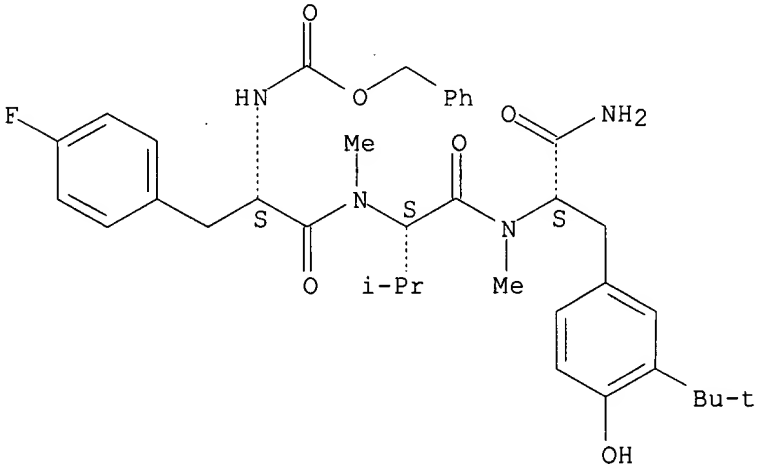
IT 287207-47-0P 287207-48-1P 287207-49-2P
287207-50-5P 287207-51-6P 287207-55-0P
287207-60-7P 287207-66-3P 287207-72-1P
287207-78-7P 287207-81-2P 287207-82-3P
287207-84-5P 287207-86-7P 287207-88-9P
287207-90-3P 287207-98-1P 287208-07-5P
287208-13-3P 287208-16-6P 287208-20-2P
287208-29-1P 287208-30-4P 287208-35-9P
287208-42-8P 287208-45-1P 287208-47-3P
287208-61-1P 287208-63-3P 287208-65-5P
287208-67-7P 287208-71-3P 287208-72-4P
287208-74-6P 287208-75-7P 287208-93-9P
287208-94-0P 287208-97-3P 287208-98-4P
287208-99-5P 287209-00-1P 287209-01-2P
287209-04-5P 287209-05-6P 287209-06-7P
287209-09-0P 287209-10-3P 287209-11-4P
287209-14-7P 287209-15-8P 287209-16-9P
287209-19-2P 287209-20-5P 287209-21-6P
287209-24-9P 287209-25-0P 287209-26-1P
287209-29-4P 287209-30-7P 287209-31-8P
287209-34-1P 287209-35-2P 287209-36-3P
287209-39-6P 287209-40-9P 287209-41-0P
287209-44-3P 287209-45-4P 287209-46-5P
287209-49-8P 287209-52-3P 287209-54-5P
287209-55-6P 287209-60-3P 287209-63-6P
287209-64-7P 287209-67-0P 287209-68-1P
287209-72-7P 287209-73-8P 287209-75-0P
287209-76-1P 287209-82-9P 287209-85-2P
287209-86-3P 287210-09-7P 287210-10-0P
287210-11-1P 287210-14-4P 287210-15-5P
287210-16-6P 287210-19-9P 287210-20-2P
287210-21-3P 287210-24-6P 287210-25-7P
287210-26-8P 287210-29-1P 287210-30-4P
287210-31-5P 287210-34-8P 287210-35-9P
287210-36-0P 287210-39-3P 287210-42-8P
287210-45-1P 287210-46-2P 287210-47-3P
287210-48-4P 287210-49-5P 287210-50-8P
287210-51-9P 287210-52-0P 287210-53-1P
287210-54-2P 287210-55-3P 287210-56-4P
287210-57-5P 287210-58-6P 287210-59-7P
287210-60-0P 287210-61-1P 287210-62-2P
287210-63-3P 287210-64-4P 287210-67-7P
287210-70-2P 287210-73-5P 287210-76-8P
287210-79-1P 287211-02-3P 287211-05-6P
287211-08-9P 287211-11-4P 287211-14-7P
287211-17-0P 287211-21-6P 287211-24-9P
287211-27-2P 287211-30-7P 287211-33-0P
287211-36-3P 287211-40-9P 287211-42-1P
287211-45-4P 287211-48-7P 287211-51-2P
287211-54-5P 287211-57-8P 287211-60-3P
287211-63-6P 287211-72-7P 287211-77-2P
287211-80-7P 287211-83-0P 287211-86-3P
287211-89-6P 287211-92-1P 287211-95-4P
287212-00-4P 287212-01-5P 287212-04-8P
287212-07-1P 287212-10-6P 287212-13-9P
287212-16-2P 287212-19-5P 287212-22-0P
287212-25-3P 287212-31-1P 287212-49-1P
287212-50-4P 287212-53-7P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT

Updated Search

(Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of peptides or analogs containing substituted phenethylamine moiety
as motilin receptor antagonists and drugs for preventing digestive tract movement or high level of blood motilin)

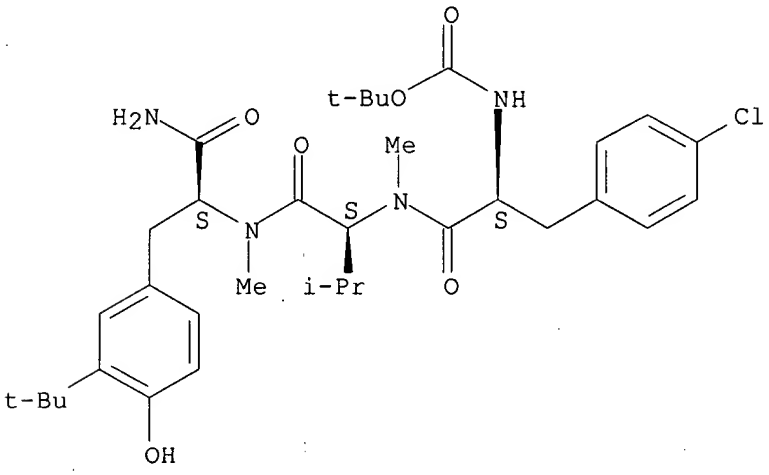
RN 287207-47-0 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-N-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287207-48-1 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-chloro-N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

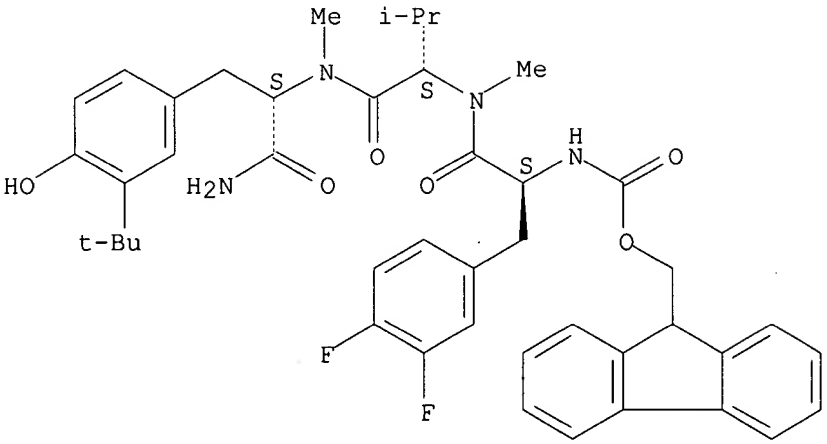


RN 287207-49-2 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(9H-fluoren-9-ylmethoxy)carbonyl]-3,4-difluoro-L-

Updated Search

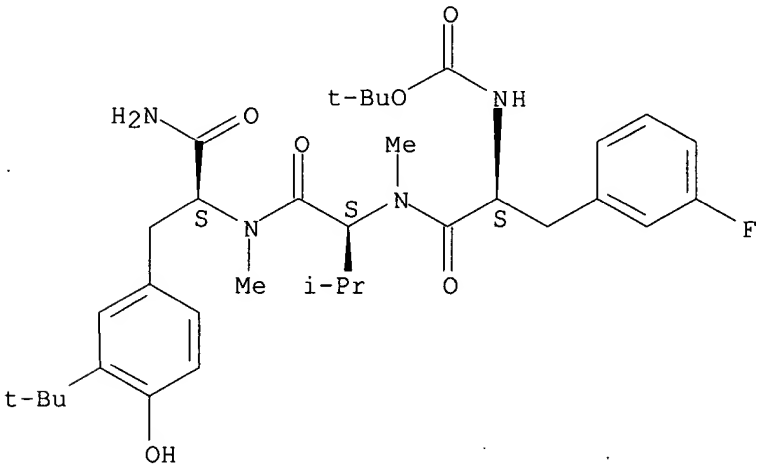
phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287207-50-5 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-3-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

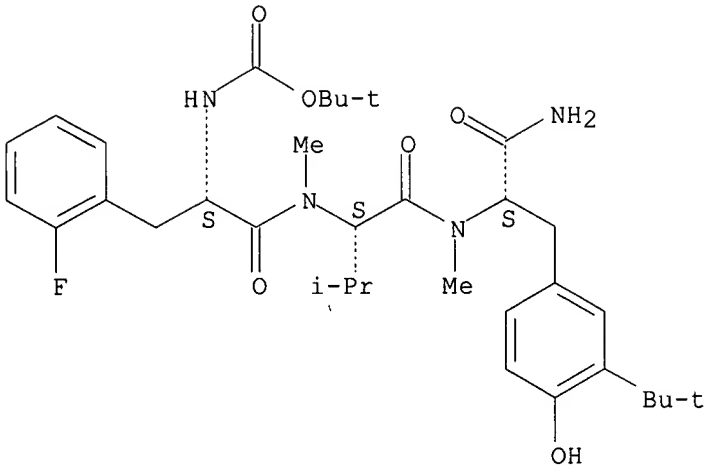
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287207-51-6 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-2-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

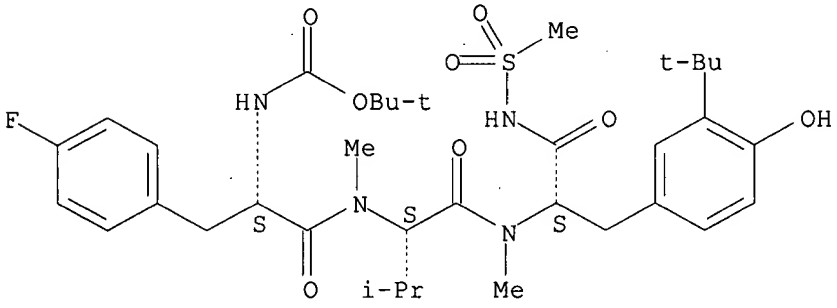
Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search



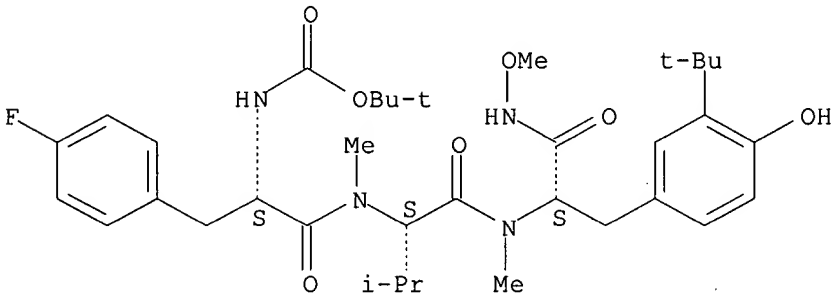
RN 287207-55-0 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl-N-(methylsulfonyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287207-60-7 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N-methoxy-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

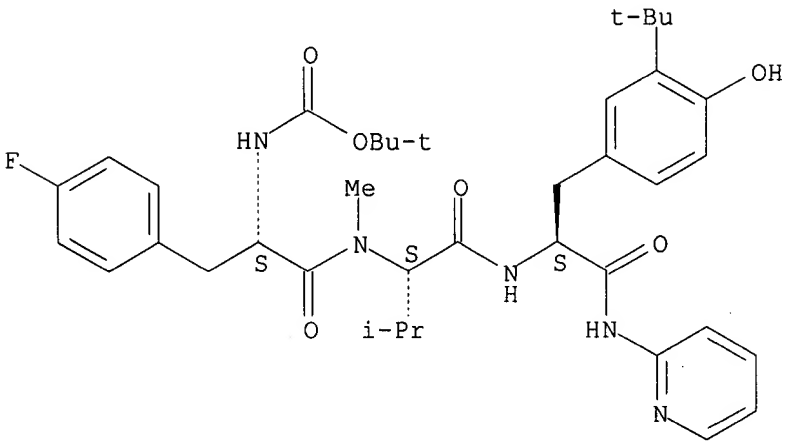
Absolute stereochemistry.



Updated Search

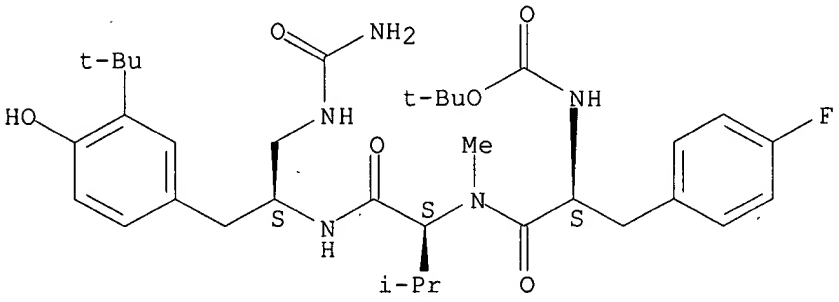
RN 287207-66-3 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N-2-pyridinyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287207-72-1 HCAPLUS
CN L-Valinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-[(1S)-2-[(aminocarbonyl)amino]-1-[[3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]methyl]ethyl]-N2-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

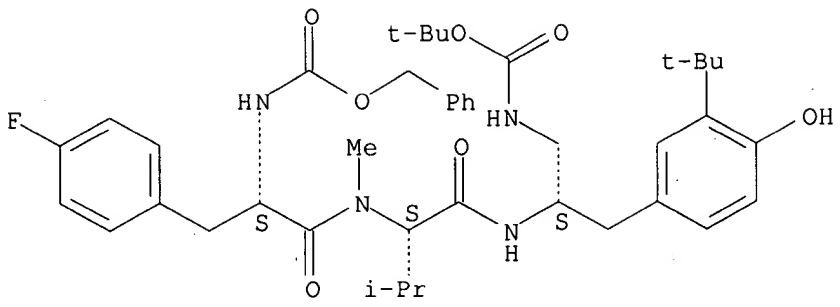
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287207-78-7 HCAPLUS
CN L-Valinamide, 4-fluoro-N-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]-L-phenylalanyl-N-[(1S)-2-[[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]amino]-1-[[3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]methyl]ethyl]-N2-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

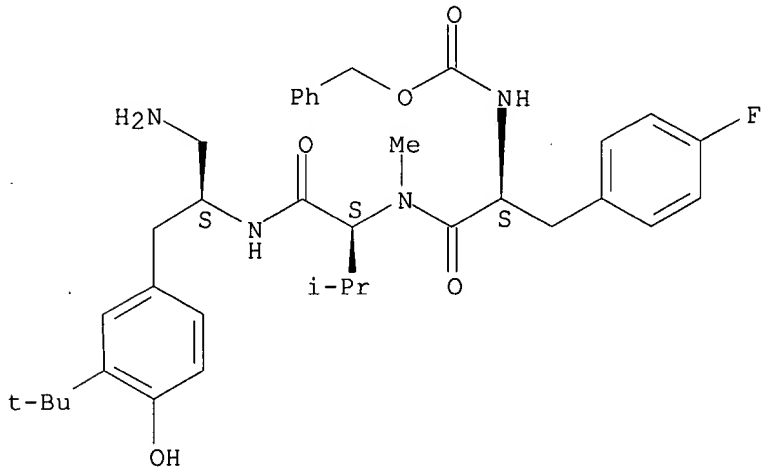
Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search



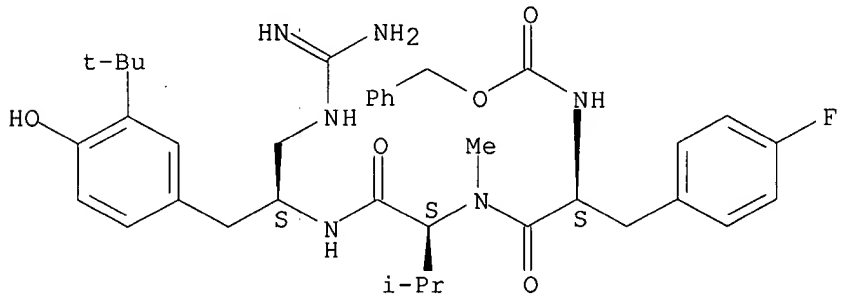
RN 287207-81-2 HCAPLUS
CN L-Valinamide, 4-fluoro-N-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]-L-phenylalanyl-N-[(1S)-2-amino-1-[[3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]methyl]ethyl]-N2-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287207-82-3 HCAPLUS
CN L-Valinamide, 4-fluoro-N-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]-L-phenylalanyl-N-[(1S)-2-[(aminoiminomethyl)amino]-1-[[3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]methyl]ethyl]-N2-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

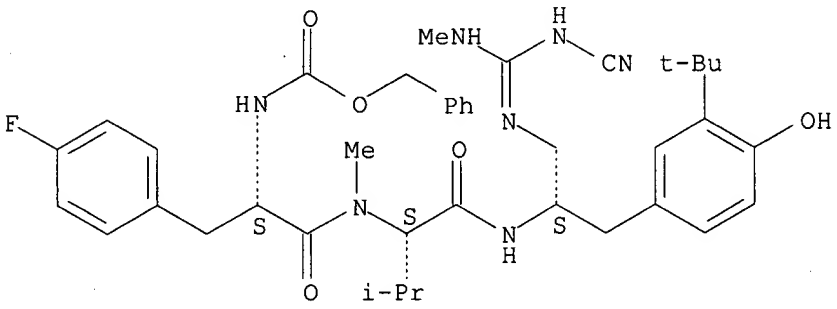
Absolute stereochemistry.



Updated Search

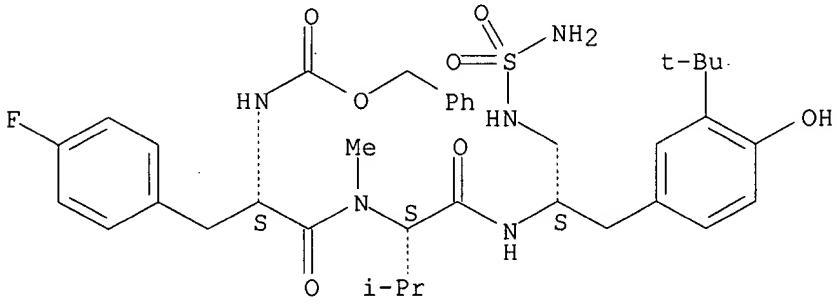
RN 287207-84-5 HCAPLUS
CN L-Valinamide, 4-fluoro-N-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]-L-phenylalanyl-N-[(1S)-2-[[(cyanoamino)(methylamino)methylene]amino]-1-[[3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]methyl]ethyl]-N2-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



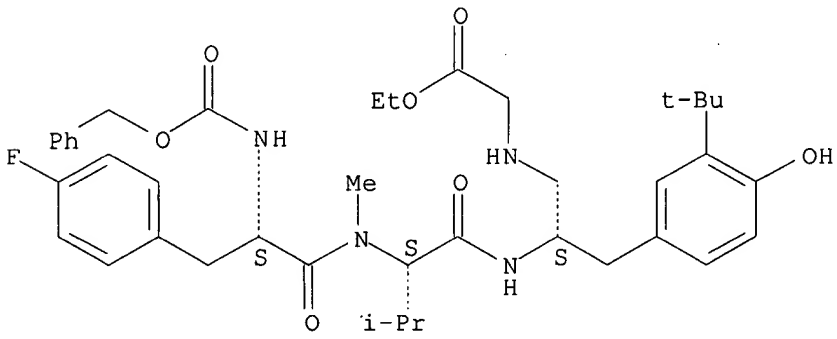
RN 287207-86-7 HCAPLUS
CN L-Valinamide, 4-fluoro-N-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]-L-phenylalanyl-N-[(1S)-2-[(aminosulfonyl)amino]-1-[[3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]methyl]ethyl]-N2-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287207-88-9 HCAPLUS
CN Glycine, 4-fluoro-N-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-L-tyrosyl-ψ(CH2-NH)-, ethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

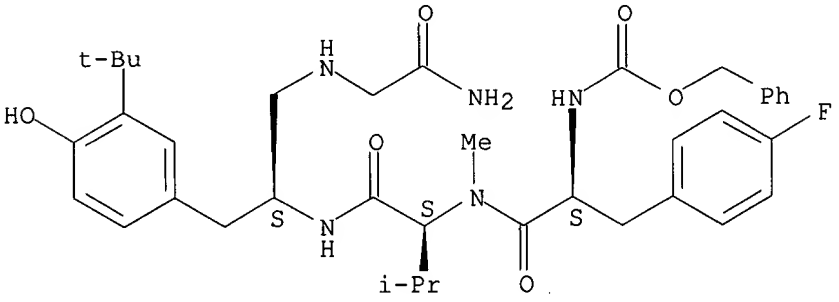
Absolute stereochemistry.



Updated Search

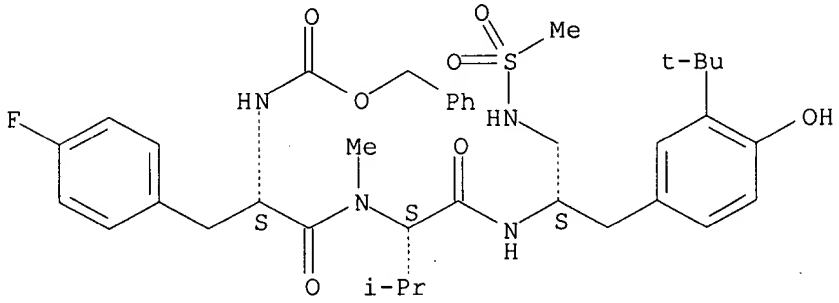
RN 287207-90-3 HCAPLUS
CN Glycinamide, 4-fluoro-N-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-L-tyrosyl-ψ(CH2-NH)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



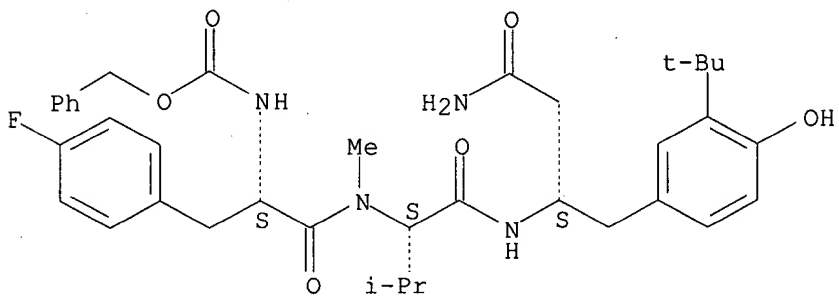
RN 287207-98-1 HCAPLUS
CN L-Valinamide, 4-fluoro-N-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]-L-phenylalanyl-N-[(1S)-1-[[3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]methyl]-2-[(methylsulfonyl)amino]ethyl]-N2-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287208-07-5 HCAPLUS
CN L-Valinamide, 4-fluoro-N-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]-L-phenylalanyl-N-[(1S)-3-amino-1-[[3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]methyl]-3-oxopropyl]-N2-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

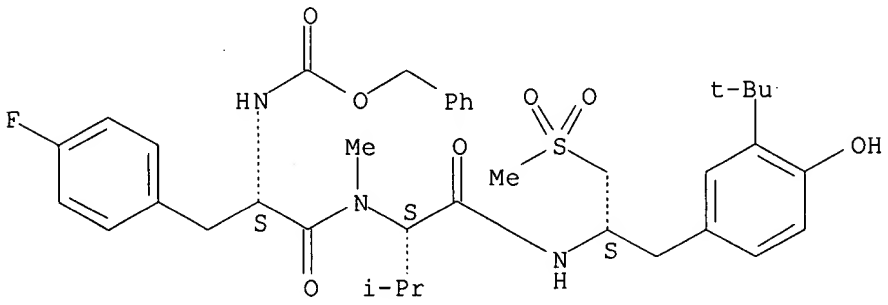
Absolute stereochemistry.



Updated Search

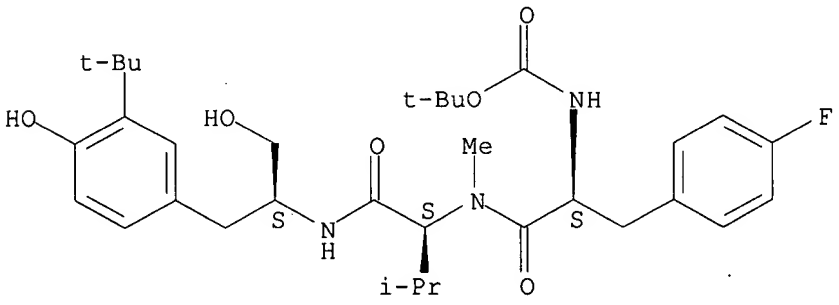
RN 287208-13-3 HCAPLUS
CN L-Valinamide, 4-fluoro-N-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]-L-phenylalanyl-N-[(1S)-1-[[3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]methyl]-2-(methylsulfonyl)ethyl]-N2-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



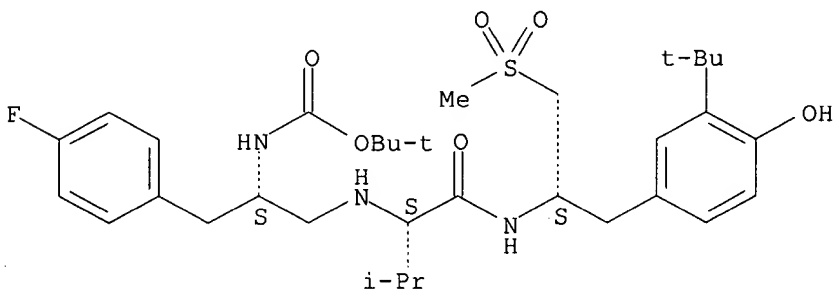
RN 287208-16-6 HCAPLUS
CN L-Valinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-[(1S)-2-[3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]-1-(hydroxymethyl)ethyl]-N2-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287208-20-2 HCAPLUS
CN 2-Thia-5,8,11-triazadodecan-12-oic acid, 4-[[3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]methyl]-10-[(4-fluorophenyl)methyl]-7-(1-methylethyl)-6-oxo-, 1,1-dimethylethyl ester, 2,2-dioxide, (4S,7S,10S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

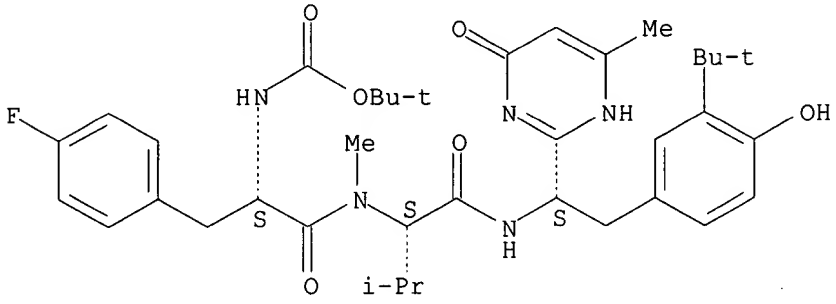
Absolute stereochemistry.



Updated Search

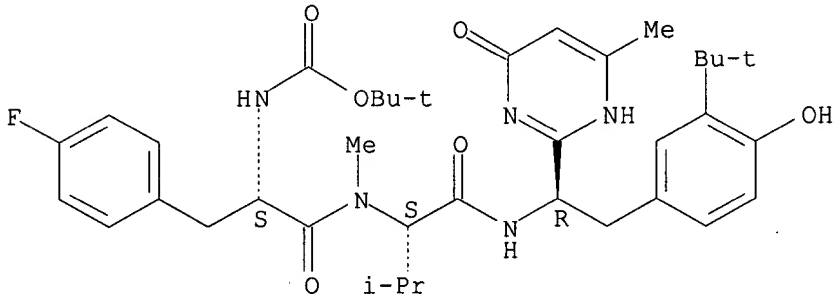
RN 287208-29-1 HCAPLUS
CN L-Valinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-[(1S)-1-(1,4-dihydro-6-methyl-4-oxo-2-pyrimidinyl)-2-[3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]ethyl]-N2-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287208-30-4 HCAPLUS
CN L-Valinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-[(1R)-1-(1,4-dihydro-6-methyl-4-oxo-2-pyrimidinyl)-2-[3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]ethyl]-N2-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

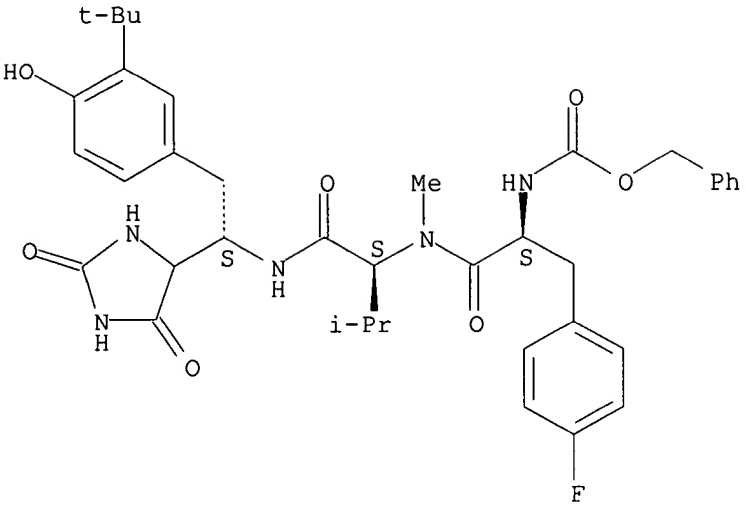
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287208-35-9 HCAPLUS
CN L-Valinamide, 4-fluoro-N-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]-L-phenylalanyl-N-[(1S)-2-[3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]-1-(2,5-dioxo-4-imidazolidinyl)ethyl]-N2-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

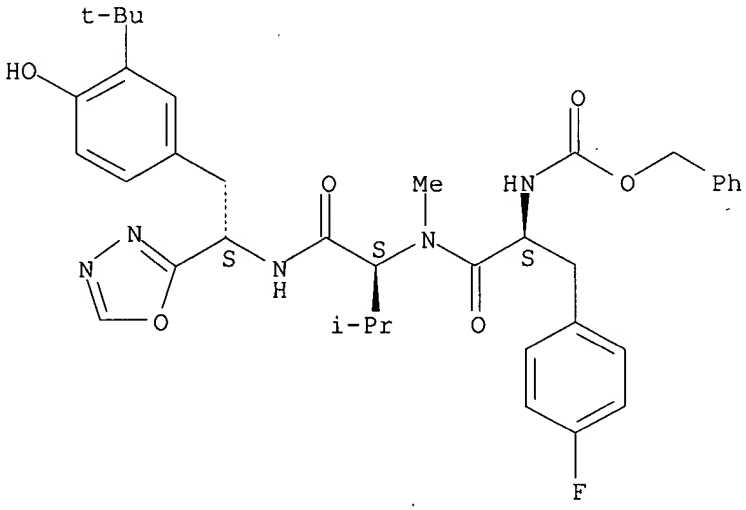
Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search



RN 287208-42-8 HCAPLUS
CN L-Valinamide, 4-fluoro-N-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]-L-phenylalanyl-N-[(1S)-2-[3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]-1-(1,3,4-oxadiazol-2-yl)ethyl]-N2-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

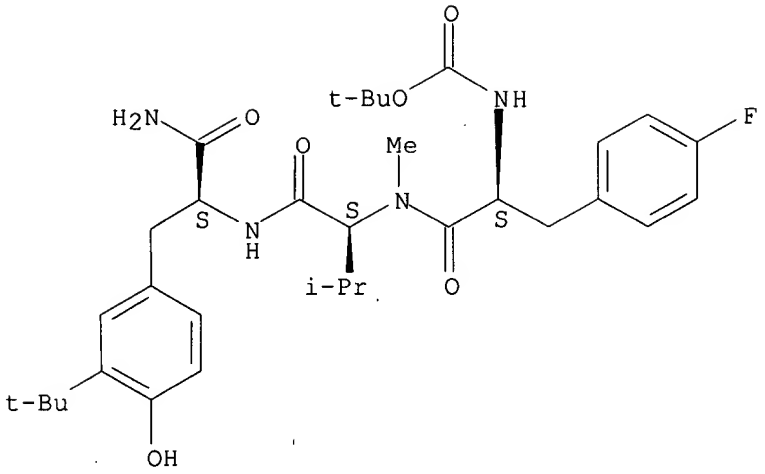
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287208-45-1 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

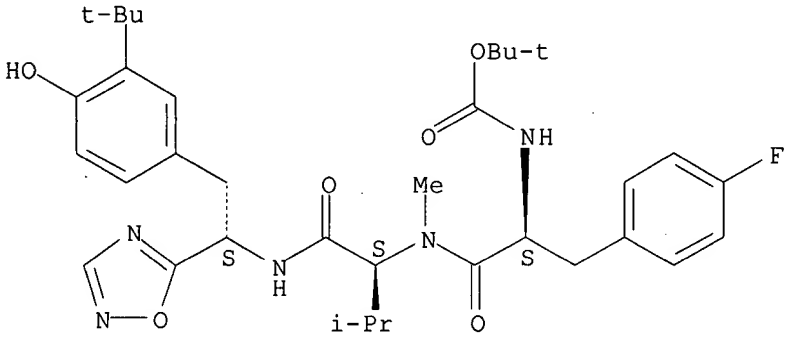
Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search



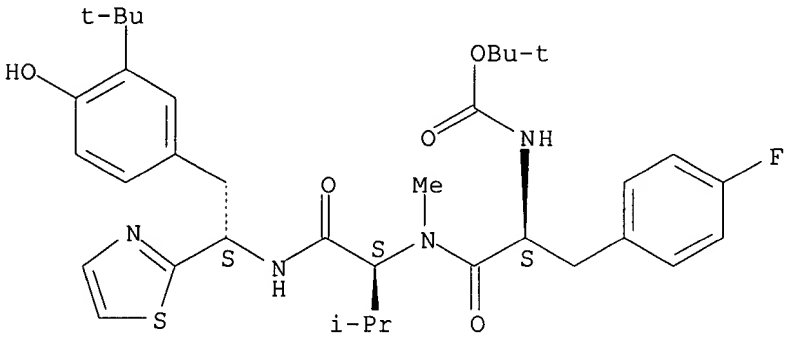
RN 287208-47-3 HCAPLUS
CN L-Valinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-[(1S)-2-[3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]-1-(1,2,4-oxadiazol-5-yl)ethyl]-N2-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287208-61-1 HCAPLUS
CN L-Valinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-[(1S)-2-[3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]-1-(2-thiazolyl)ethyl]-N2-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

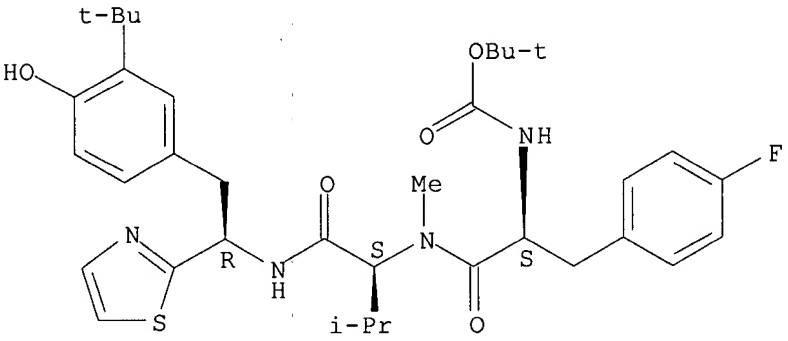
Absolute stereochemistry.



Updated Search

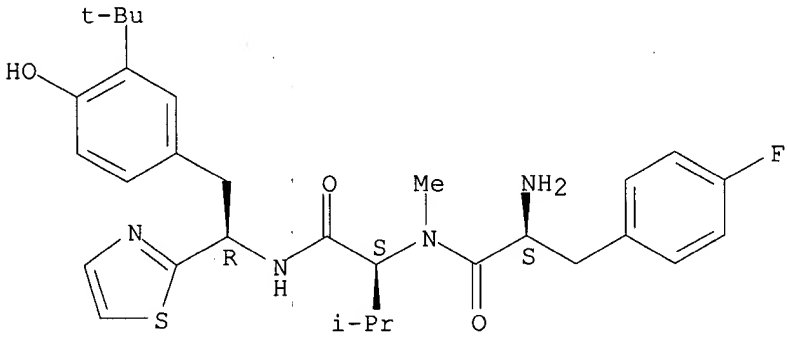
RN 287208-63-3 HCAPLUS
CN L-Valinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-[(1R)-2-[3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]-1-(2-thiazolyl)ethyl]-N2-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287208-65-5 HCAPLUS
CN L-Valinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-[(1R)-2-[3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]-1-(2-thiazolyl)ethyl]-N2-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

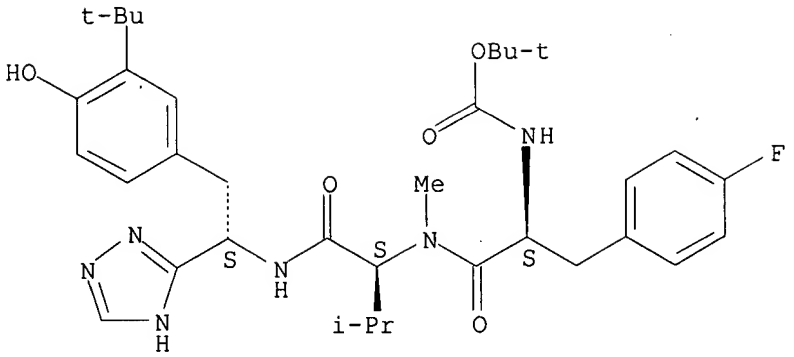
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287208-67-7 HCAPLUS
CN L-Valinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-[(1S)-2-[3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]-1-(1H-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl)ethyl]-N2-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

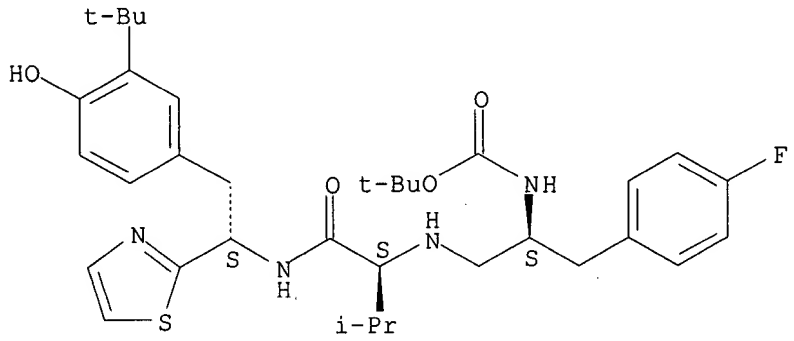
Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search



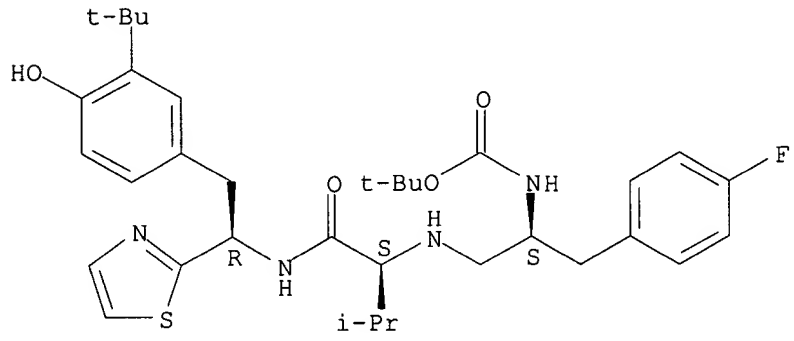
RN 287208-71-3 HCAPLUS
CN Carbamic acid, [(1S)-2-[[(1S)-1-[[[(1S)-2-[3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]-1-(2-thiazolyl)ethyl]amino]carbonyl]-2-methylpropyl]amino]-1-[(4-fluorophenyl)methyl]ethyl]-, 1,1-dimethylethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287208-72-4 HCAPLUS
CN Carbamic acid, [(1S)-2-[[(1S)-1-[[[(1R)-2-[3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]-1-(2-thiazolyl)ethyl]amino]carbonyl]-2-methylpropyl]amino]-1-[(4-fluorophenyl)methyl]ethyl]-, 1,1-dimethylethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

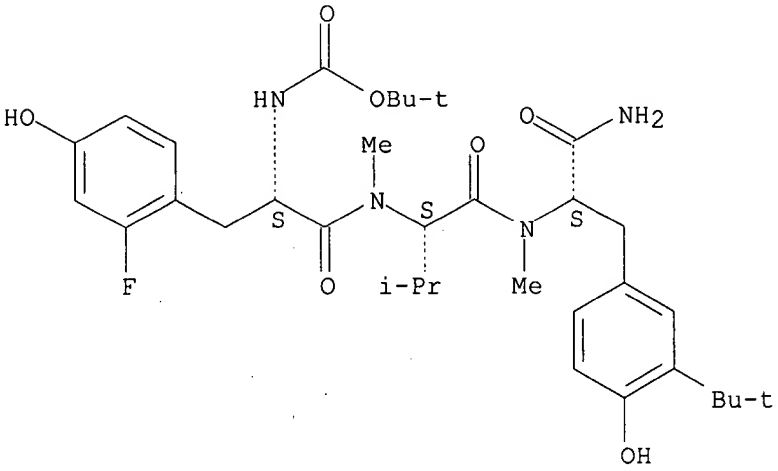


Updated Search

09890219

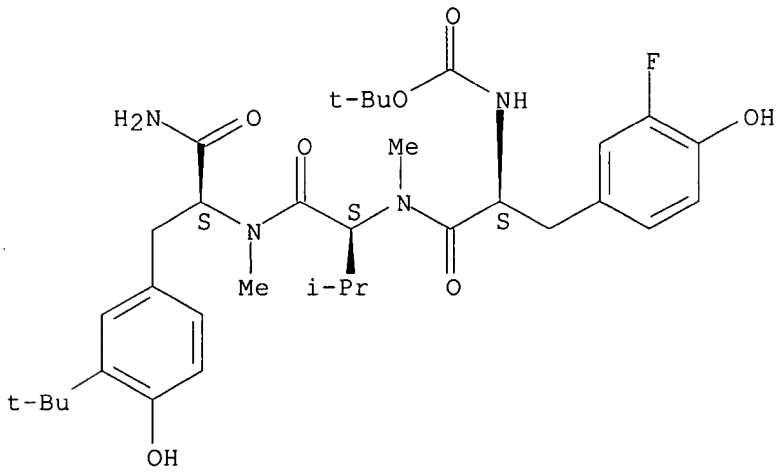
RN 287208-74-6 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-2-fluoro-L-tyrosyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287208-75-7 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-3-fluoro-L-tyrosyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

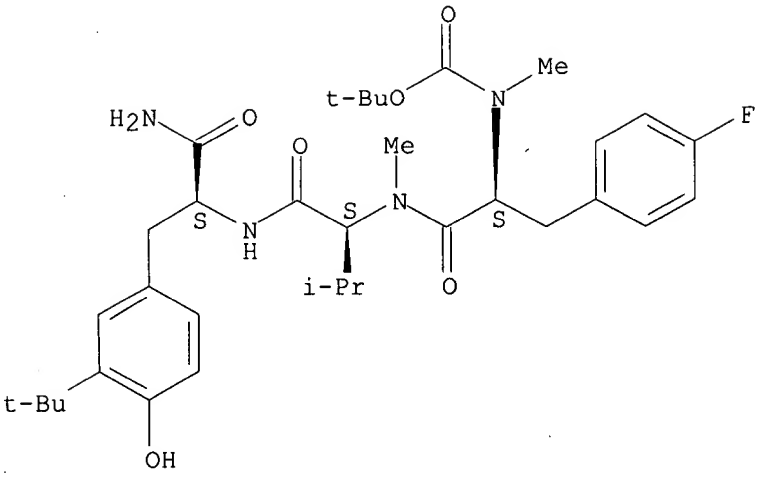
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287208-93-9 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-N-methyl-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

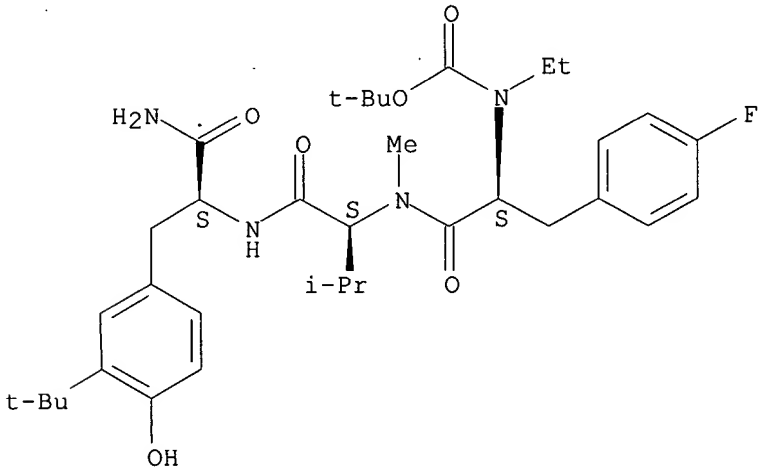
Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search



RN 287208-94-0 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-N-ethyl-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

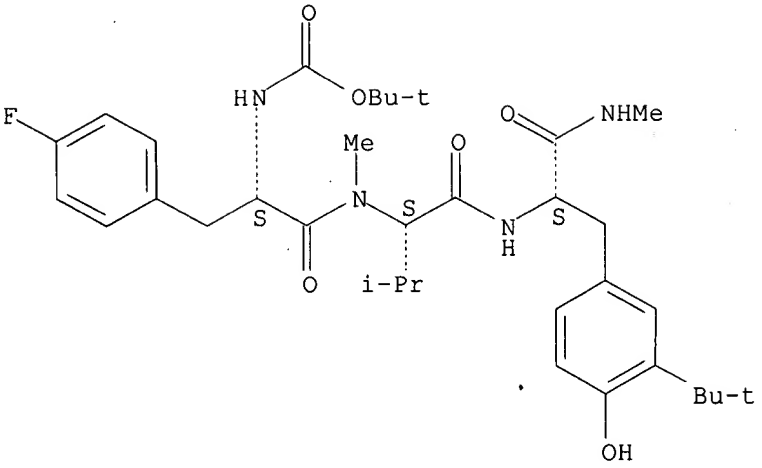
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287208-97-3 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

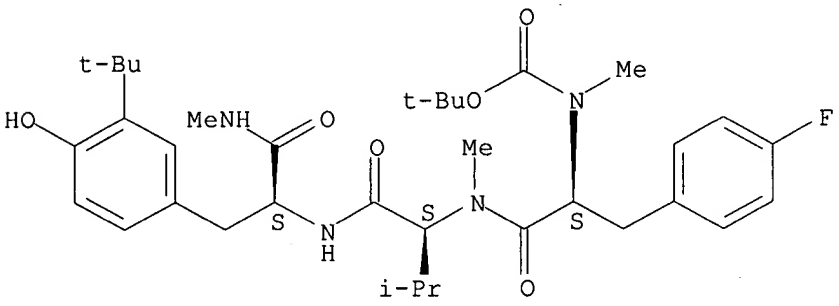
Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search



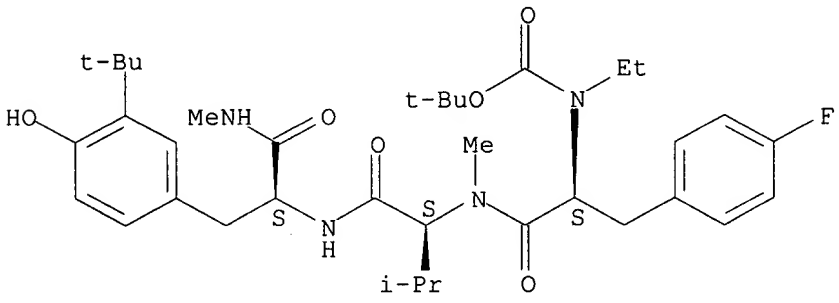
RN 287208-98-4 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-N-methyl-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287208-99-5 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-N-ethyl-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

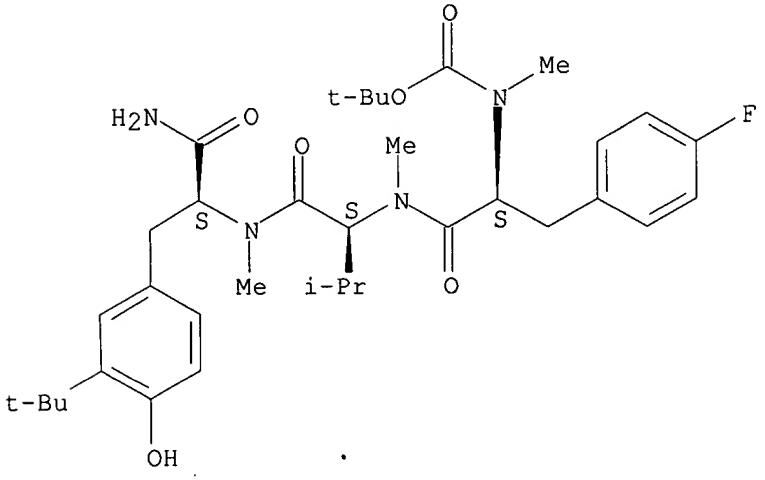
Absolute stereochemistry.



Updated Search

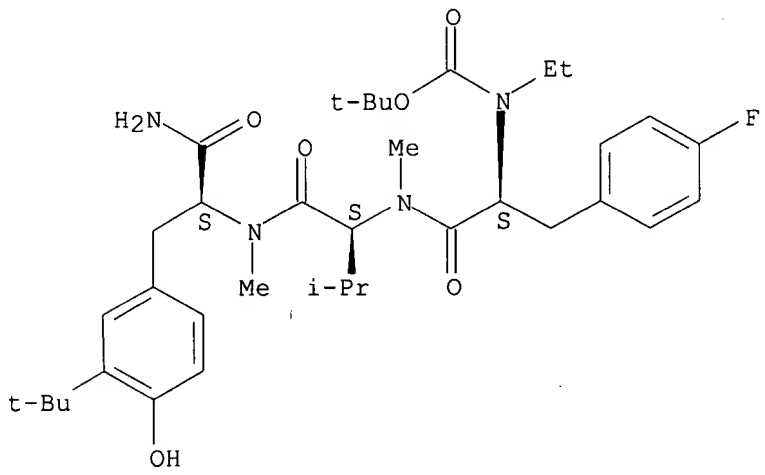
RN 287209-00-1 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-N-methyl-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287209-01-2 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-N-ethyl-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

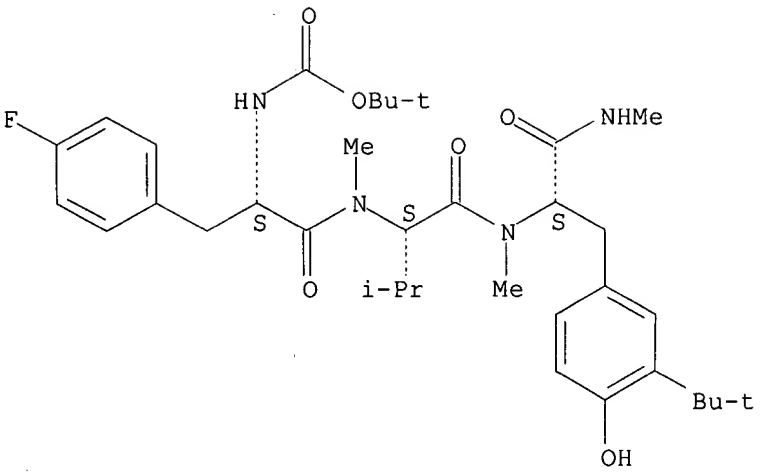
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287209-04-5 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N,Nα-dimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

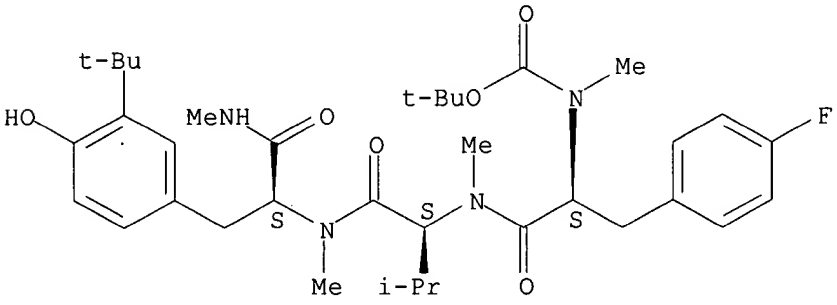
Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search



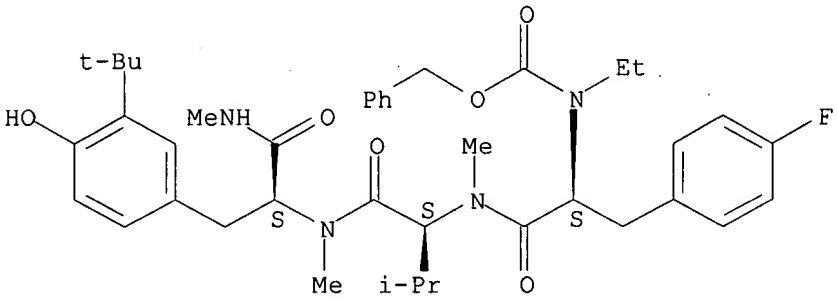
RN 287209-05-6 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-N-methyl-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N,Nα-dimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287209-06-7 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-ethyl-4-fluoro-N-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N,Nα-dimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

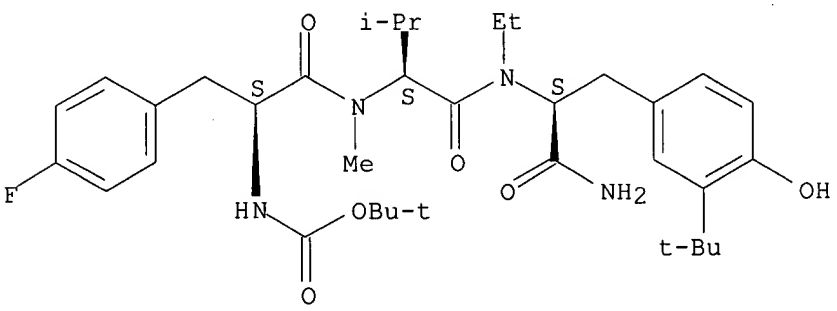
Absolute stereochemistry.



Updated Search

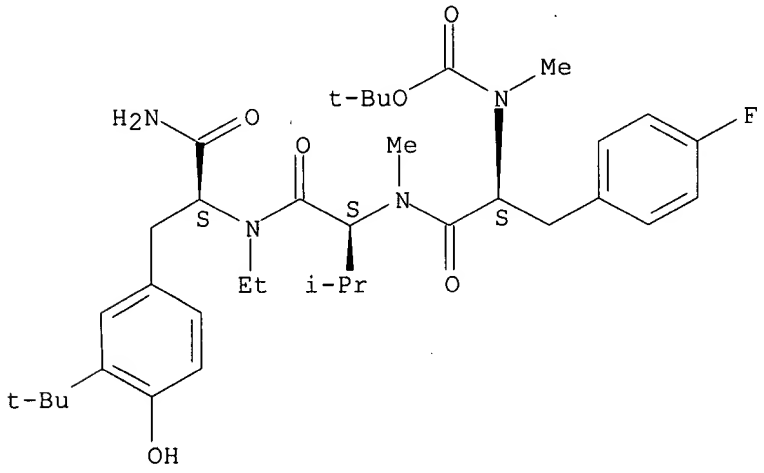
RN 287209-09-0 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-ethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287209-10-3 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-N-methyl-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-ethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

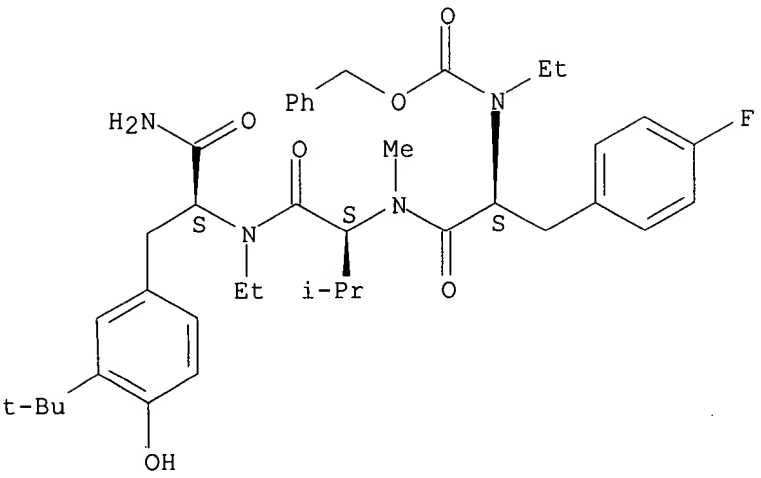
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287209-11-4 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-ethyl-4-fluoro-N-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-ethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

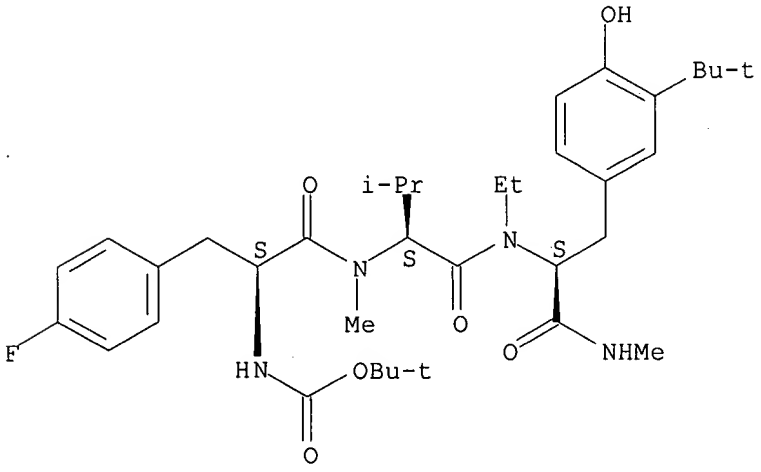
Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search



RN 287209-14-7 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-ethyl-N-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

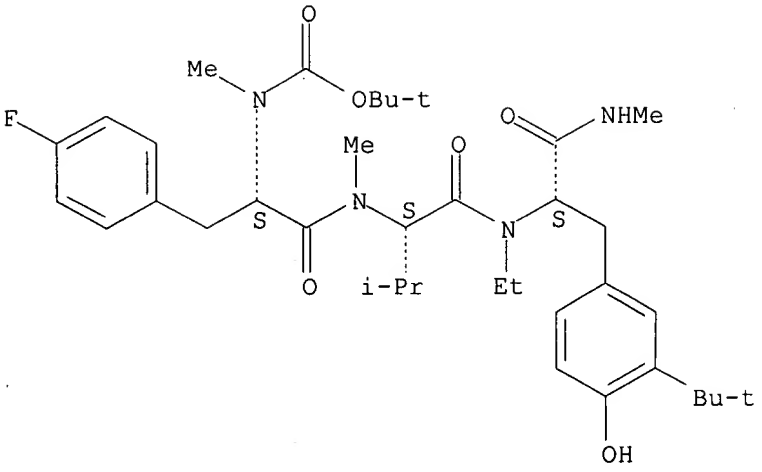
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287209-15-8 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-N-methyl-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-ethyl-N-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

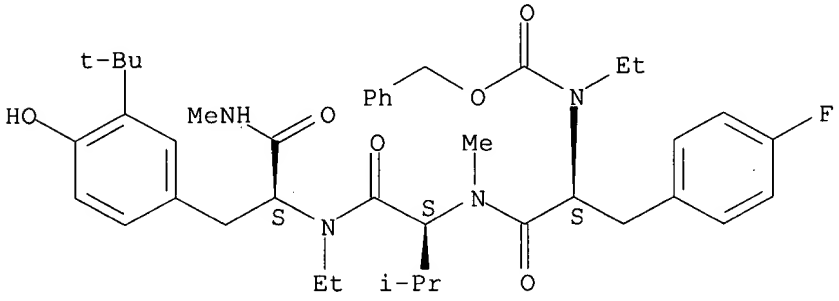
Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search



RN 287209-16-9 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-ethyl-4-fluoro-N-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-ethyl-N-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

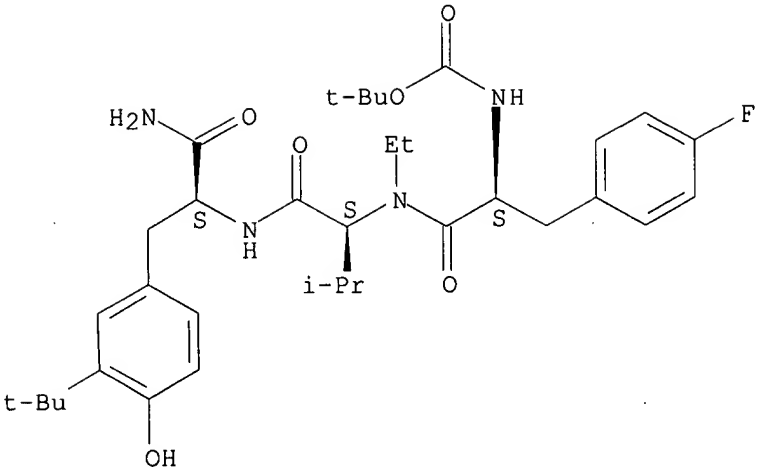
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287209-19-2 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-ethyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

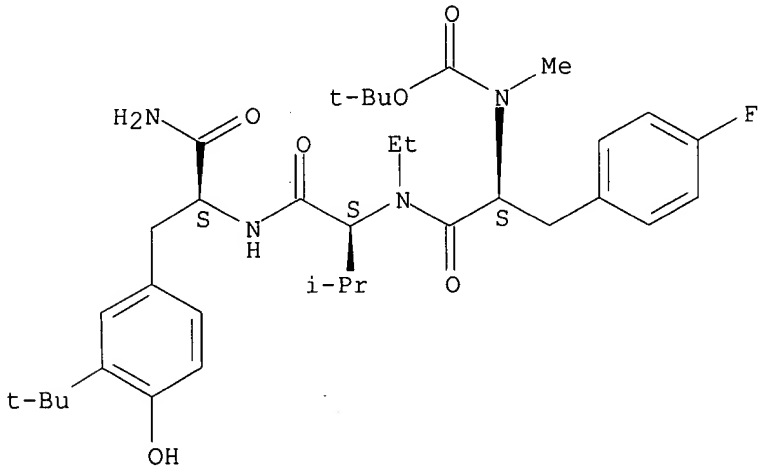
Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search



RN 287209-20-5 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-N-methyl-L-phenylalanyl-N-ethyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

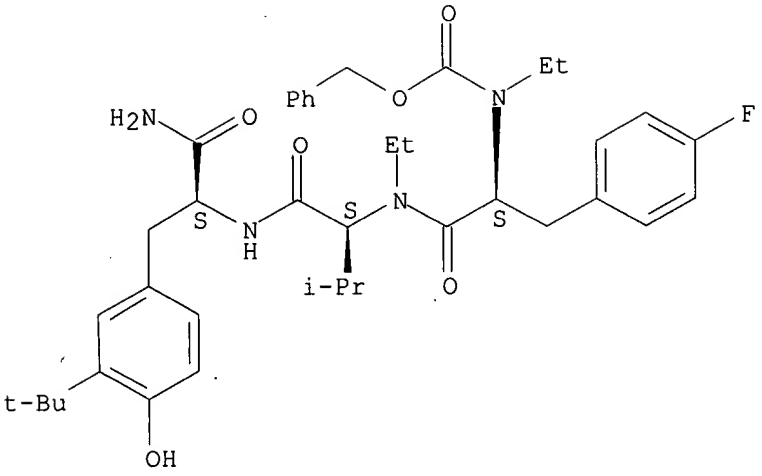
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287209-21-6 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-ethyl-4-fluoro-N-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]-L-phenylalanyl-N-ethyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

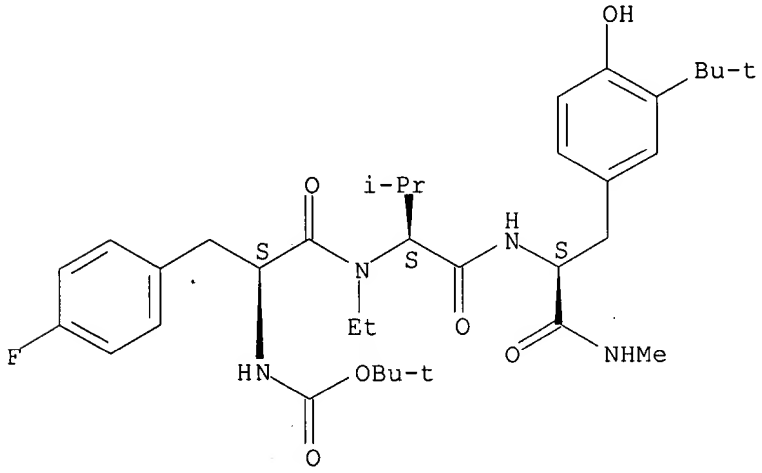
Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search



RN 287209-24-9 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-ethyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

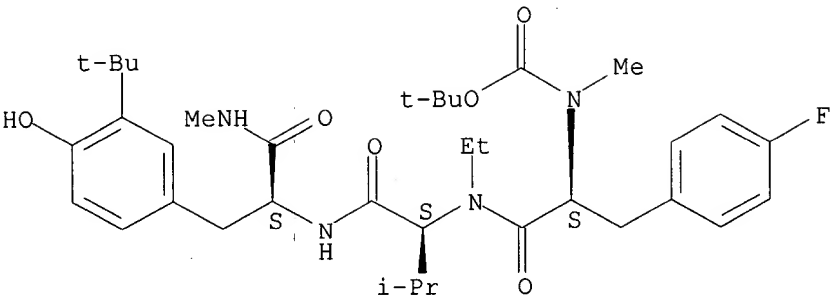
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287209-25-0 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-N-methyl-L-phenylalanyl-N-ethyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

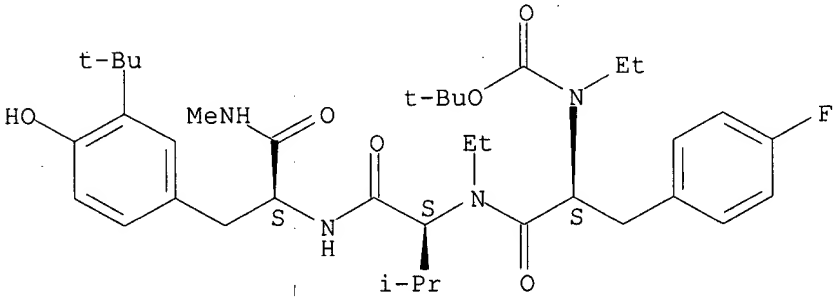
Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search



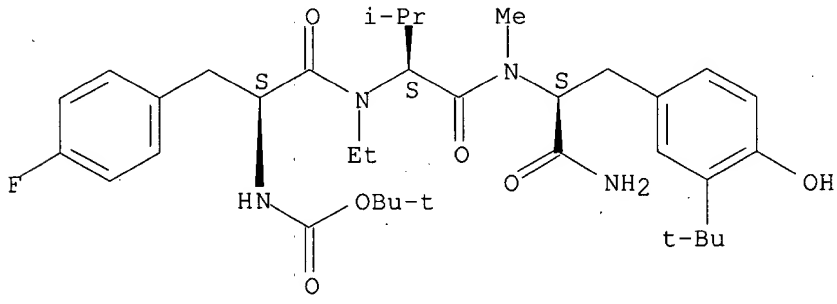
RN 287209-26-1 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-N-ethyl-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-ethyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287209-29-4 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-ethyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

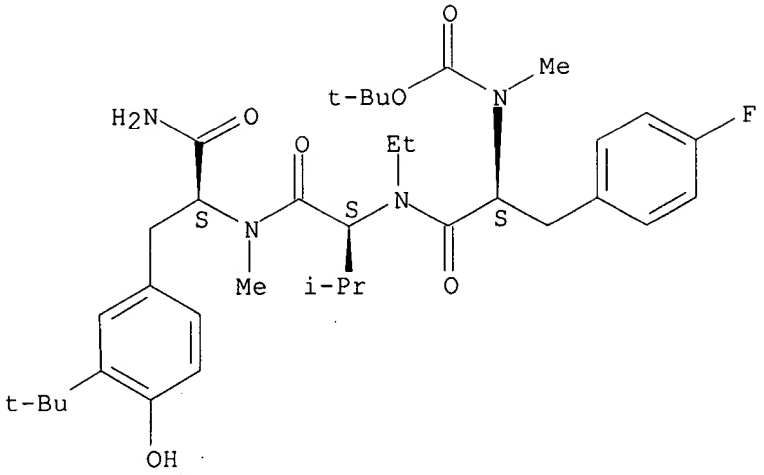
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287209-30-7 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-N-methyl-L-phenylalanyl-N-ethyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

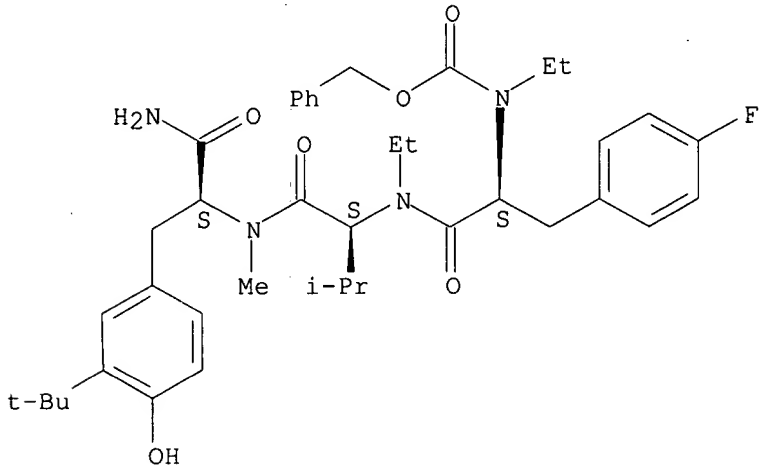
Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search



RN 287209-31-8 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-ethyl-4-fluoro-N-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]-L-phenylalanyl-N-ethyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

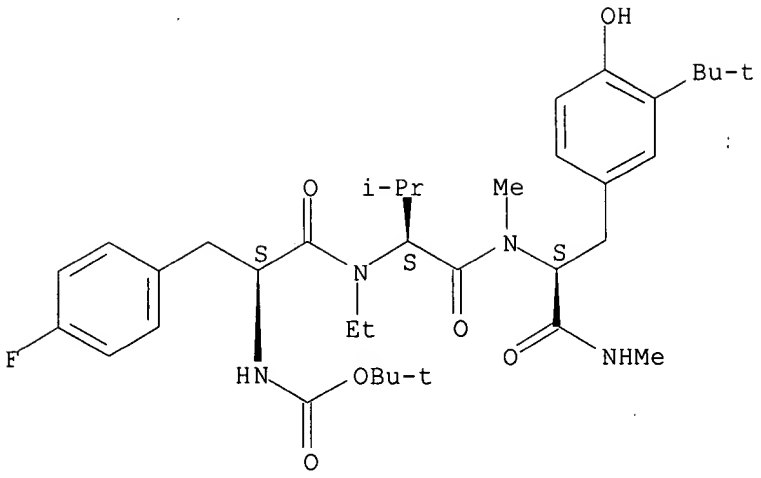
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287209-34-1 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-ethyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N,Nα-dimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

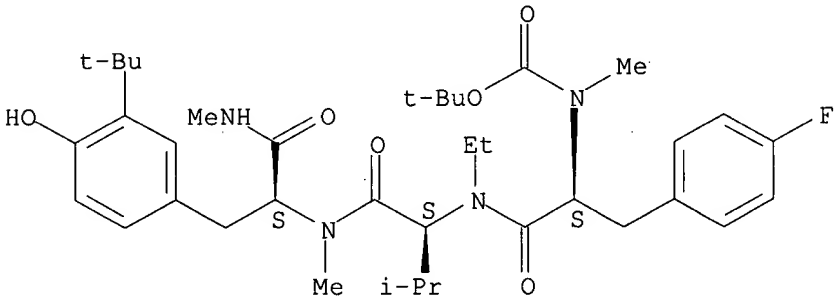
Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search



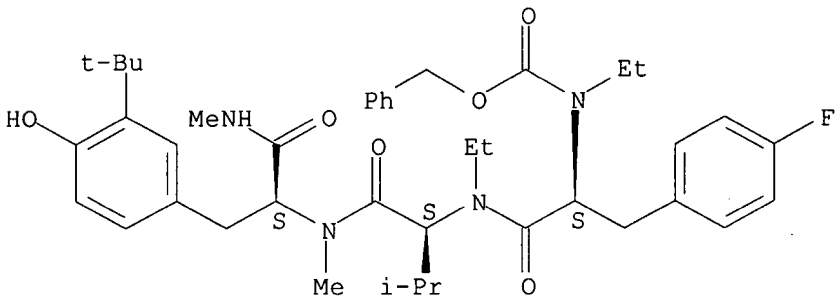
RN 287209-35-2 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-N-methyl-L-phenylalanyl-N-ethyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N,Nα-dimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287209-36-3 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-ethyl-4-fluoro-N-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]-L-phenylalanyl-N-ethyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N,Nα-dimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

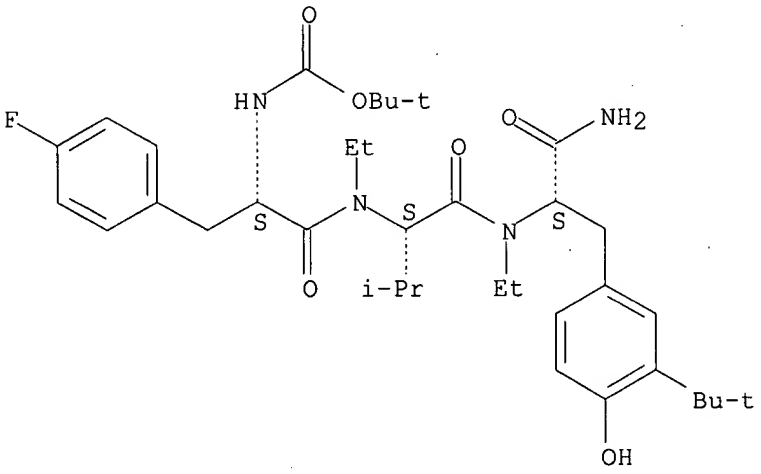
Absolute stereochemistry.



Updated Search

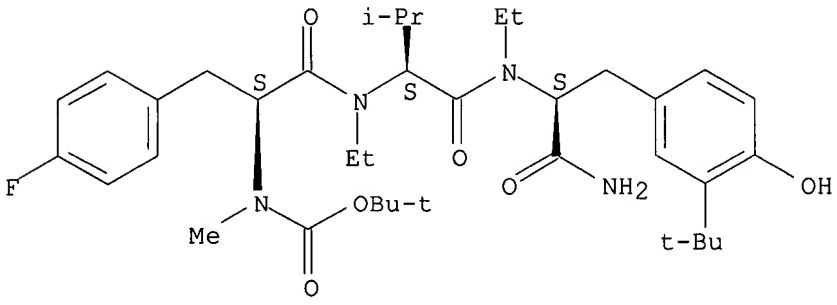
RN 287209-39-6 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-ethyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-ethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287209-40-9 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-N-methyl-L-phenylalanyl-N-ethyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-ethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

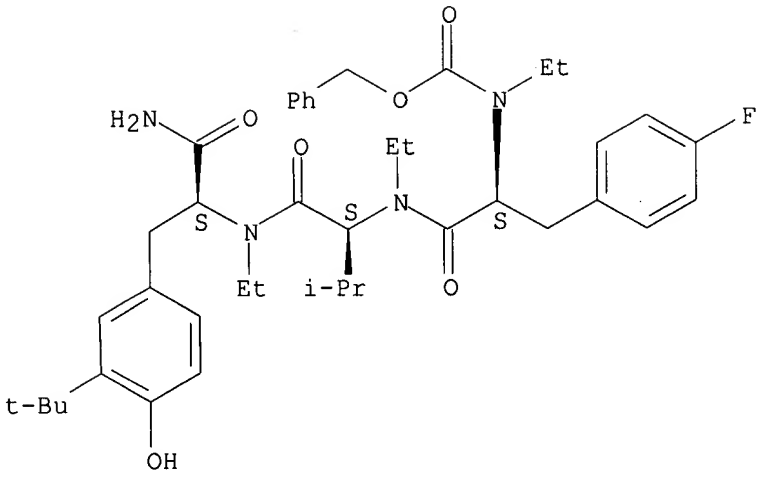
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287209-41-0 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-ethyl-4-fluoro-N-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]-L-phenylalanyl-N-ethyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-ethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

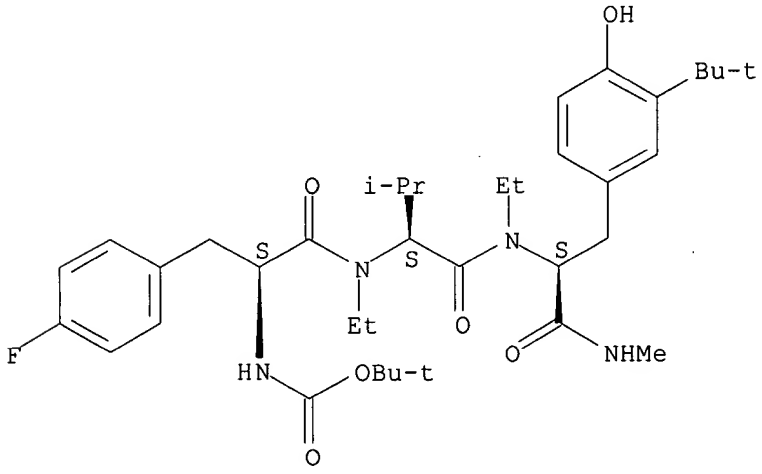
Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search



RN 287209-44-3 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-ethyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-ethyl-N-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

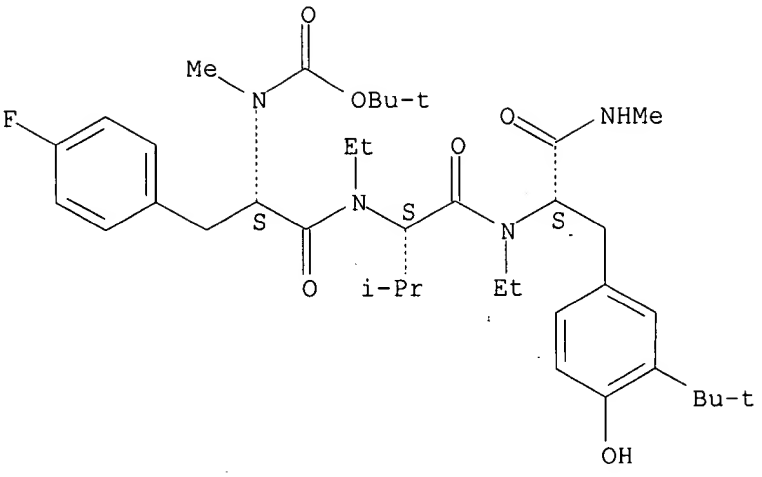
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287209-45-4 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-N-methyl-L-phenylalanyl-N-ethyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-ethyl-N-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

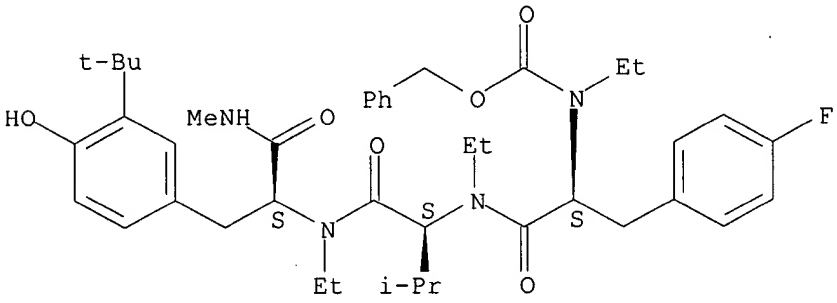
Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search



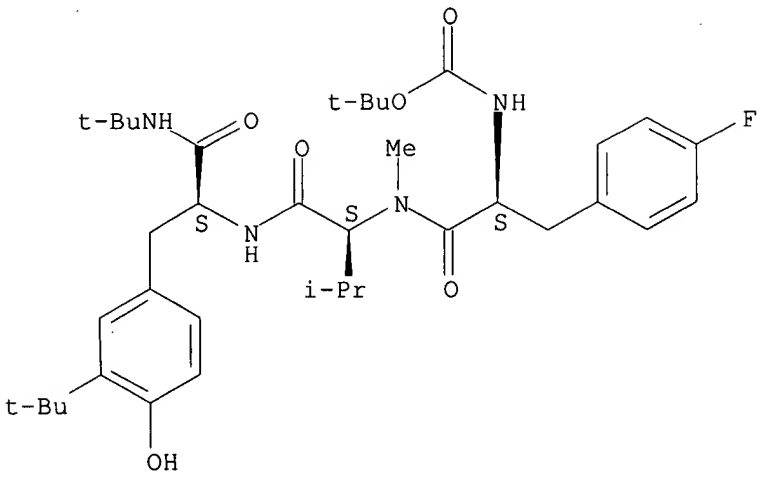
RN 287209-46-5 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-ethyl-4-fluoro-N-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]-L-phenylalanyl-N-ethyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-ethyl-N-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



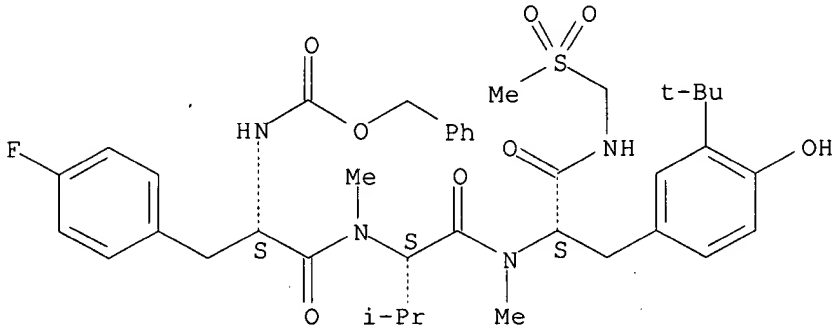
RN 287209-49-8 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-N,3-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



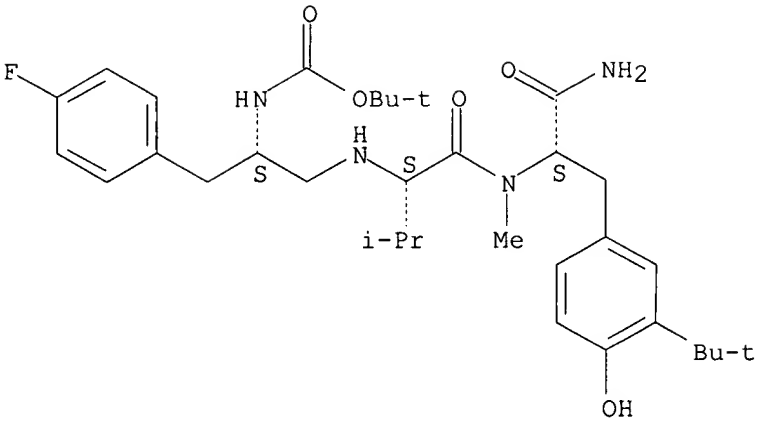
RN 287209-52-3 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-N-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl-N-[(methylsulfonyl)methyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



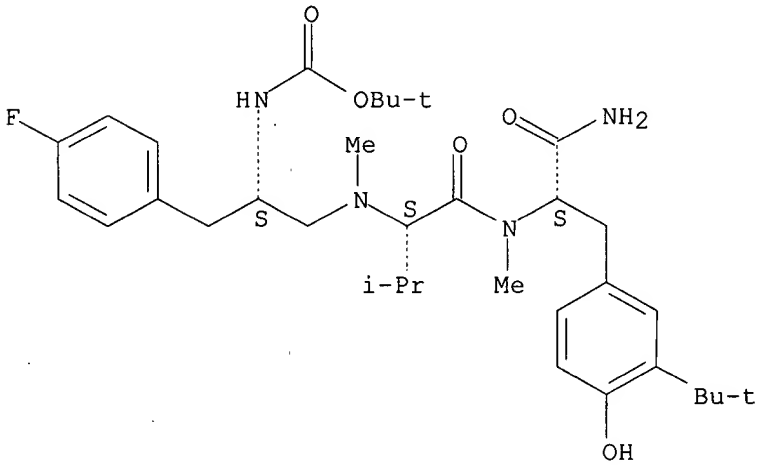
RN 287209-54-5 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(2S)-2-[[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]amino]-3-(4-fluorophenyl)propyl]-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



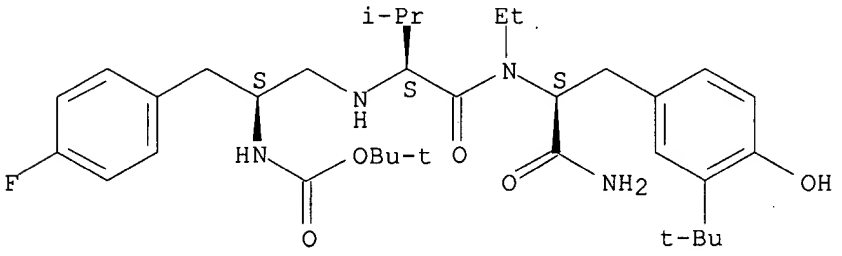
RN 287209-55-6 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(2S)-2-[[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]amino]-3-(4-fluorophenyl)propyl]-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287209-60-3 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(2S)-2-[[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]amino]-3-(4-fluorophenyl)propyl]-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-ethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

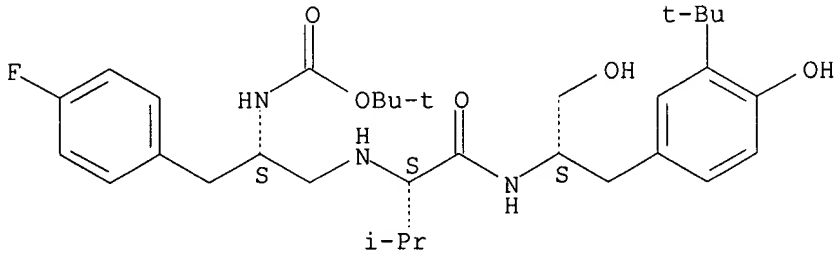
Absolute stereochemistry.



Updated Search

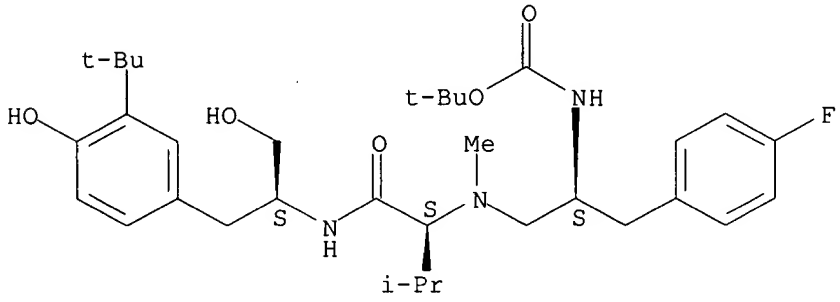
RN 287209-63-6 HCAPLUS
CN Carbamic acid, [(1S)-2-[[(1S)-1-[[[(1S)-2-[3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]-1-(hydroxymethyl)ethyl]amino]carbonyl]-2-methylpropyl]amino]-1-[(4-fluorophenyl)methyl]ethyl]-, 1,1-dimethylethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



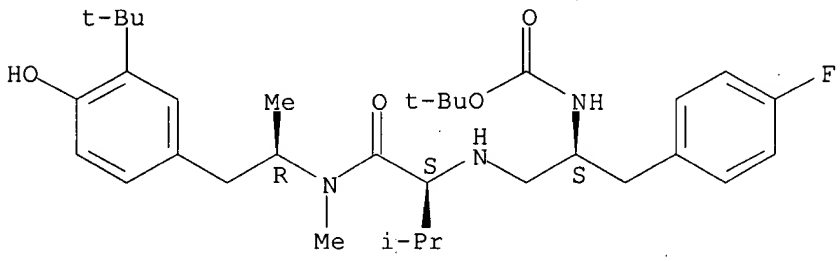
RN 287209-64-7 HCAPLUS
CN Carbamic acid, [(1S)-2-[[(1S)-1-[[[(1S)-2-[3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]-1-(hydroxymethyl)ethyl]amino]carbonyl]-2-methylpropyl]methylamino]-1-[(4-fluorophenyl)methyl]ethyl]-, 1,1-dimethylethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287209-67-0 HCAPLUS
CN Carbamic acid, [(1S)-2-[[(1S)-1-[[[(1R)-2-[3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]-1-methylethyl]methylamino]carbonyl]-2-methylpropyl]amino]-1-[(4-fluorophenyl)methyl]ethyl]-, 1,1-dimethylethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

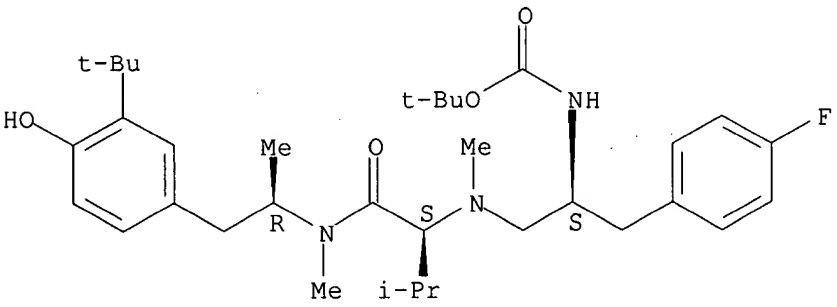


Updated Search

09890219

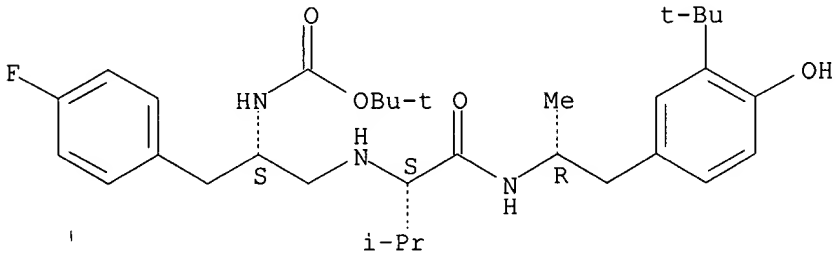
RN 287209-68-1 HCAPLUS
CN Carbamic acid, [(1S)-2-[[(1S)-1-[[[(1R)-2-[3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]-1-methylethyl]methylamino]carbonyl]-2-methylpropyl]methylamino]-1-[(4-fluorophenyl)methyl]ethyl]-, 1,1-dimethylethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



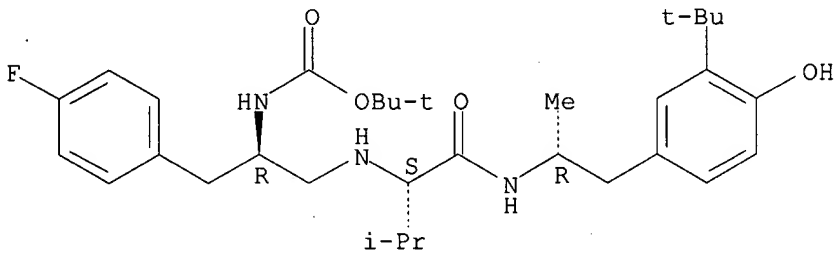
RN 287209-72-7 HCAPLUS
CN Carbamic acid, [(1S)-2-[[(1S)-1-[[[(1R)-2-[3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]-1-methylethyl]amino]carbonyl]-2-methylpropyl]amino]-1-[(4-fluorophenyl)methyl]ethyl]-, 1,1-dimethylethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287209-73-8 HCAPLUS
CN Carbamic acid, [(1R)-2-[[(1S)-1-[[[(1R)-2-[3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]-1-methylethyl]amino]carbonyl]-2-methylpropyl]amino]-1-[(4-fluorophenyl)methyl]ethyl]-, 1,1-dimethylethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

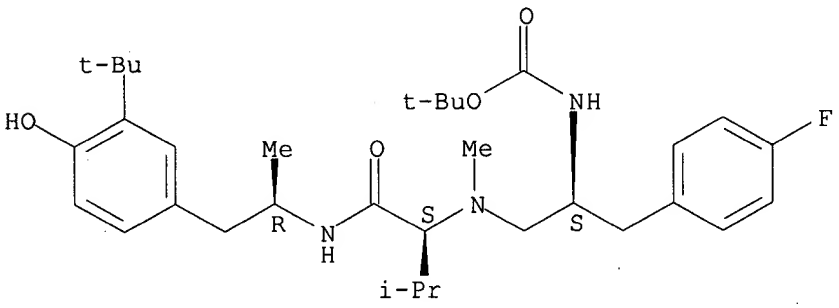
Absolute stereochemistry.



Updated Search

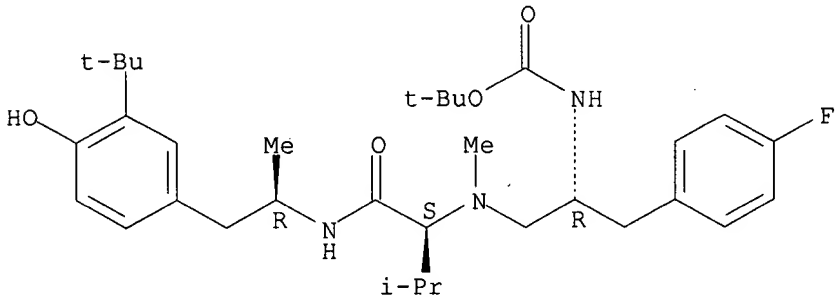
RN 287209-75-0 HCAPLUS
CN Carbamic acid, [(1S)-2-[[(1S)-1-[[[(1R)-2-[3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]-1-methylethyl]amino]carbonyl]-2-methylpropyl]methylamino]-1-[(4-fluorophenyl)methyl]ethyl]-, 1,1-dimethylethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287209-76-1 HCAPLUS
CN Carbamic acid, [(1R)-2-[[(1S)-1-[[[(1R)-2-[3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]-1-methylethyl]amino]carbonyl]-2-methylpropyl]methylamino]-1-[(4-fluorophenyl)methyl]ethyl]-, 1,1-dimethylethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

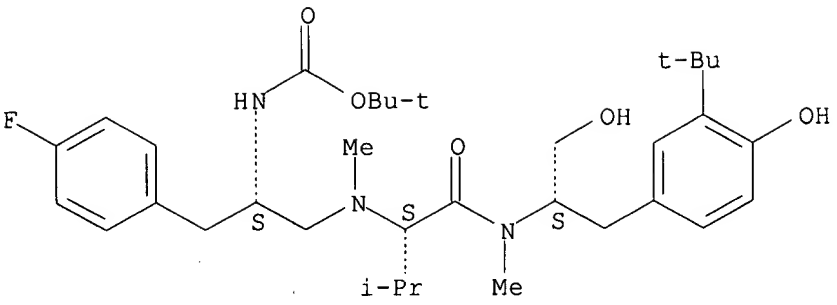
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287209-82-9 HCAPLUS
CN Carbamic acid, [(1S)-2-[[(1S)-1-[[[(1S)-2-[3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]-1-(hydroxymethyl)ethyl]methylamino]carbonyl]-2-methylpropyl]methylamino]-1-[(4-fluorophenyl)methyl]ethyl]-, 1,1-dimethylethyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

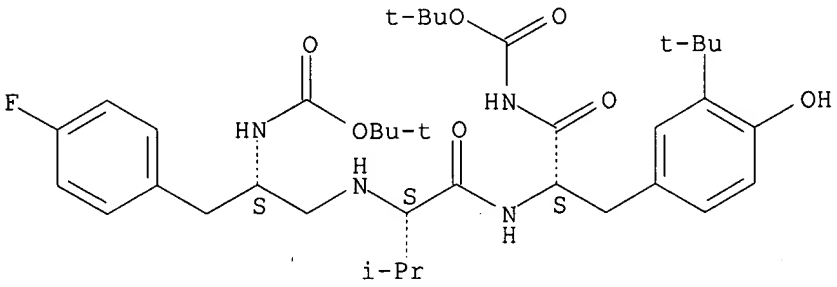
Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search



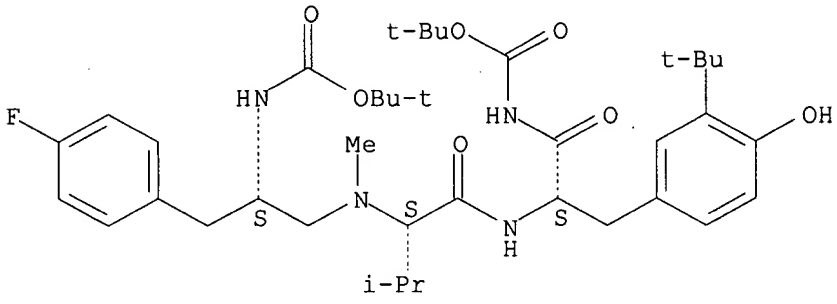
RN 287209-85-2 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(2S)-2-[[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]amino]-3-(4-fluorophenyl)propyl]-L-valyl-N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287209-86-3 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(2S)-2-[[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]amino]-3-(4-fluorophenyl)propyl]-N-methyl-L-valyl-N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

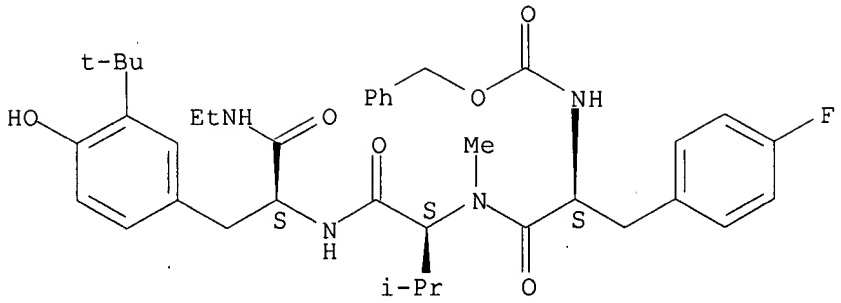
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287210-09-7 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-N-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N-ethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

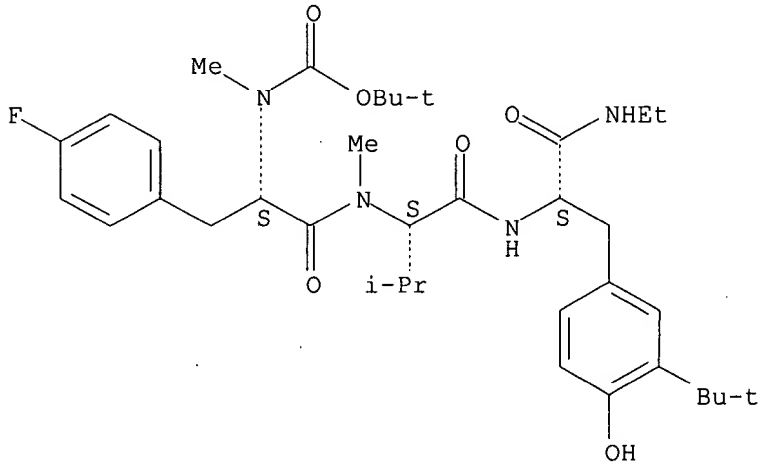
Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search



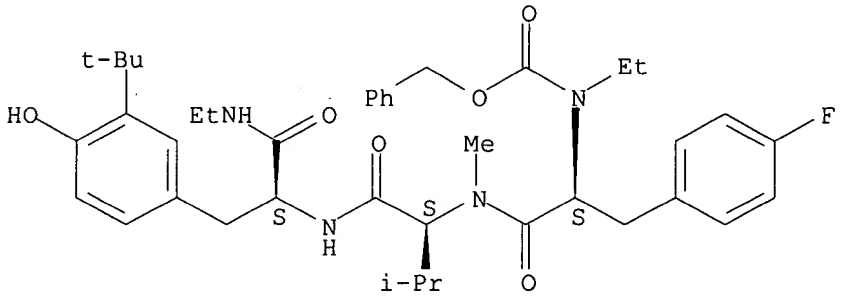
RN 287210-10-0 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-N-methyl-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N-ethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287210-11-1 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-ethyl-4-fluoro-N-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N-ethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

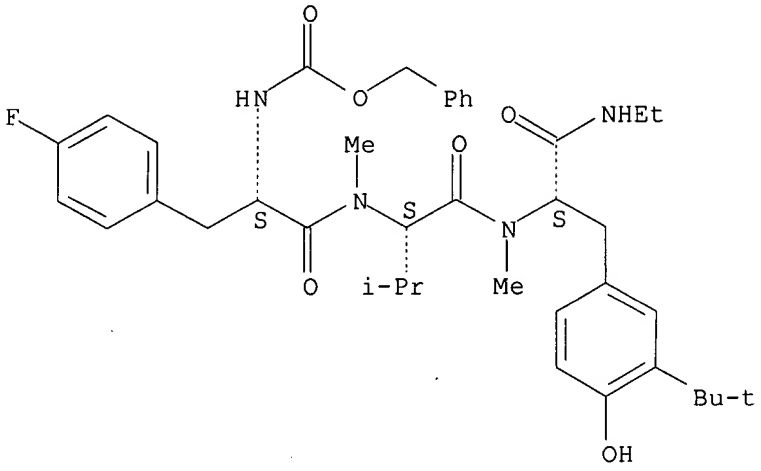
Absolute stereochemistry.



Updated Search

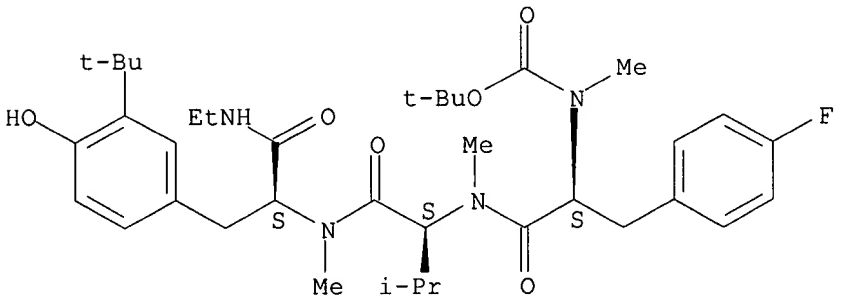
RN 287210-14-4 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-N-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N-ethyl-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287210-15-5 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-N-methyl-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N-ethyl-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

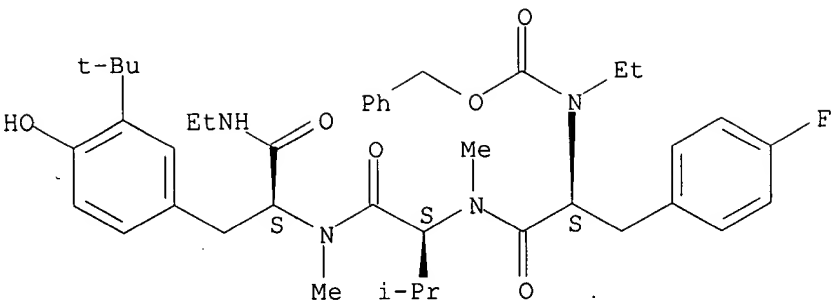
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287210-16-6 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-ethyl-4-fluoro-N-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N-ethyl-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

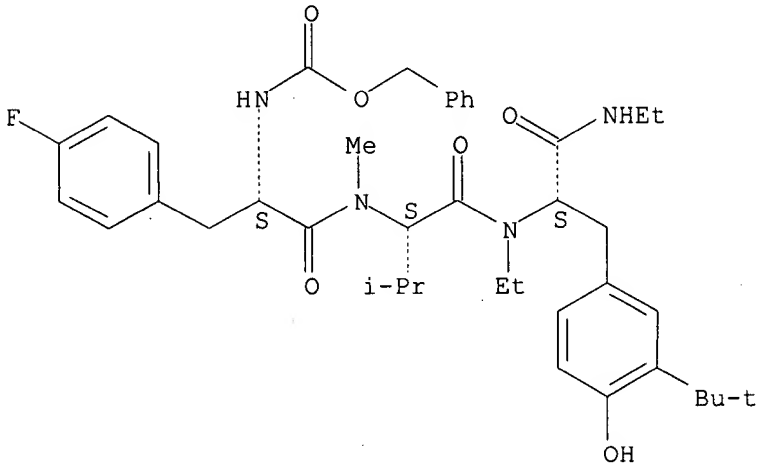
Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search



RN 287210-19-9 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-N-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N,Nα-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

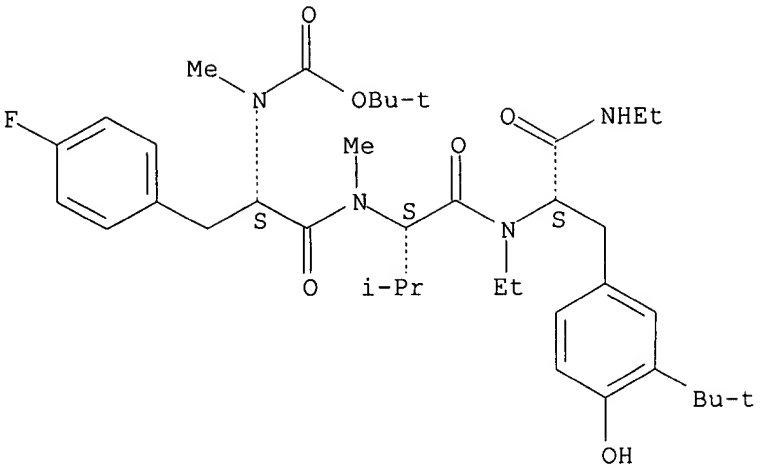
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287210-20-2 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-N-methyl-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N,Nα-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

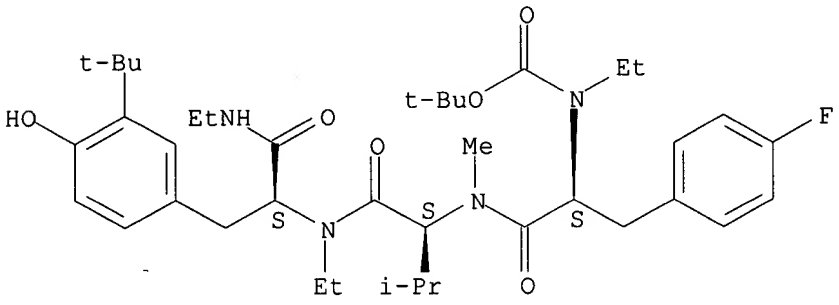
Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search



RN 287210-21-3 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-N-ethyl-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N,Nα-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

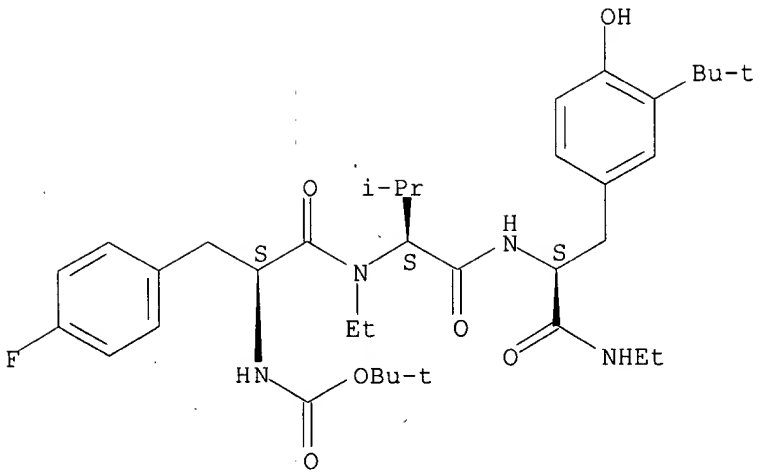
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287210-24-6 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-ethyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N-ethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

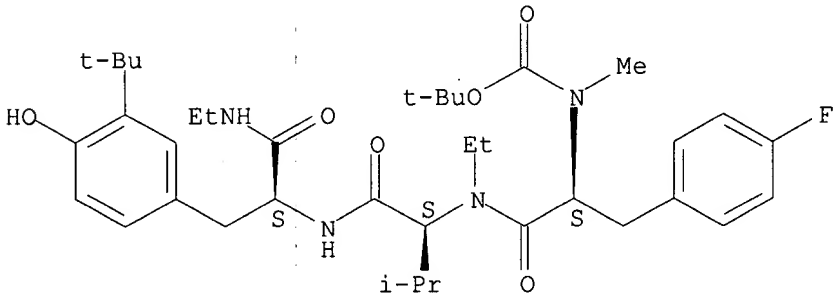
Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search



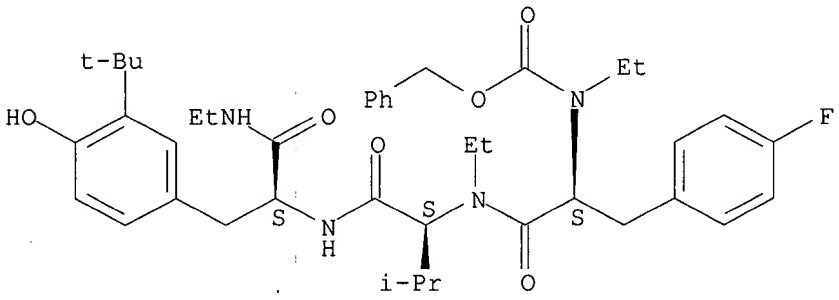
RN 287210-25-7 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-N-methyl-L-phenylalanyl-N-ethyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N-ethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287210-26-8 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-ethyl-4-fluoro-N-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]-L-phenylalanyl-N-ethyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N-ethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

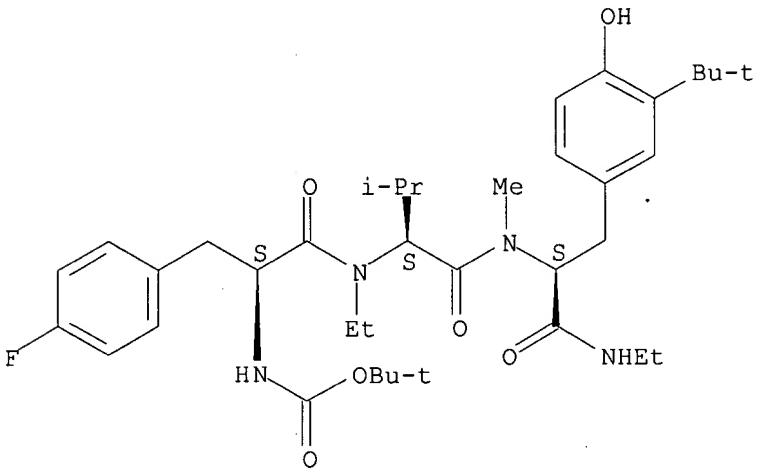
Absolute stereochemistry.



Updated Search

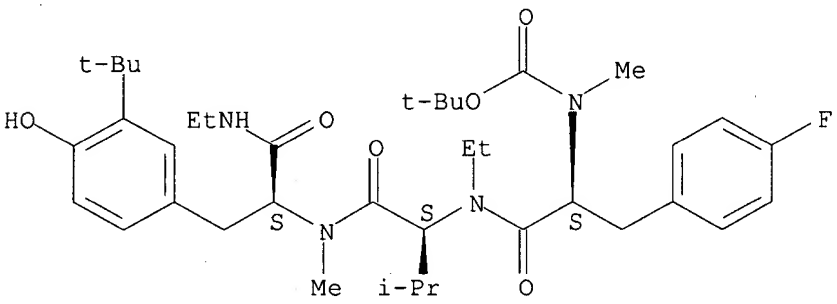
RN 287210-29-1 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-ethyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N-ethyl-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287210-30-4 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-N-methyl-L-phenylalanyl-N-ethyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N-ethyl-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

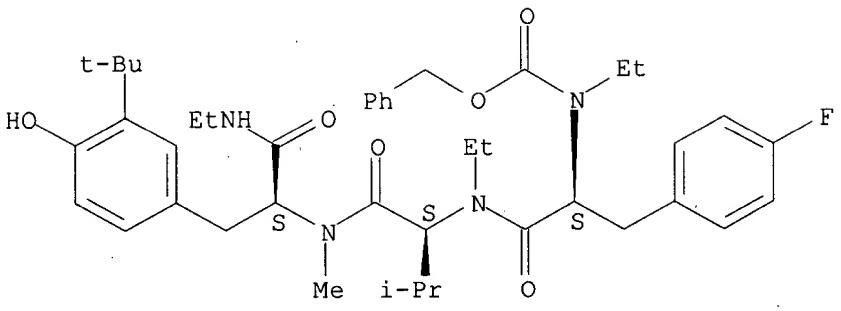
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287210-31-5 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-ethyl-4-fluoro-N-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]-L-phenylalanyl-N-ethyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N-ethyl-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

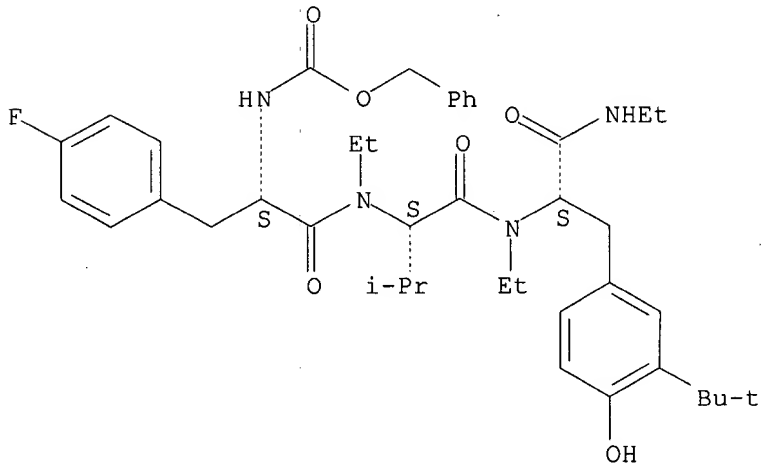
Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search



RN 287210-34-8 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-N-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]-L-phenylalanyl-N-ethyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N,Nα-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

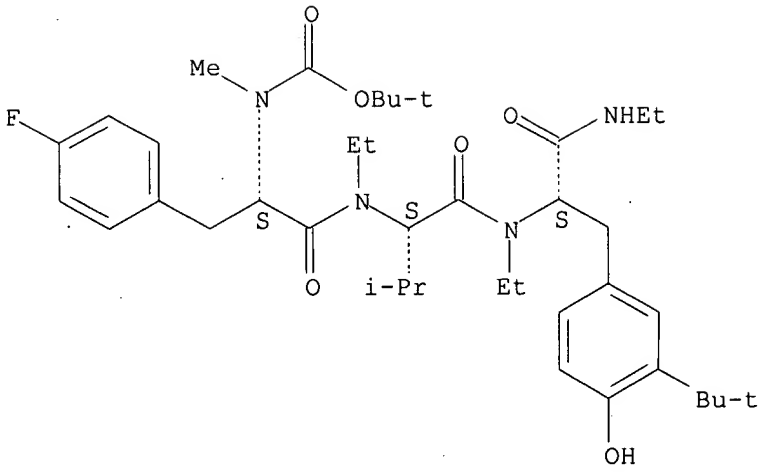
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287210-35-9 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-N-methyl-L-phenylalanyl-N-ethyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N,Nα-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

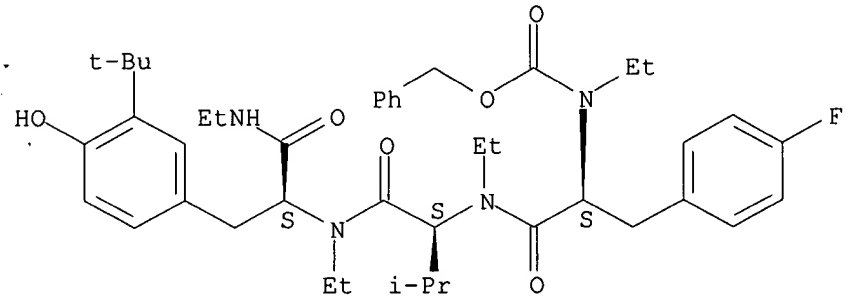
Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search



RN 287210-36-0 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-ethyl-4-fluoro-N-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]-L-phenylalanyl-N-ethyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N,Nα-diethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

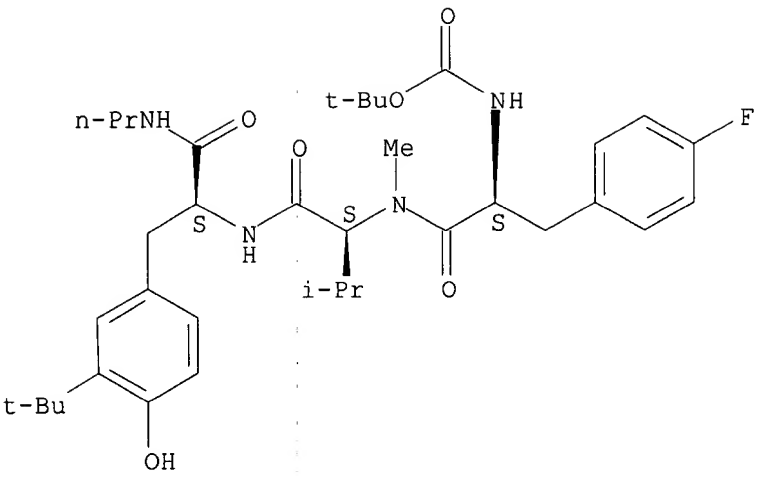
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287210-39-3 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N-propyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

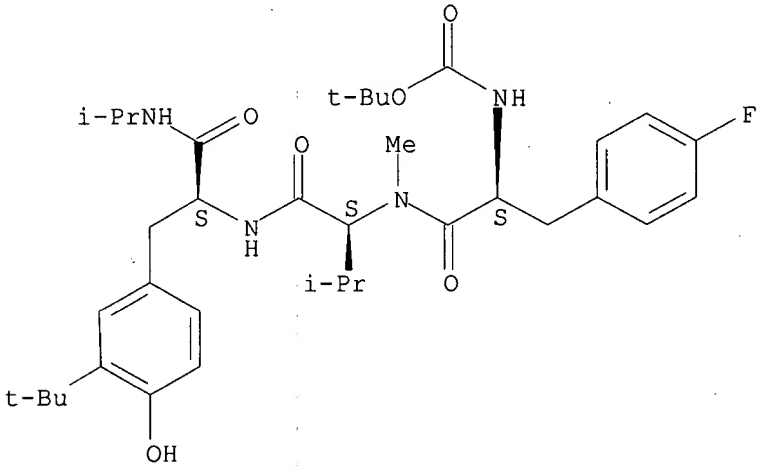
Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search



RN 287210-42-8 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N-(1-methylethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

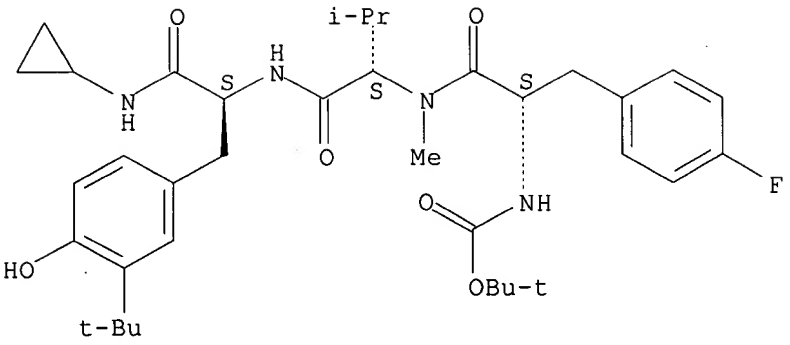
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287210-45-1 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-N-cyclopropyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

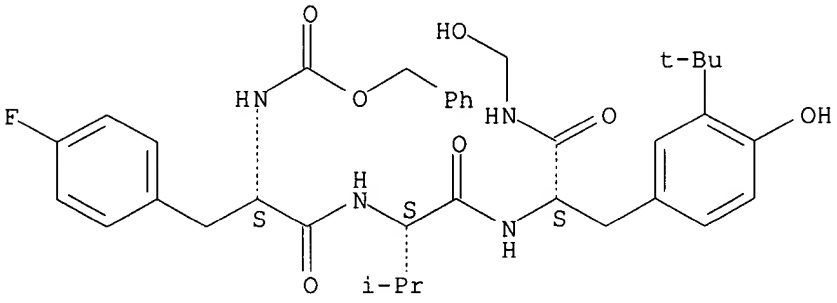
Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search



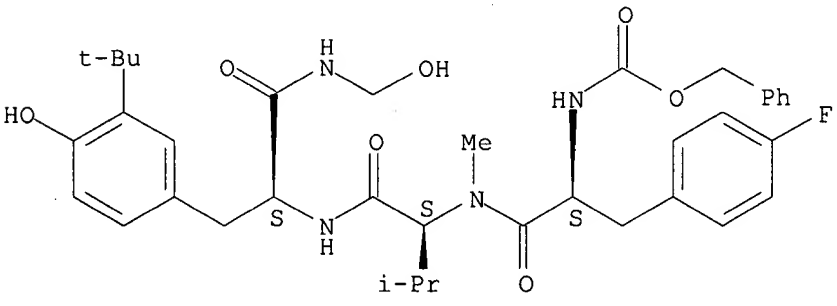
RN 287210-46-2 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-N-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]-L-phenylalanyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N-(hydroxymethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287210-47-3 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-N-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N-(hydroxymethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

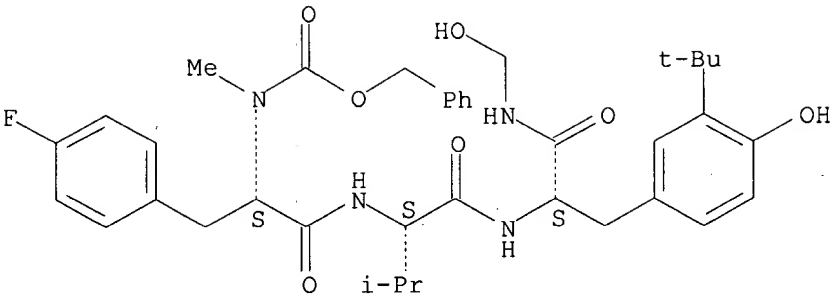
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287210-48-4 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-N-methyl-N-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]-L-phenylalanyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N-(hydroxymethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

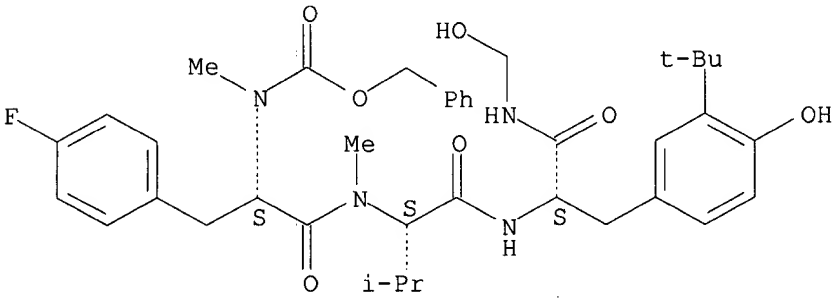
Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search



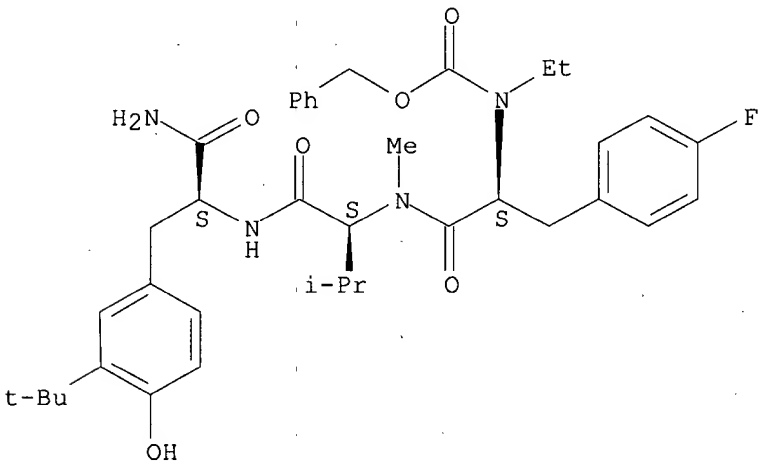
RN 287210-49-5 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-N-methyl-N-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N-(hydroxymethyl)-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287210-50-8 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-ethyl-4-fluoro-N-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

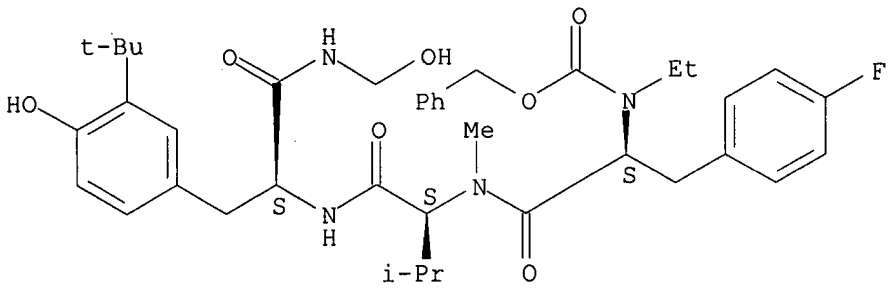
Absolute stereochemistry.



Updated Search

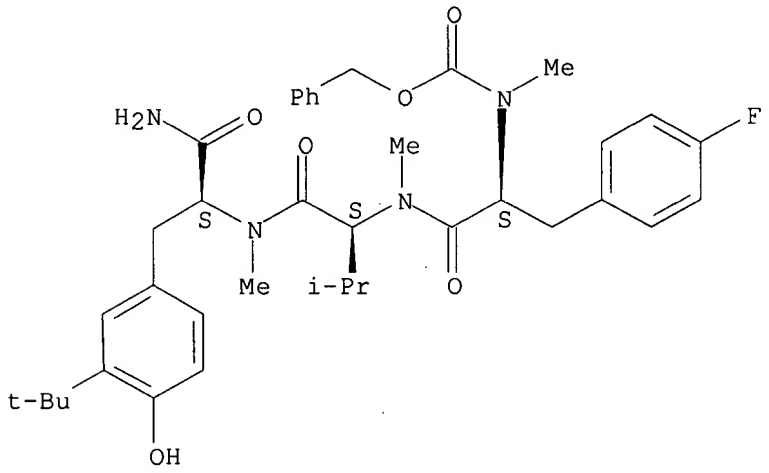
RN 287210-51-9 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-ethyl-4-fluoro-N-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N-(hydroxymethyl)-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287210-52-0 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-N-methyl-N-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

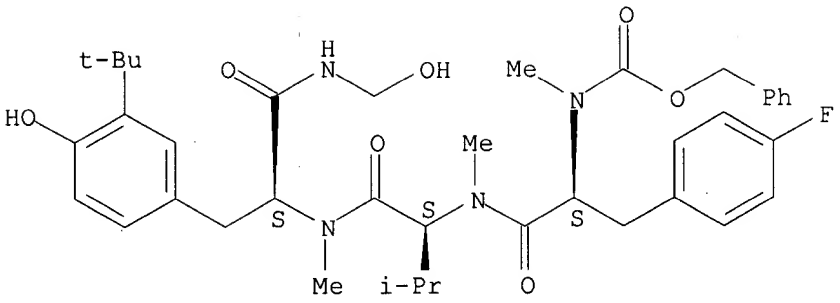
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287210-53-1 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-N-methyl-N-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N-(hydroxymethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

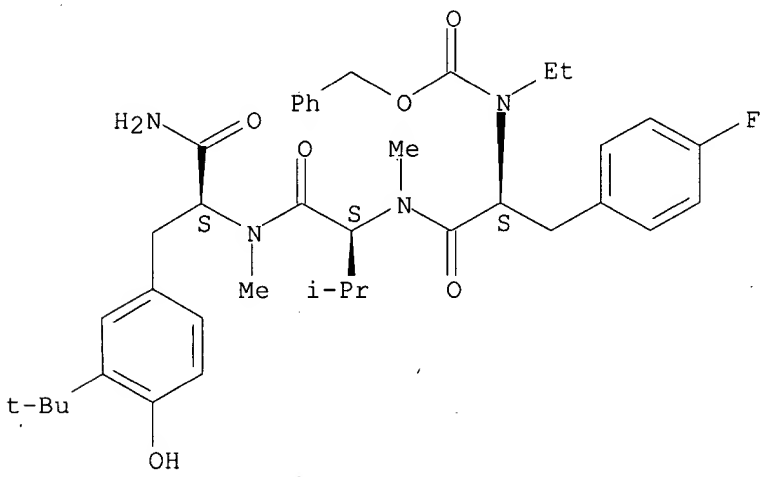
Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search



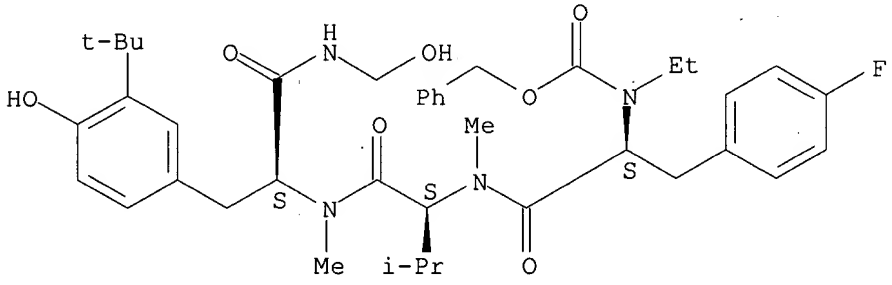
RN 287210-54-2 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-ethyl-4-fluoro-N-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287210-55-3 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-ethyl-4-fluoro-N-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N-(hydroxymethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

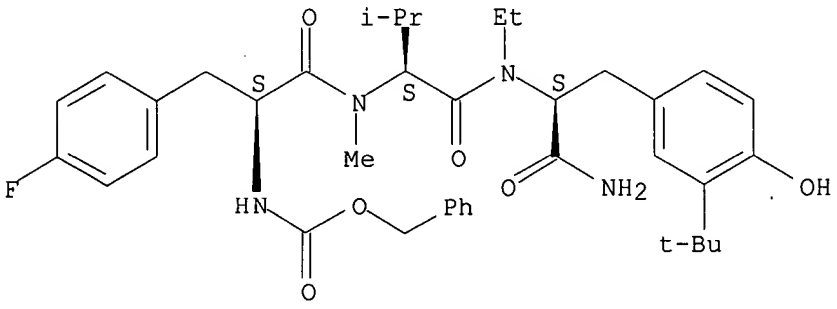


RN 287210-56-4 HCAPLUS

Updated Search

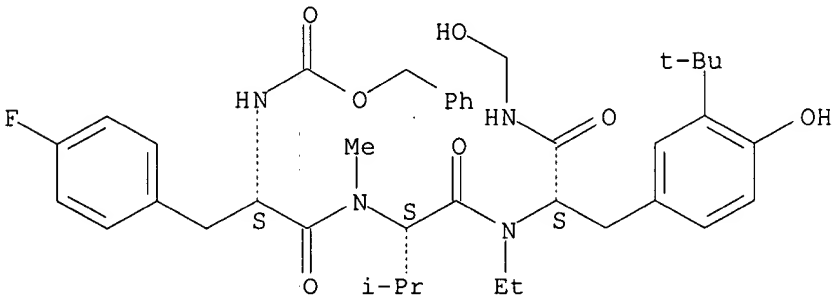
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-N-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-ethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



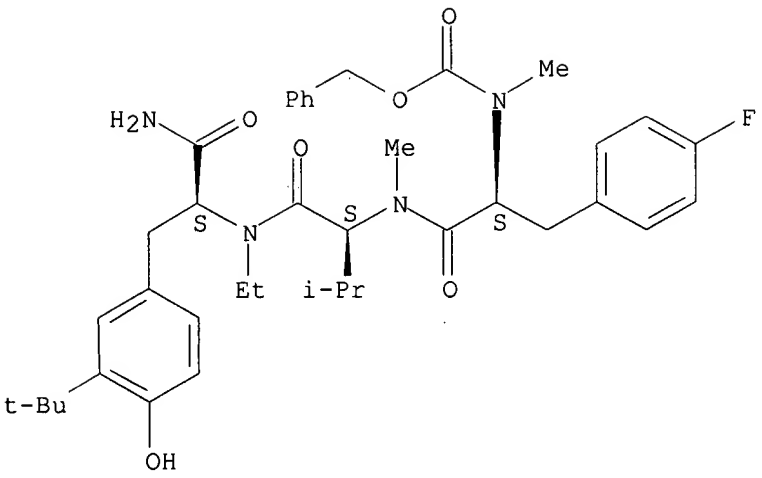
RN 287210-57-5 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-N-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-ethyl-N-(hydroxymethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



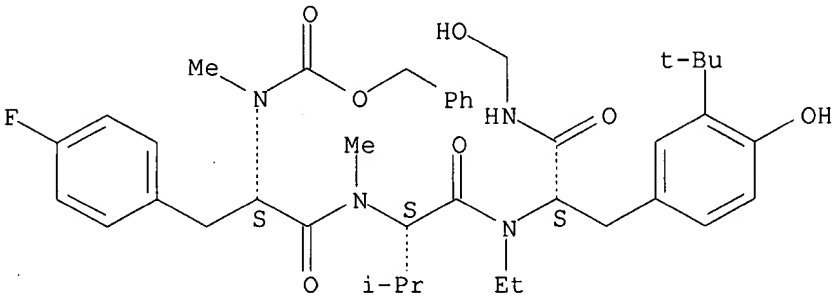
RN 287210-58-6 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-N-methyl-N-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-ethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



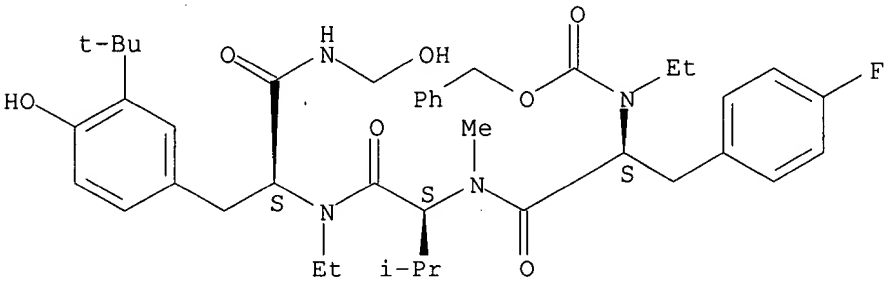
RN 287210-59-7 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-N-methyl-N-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-ethyl-N-(hydroxymethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287210-60-0 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-ethyl-4-fluoro-N-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-ethyl-N-(hydroxymethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

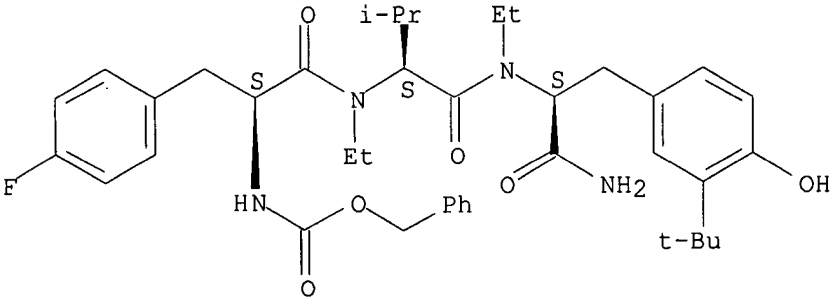


RN 287210-61-1 HCAPLUS

Updated Search

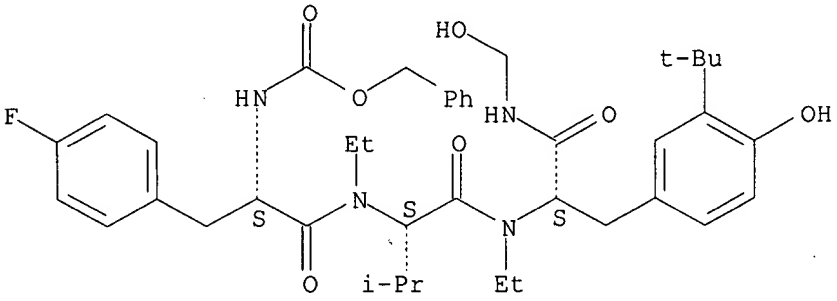
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-N-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]-L-phenylalanyl-N-ethyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-ethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



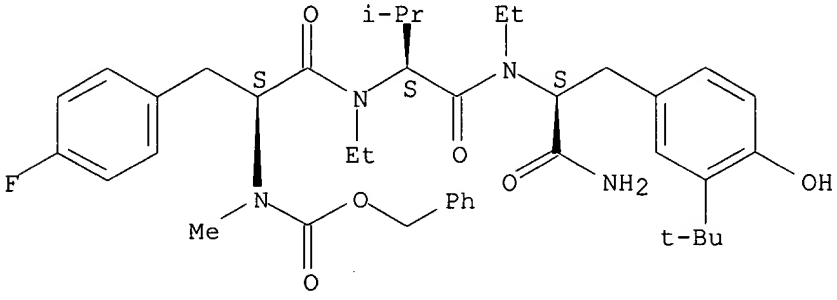
RN 287210-62-2 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-N-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]-L-phenylalanyl-N-ethyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-ethyl-N-(hydroxymethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287210-63-3 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-N-methyl-N-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]-L-phenylalanyl-N-ethyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-ethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



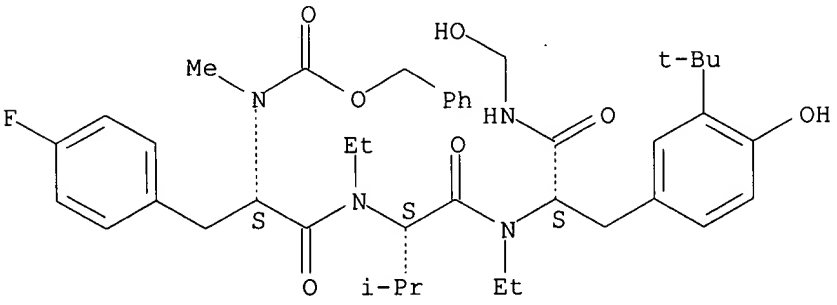
RN 287210-64-4 HCAPLUS

Updated Search

09890219

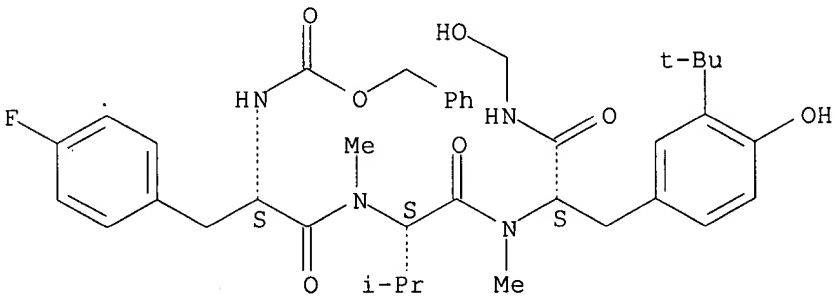
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-N-methyl-N-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]-L-phenylalanyl-N-ethyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-ethyl-N-(hydroxymethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



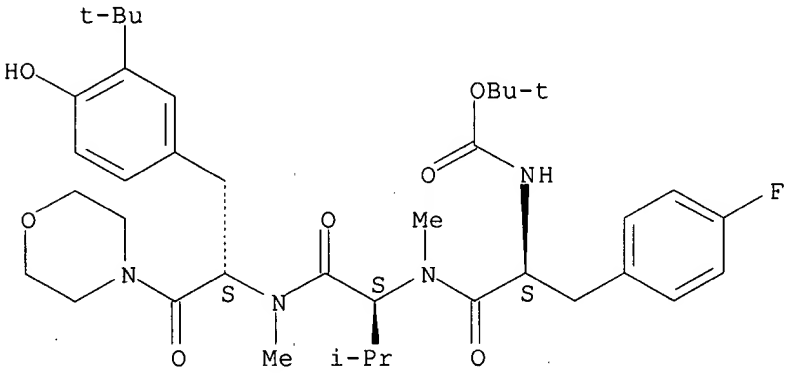
RN 287210-67-7 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-N-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N-(hydroxymethyl)-Nα-methyl-(9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287210-70-2 HCAPLUS
CN L-Valinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-[(1S)-1-[[3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]methyl]-2-(4-morpholinyl)-2-oxoethyl]-N,N2-dimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

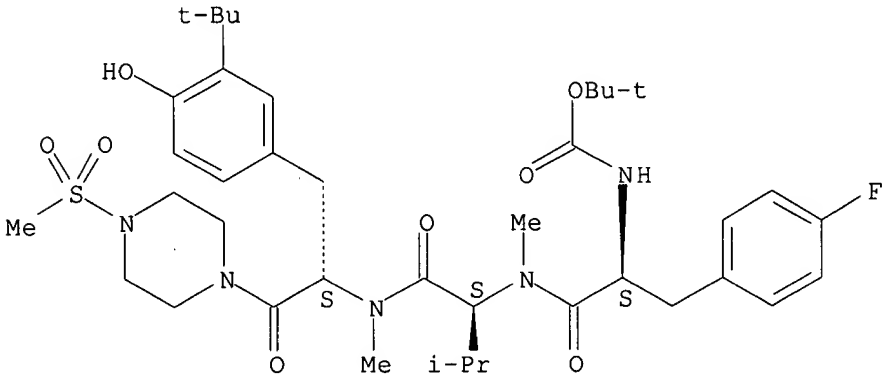
Absolute stereochemistry.



Updated Search

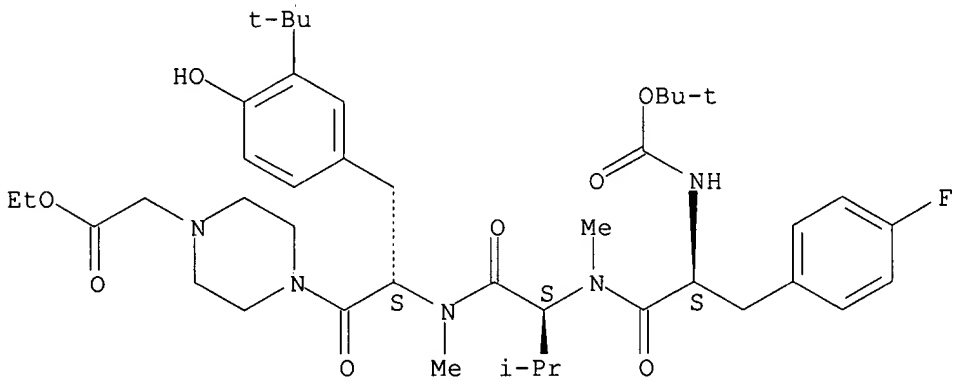
RN 287210-73-5 HCAPLUS
CN L-Valinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-[(1S)-1-[[3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]methyl]-2-[4-(methylsulfonyl)-1-piperazinyl]-2-oxoethyl]-N,N2-dimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287210-76-8 HCAPLUS
CN L-Valinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-[(1S)-1-[[3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-hydroxyphenyl]methyl]-2-[4-(2-ethoxy-2-oxoethyl)-1-piperazinyl]-2-oxoethyl]-N,N2-dimethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

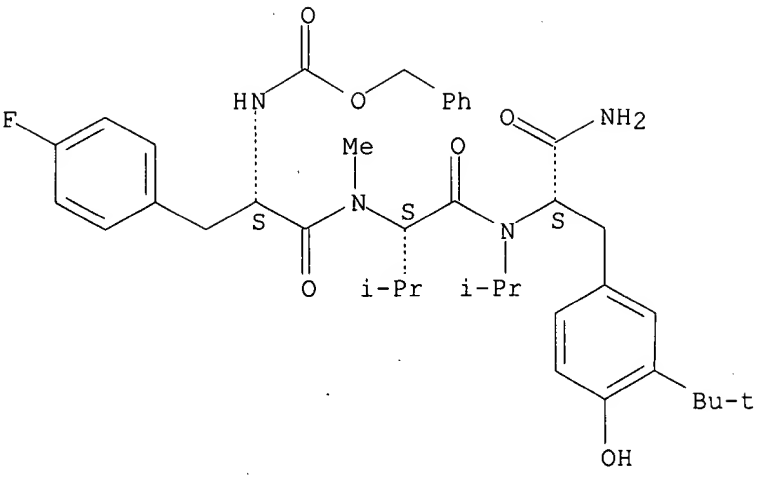
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287210-79-1 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-N-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-(1-methylethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

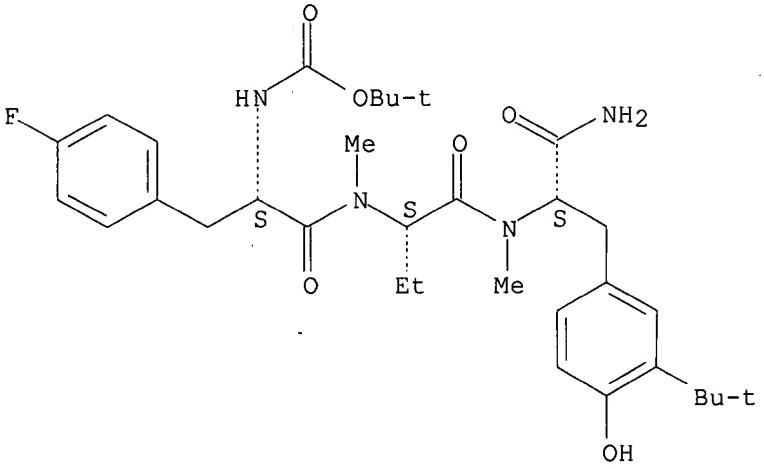
Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search



RN 287211-02-3 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-(2S)-2-(methylamino)butanoyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

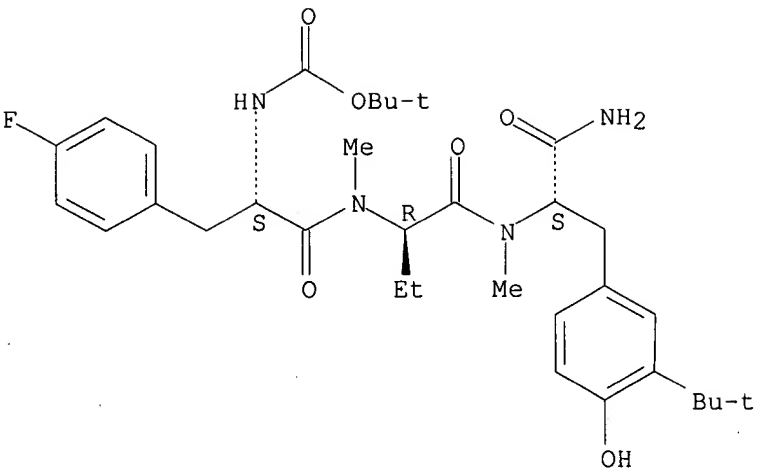
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287211-05-6 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-(2R)-2-(methylamino)butanoyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

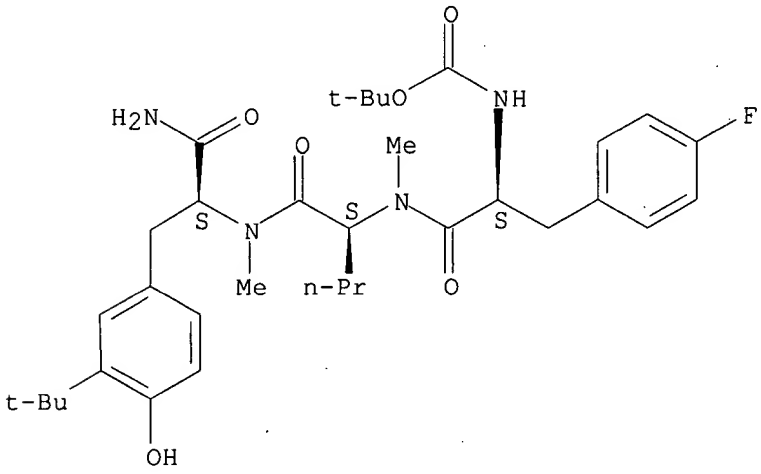
Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search



RN 287211-08-9 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-norvalyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

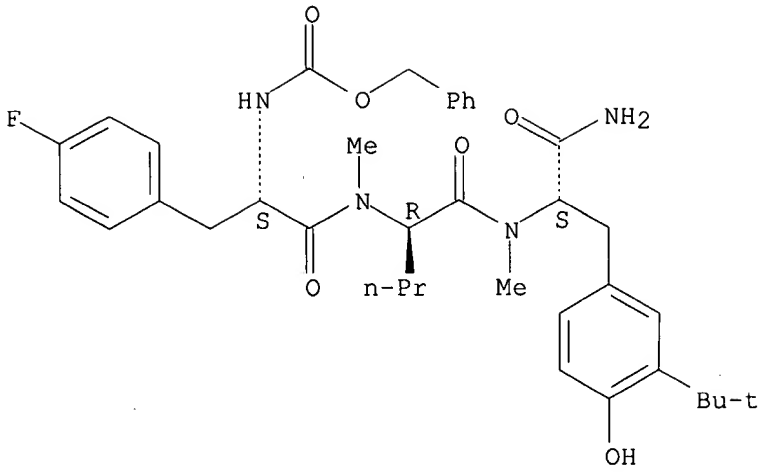
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287211-11-4 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-N-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-D-norvalyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

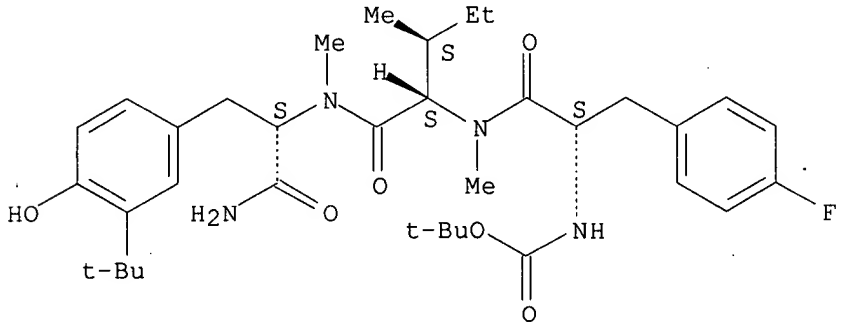
Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search



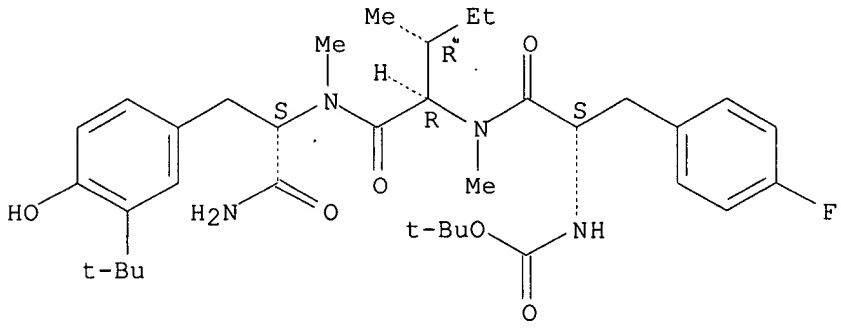
RN 287211-14-7 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-isoleucyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287211-17-0 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-D-isoleucyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

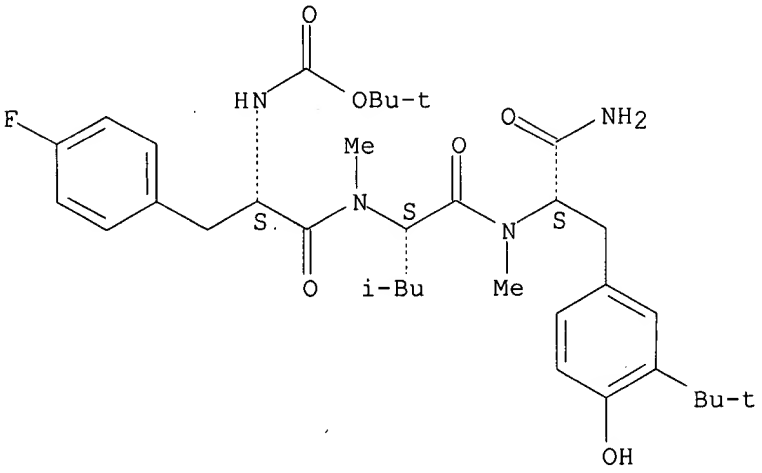
Absolute stereochemistry.



Updated Search

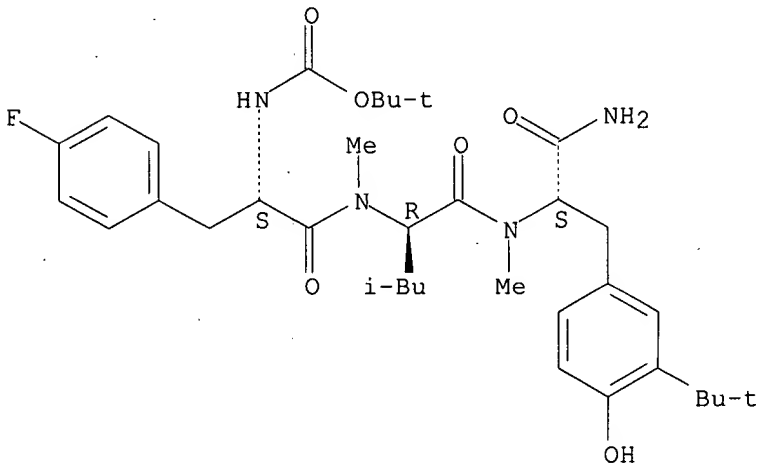
RN 287211-21-6 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-leucyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287211-24-9 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-D-leucyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

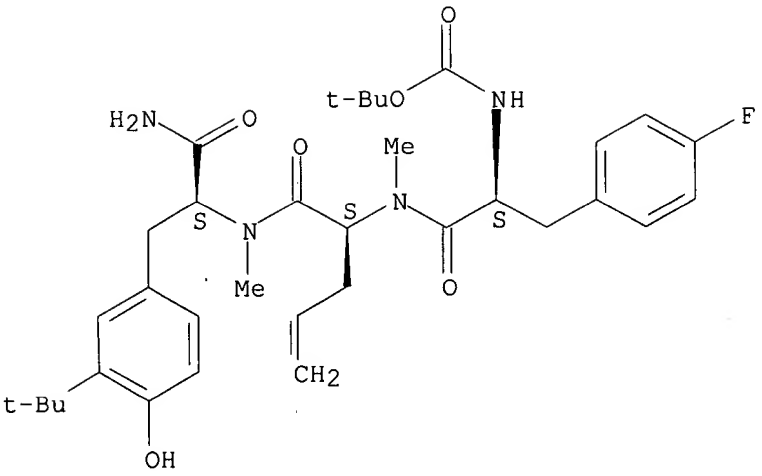
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287211-27-2 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-4,5-didehydro-N-methyl-L-norvalyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

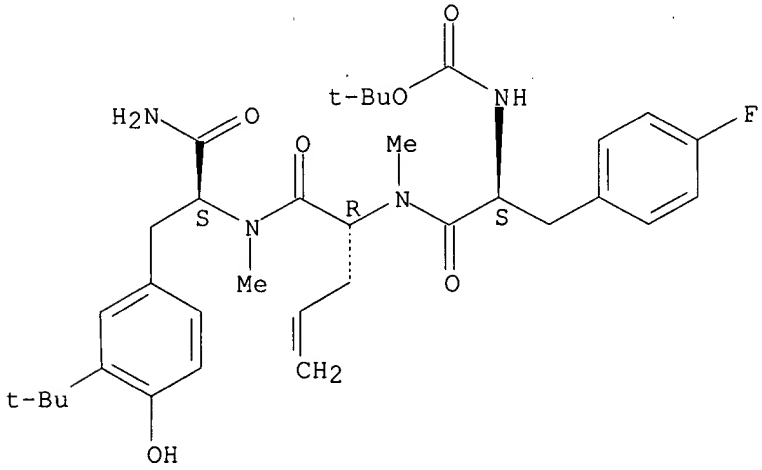
Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search



RN 287211-30-7 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-4,5-didehydro-N-methyl-D-norvalyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

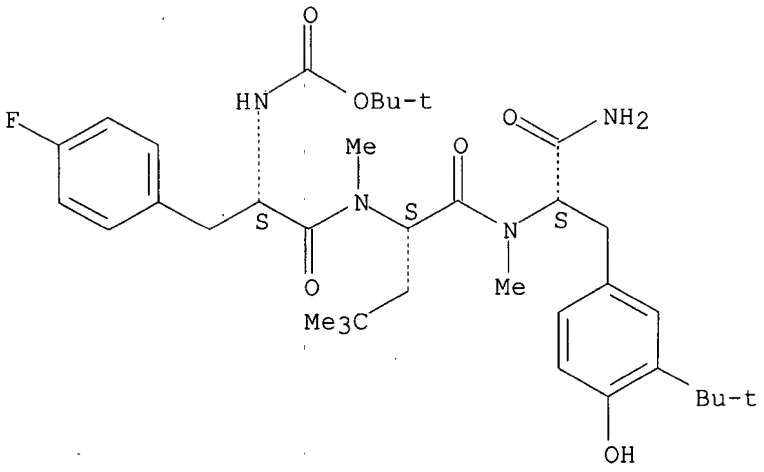
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287211-33-0 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N,4-dimethyl-L-leucyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

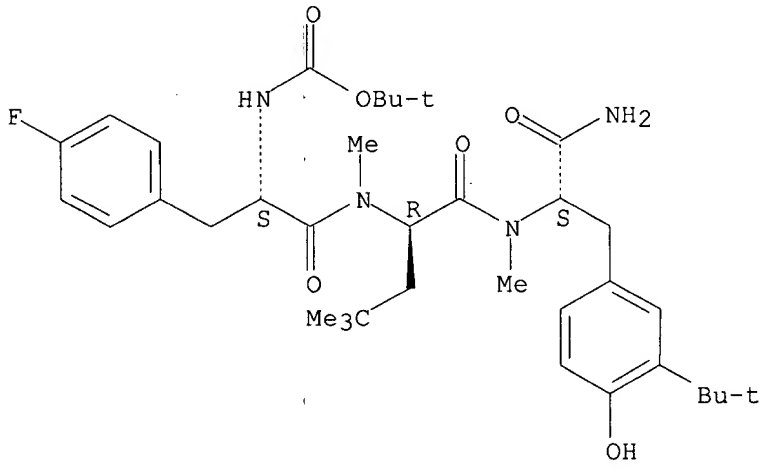
Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search



RN 287211-36-3 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N,4-dimethyl-D-leucyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

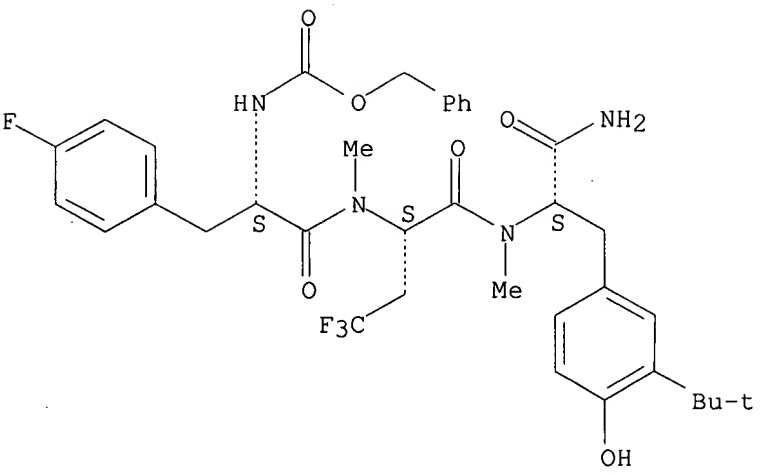
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287211-40-9 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-N-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]-L-phenylalanyl-(2S)-4,4,4-trifluoro-2-(methylamino)butanoyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

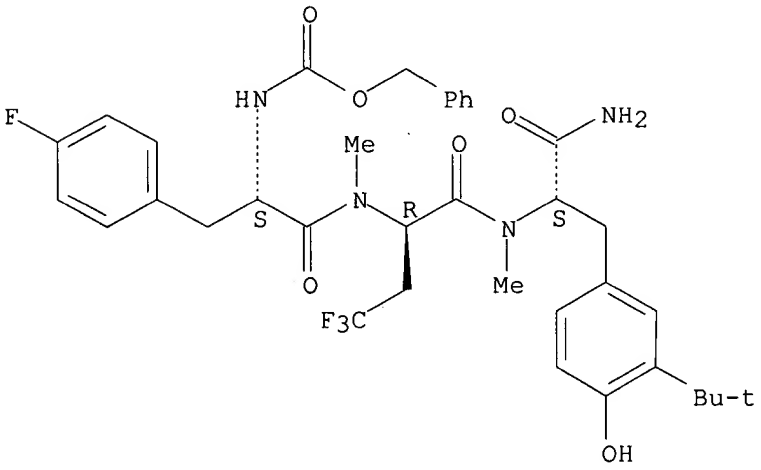
Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search



RN 287211-42-1 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-N-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]-L-phenylalanyl-(2R)-4,4,4-trifluoro-2-(methylamino)butanoyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

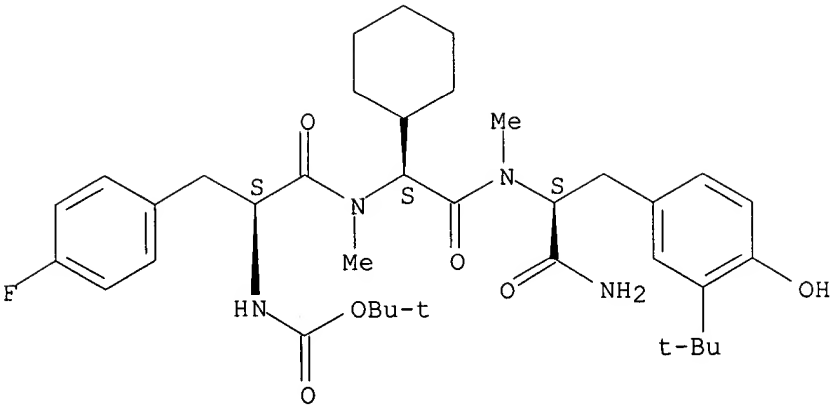
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287211-45-4 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-(2S)-2-cyclohexyl-N-methylglycyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

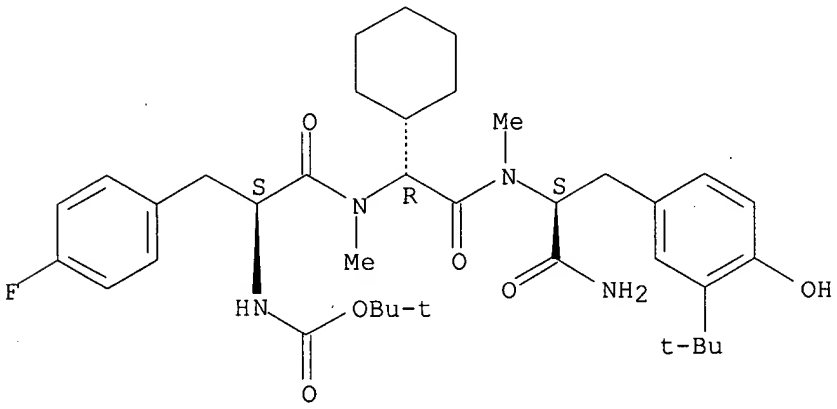
Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search



RN 287211-48-7 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-(2R)-2-cyclohexyl-N-methylglycyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

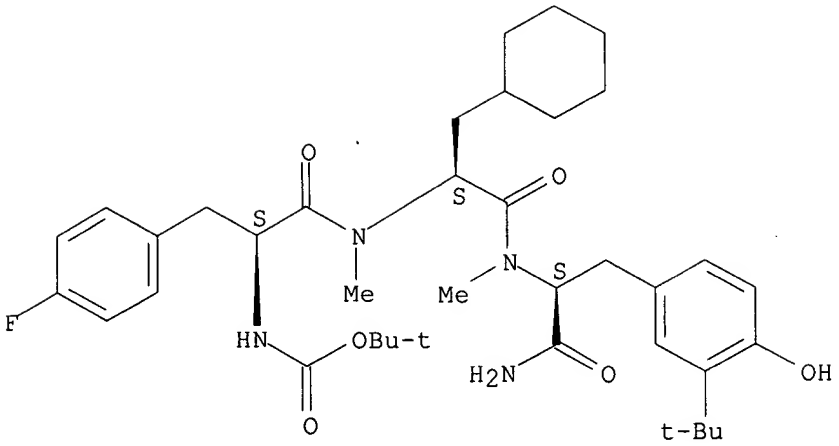
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287211-51-2 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-3-cyclohexyl-N-methyl-L-alanyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

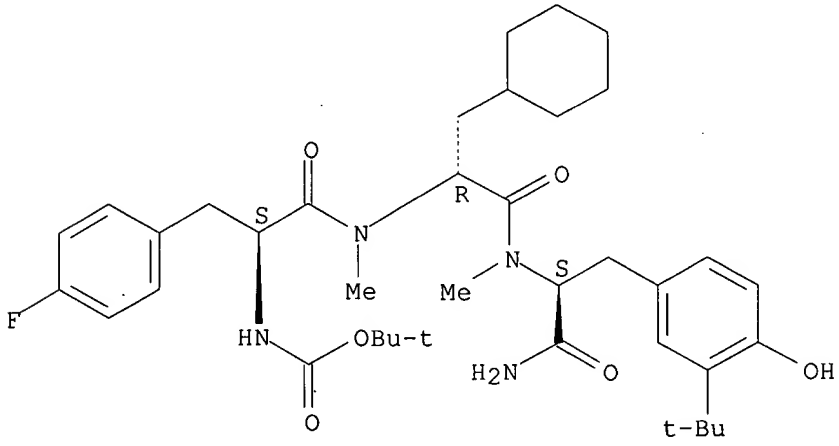
Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search



RN 287211-54-5 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-3-cyclohexyl-N-methyl-D-alanyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

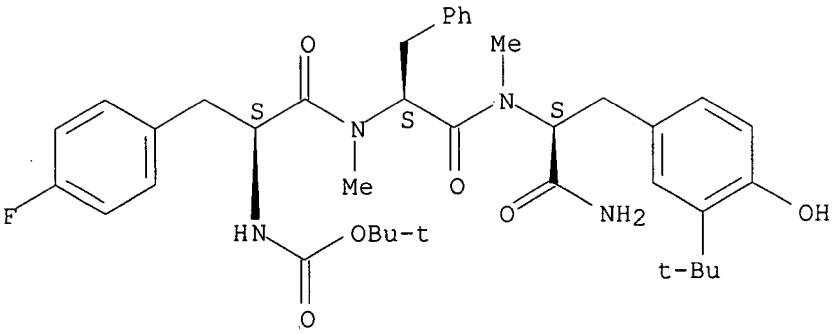
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287211-57-8 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-phenylalanyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

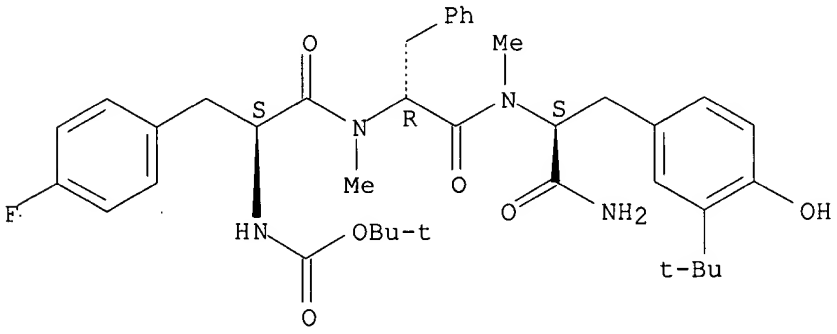
Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search



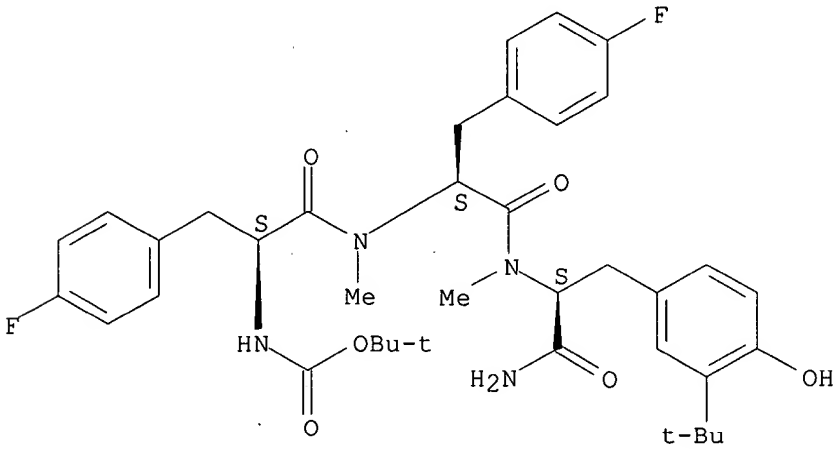
RN 287211-60-3 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-D-phenylalanyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287211-63-6 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-4-fluoro-N-methyl-L-phenylalanyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

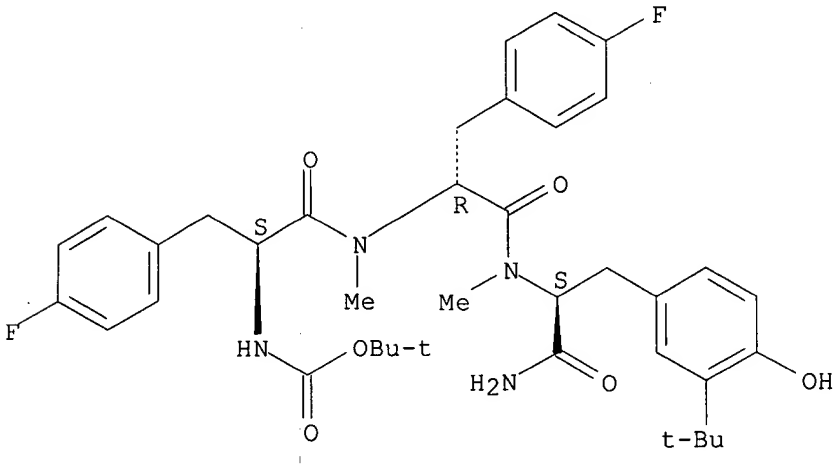


Updated Search

09890219

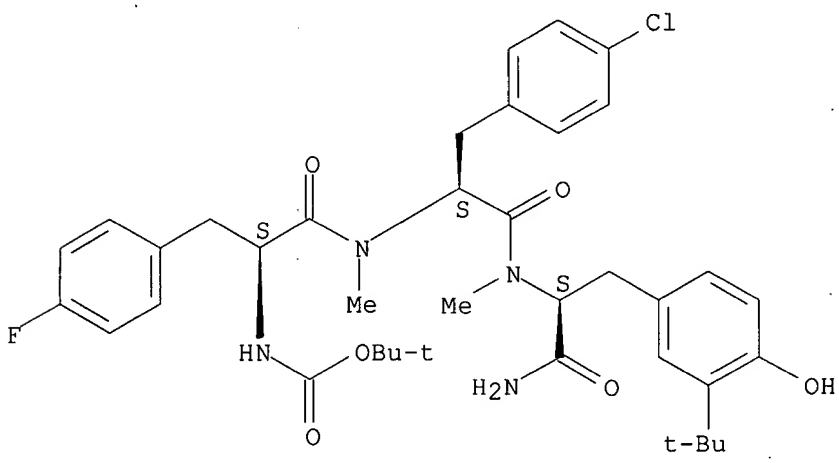
RN 287211-72-7 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-4-fluoro-N-methyl-D-phenylalanyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287211-77-2 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-4-chloro-N-methyl-L-phenylalanyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

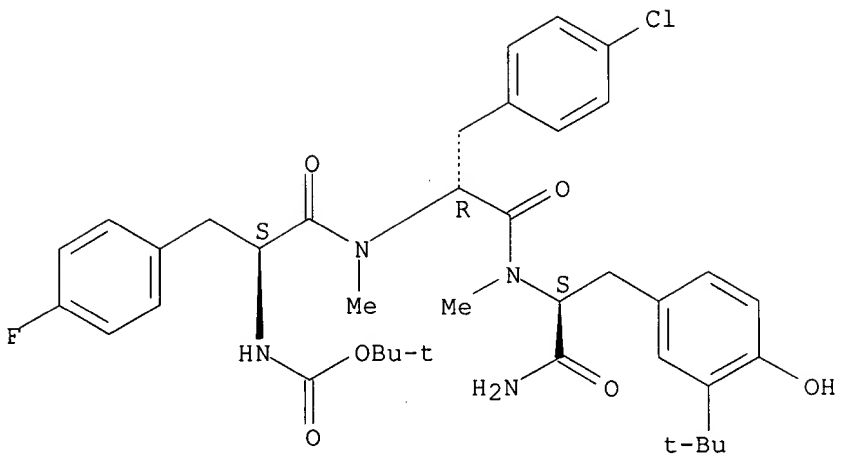
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287211-80-7 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-4-chloro-N-methyl-D-phenylalanyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

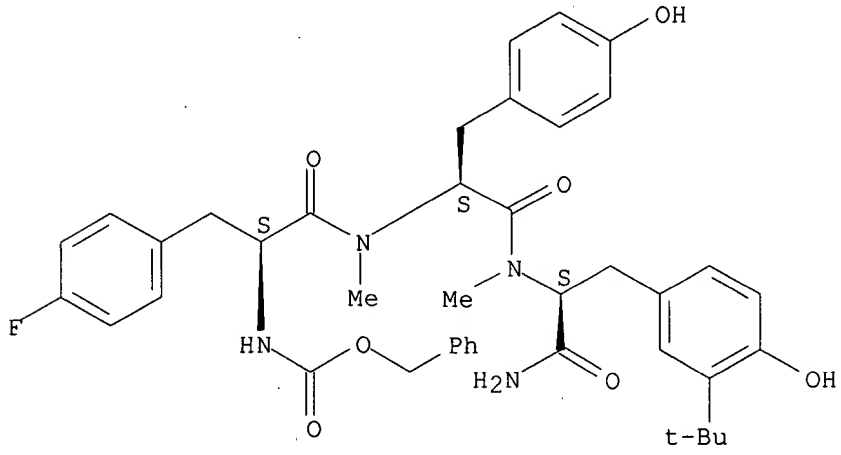
Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search



RN 287211-83-0 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-N-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-tyrosyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

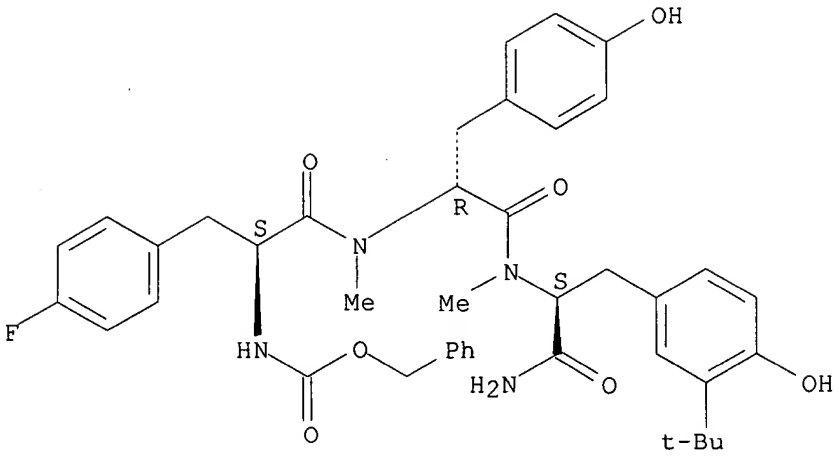
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287211-86-3 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-N-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-D-tyrosyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

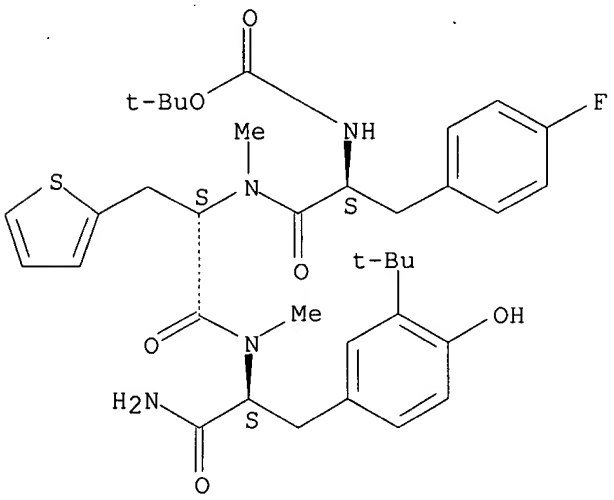
Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search



RN 287211-89-6 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-3-(2-thienyl)-L-alanyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

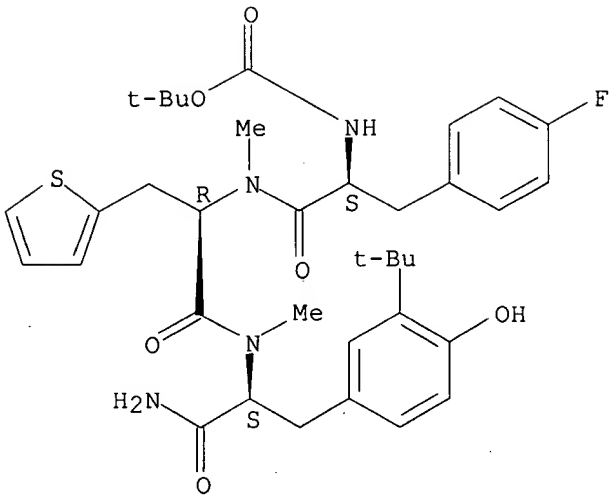
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287211-92-1 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-3-(2-thienyl)-D-alanyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

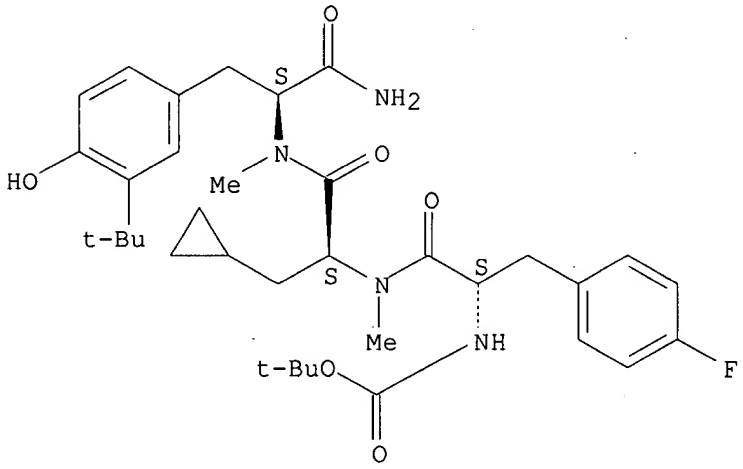
Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search



RN 287211-95-4 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-3-cyclopropyl-N-methyl-L-alanyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

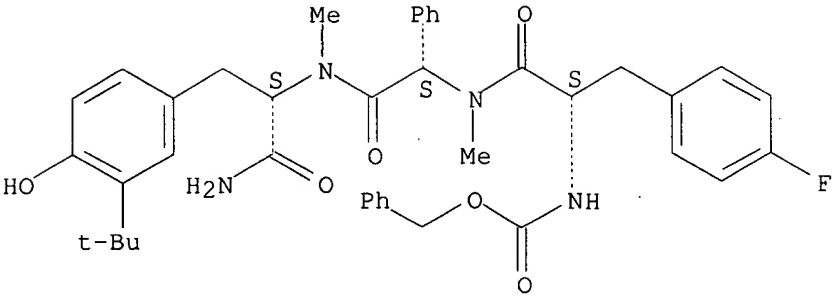
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287212-00-4 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-N-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]-L-phenylalanyl-(2S)-N-methyl-2-phenylglycyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

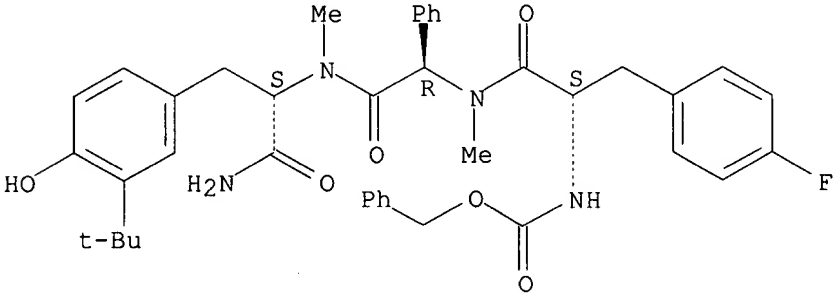
Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search



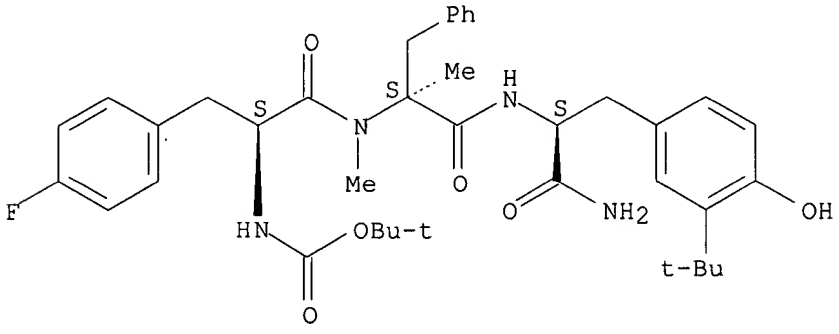
RN 287212-01-5 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-N-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]-L-phenylalanyl-(2R)-N-methyl-2-phenylglycyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287212-04-8 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N,α-dimethyl-L-phenylalanyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

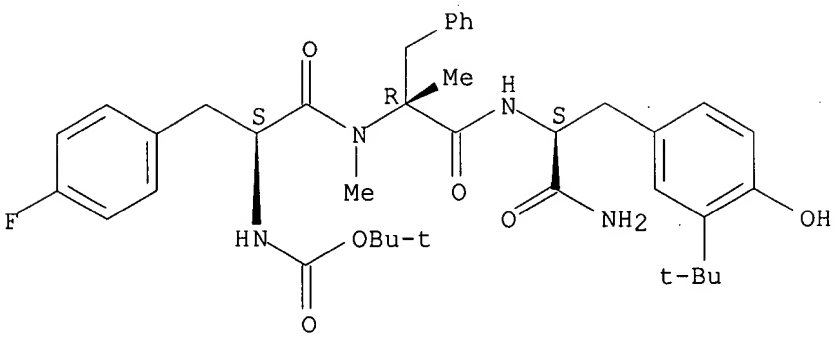


RN 287212-07-1 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N,α-dimethyl-D-phenylalanyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Updated Search

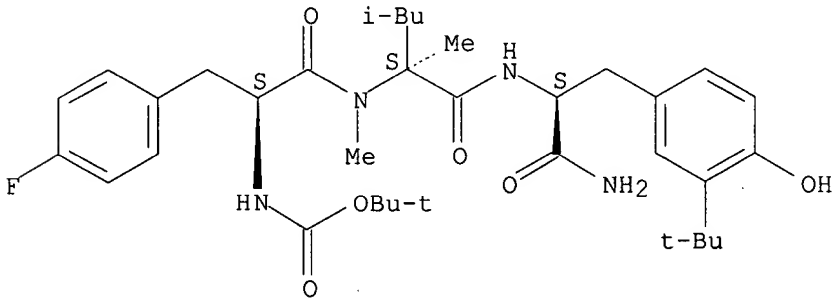
09890219

Absolute stereochemistry.



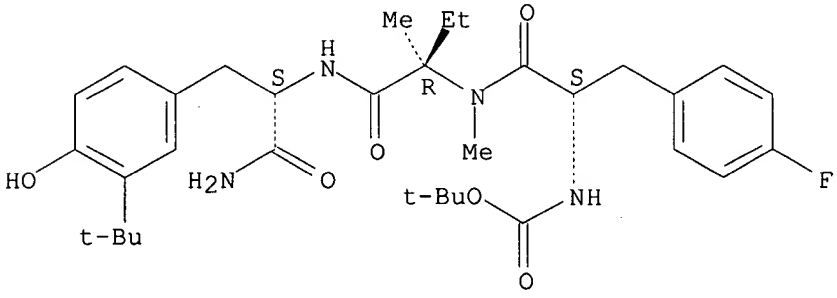
RN 287212-10-6 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N,2-dimethyl-L-leucyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287212-13-9 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-D-isovalyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

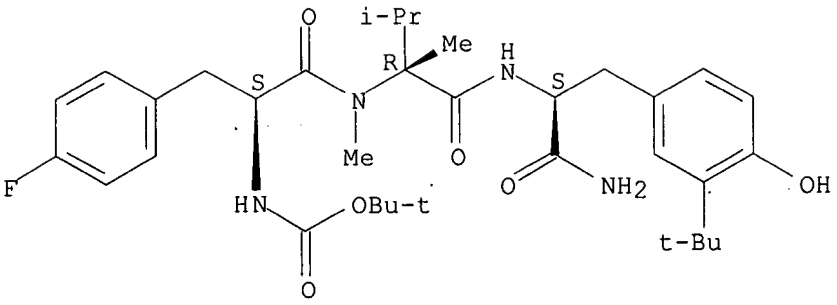
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287212-16-2 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N,3-dimethyl-D-isovalyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

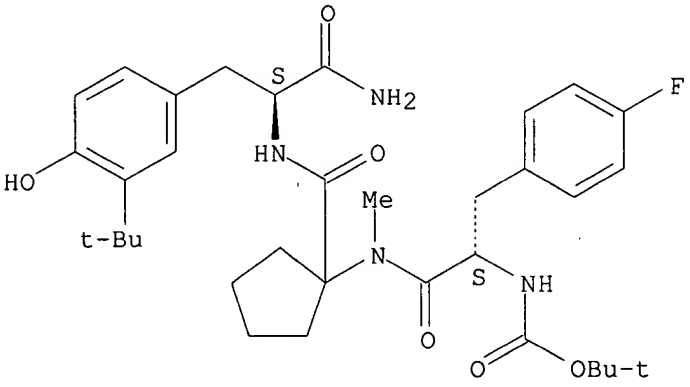
Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search



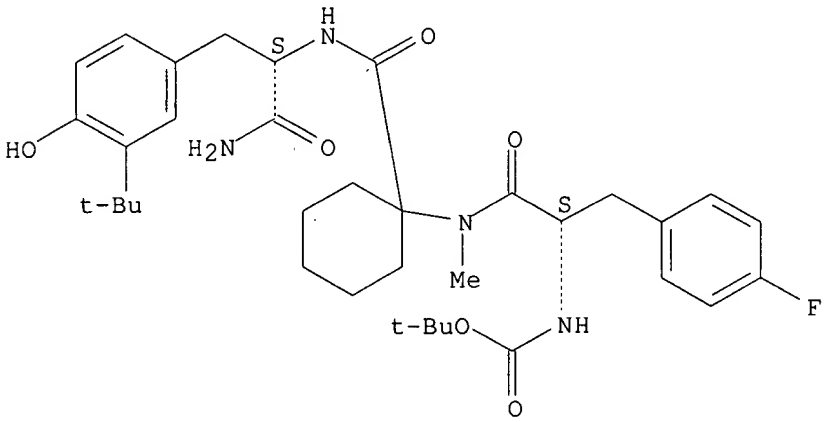
RN 287212-19-5 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-1-(methylamino)cyclopentanecarbonyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287212-22-0 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-1-(methylamino)cyclohexanecarbonyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

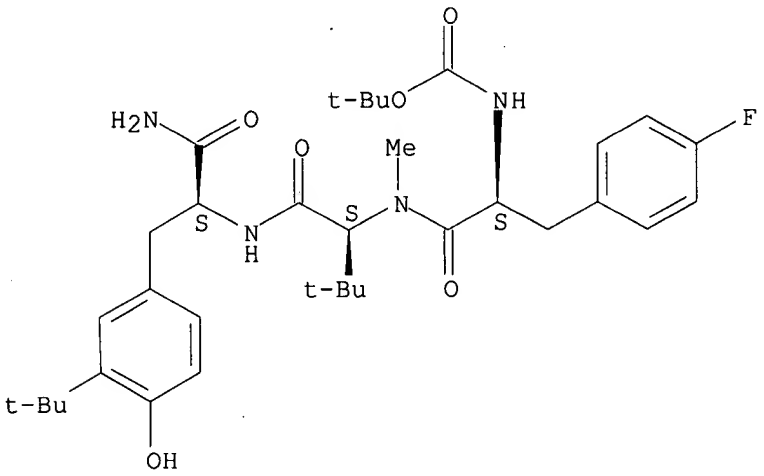
Absolute stereochemistry.



Updated Search

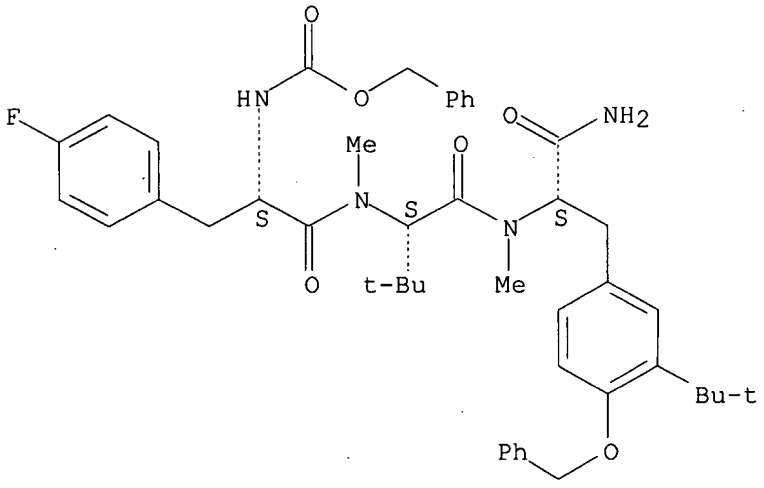
RN 287212-25-3 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N,3-dimethyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287212-31-1 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-N-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]-L-phenylalanyl-N,3-dimethyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl-O-(phenylmethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

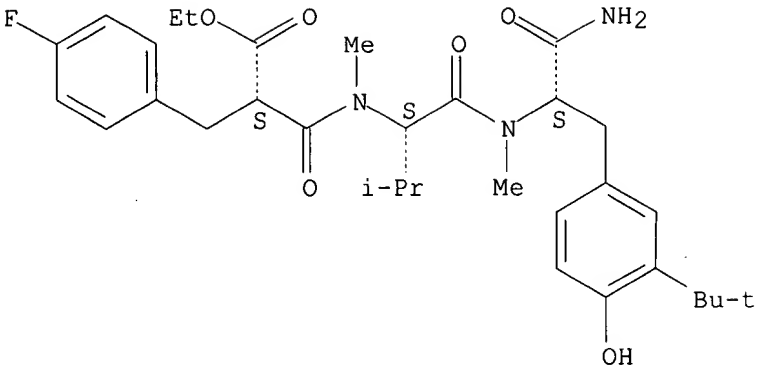
Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287212-49-1 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(2S)-3-ethoxy-2-[(4-fluorophenyl)methyl]-1,3-dioxopropyl]-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

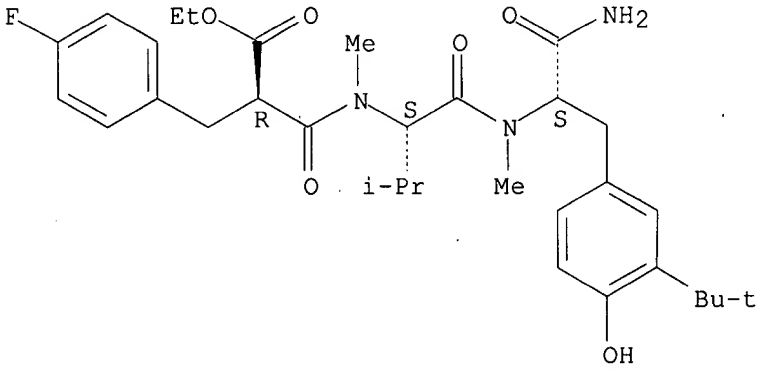
Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search



RN 287212-50-4 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(2R)-3-ethoxy-2-[(4-fluorophenyl)methyl]-1,3-dioxopropyl]-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

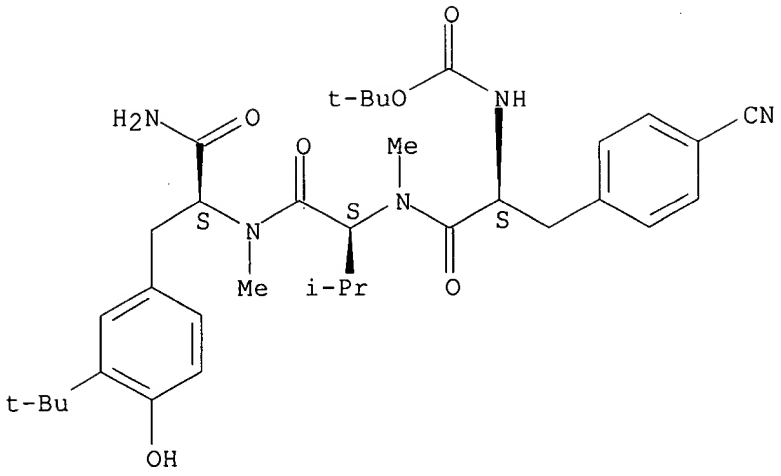


RN 287212-53-7 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-cyano-N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search

09890219



REFERENCE COUNT: 41 THERE ARE 41 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:21:47 ON 11 JUN 2007)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:21:55 ON 11 JUN 2007
L1 STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L2 1 S L1
L3 519 S L1 FULL

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:27:12 ON 11 JUN 2007
L4 94 S L3
L5 2 S L4 AND MATSUOKA, H?/AU

=> s l4 not l5
L6 92 L4 NOT L5

=> s l6 and sato, t?/au
24044 SATO, T?/AU
L7 1 L6 AND SATO, T?/AU

=> d l7, ibib abs hitstr, 1

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 1 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:90066 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:135034
TITLE: Method for producing tripeptide derivative
INVENTOR(S): Sato, Tsutomu; Shimizu, Hirohito
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Chugai Seiyaku Kabushiki Kaisha, Japan
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 50 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE

Updated Search

WO 2002008248	A1	20020131	WO 2001-JP6295		20010719
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM					
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG					
JP 2005097119	A	20050414	JP 2000-219977		20000721
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2000-219977	A	20000721
OTHER SOURCE(S):	CASREACT 136:135034; MARPAT 136:135034				
GI					

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

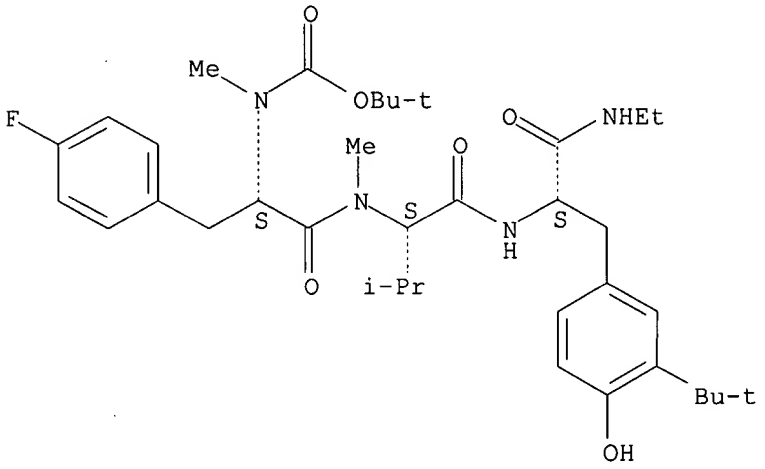
AB A method for producing L-phenylalanyl-L-valyl-L-3-tert-butyl-L-tyrosinamide compds. represented by the general formula (I; wherein R1 represents a hydrogen atom or a linear or branched aliphatic alkyl group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms; R2 represents a hydrogen atom or Me group; R3 represents a hydrogen atom or Me group; and R4 represents a halogen atom) comprises condensation of 3-tert-butyl-L-tyrosinamide derivs. (II; R1 , R2 = same as above) with N-methyl-L-valine derivs. (III; P1 = amino-protecting group), N-deprotection of the resulting L-valyl-3-tert-butyl-L-tyrosinamide derivs. (IV; R1, R2, P1 = same as above), and condensation of the resulting IV (P1 = H; R1 , R2 = same as above) with L-phenylalanine derivs. (V; R3, R4 = same as above; P2 = amino-protecting group) followed by N-deprotection. The method can be advantageously used for producing a novel peptide derivative in a com. process. Thus, 20.8 g MeSO3H and 20.0 g tert-Bu chloride were successively added to 10.0 g L-tyrosine Me ester hydrochloride under stirring, stirred at 50° for 5 h, treated dropwise with MeOH (20 mL)/H2O (20 mL) under ice-cooling then with a solution of 14.2 g KOH in 43 mL H2O at <10° to give 77.0% 3-tert-butyl-L-tyrosine Me ester which (8.35 g) was added to a mixture of 24.1 g 62% aqueous ethylamine and 7.52 g ethylamine hydrochloride under ice-cooling and stirred at room temperature for 5 h to give 89.8% 3-tert-butyl-L-tyrosine ethylamide (VI). To a solution of 5.50 g VI and 3.35 g 1-hydroxybenzotriazole monohydrate in 55 mL THF were successively added 4.19 g 1-ethyl-3-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide hydrochloride and 3.04 mL Et3N and stirred at room temperature for 2.5 h to give 100% N-tert-butoxycarbonyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-tert-butyl-L-tyrosine ethylamide which (10.0 g) was dissolved in 100 mL EtOAc, treated with 11.1 mL concentrated H2SO4 under ice-cooling, treated with 100 mL EtOAc, adjusted pH 8 by adding saturated aqueous NaHCO3, and stirred 15 min to give 87.9% N-methyl-L-valyl-3-tert-butyl-L-tyrosine ethylamide (VII). To a mixture of 5.50 g VII, 5.20 g N-tert-butoxycarbonyl-N-methyl-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanine, 4.47 g 2-chloro-1-methylpyridinium iodide, and 37 mL tert-Bu Me ether was added 5.09 mL Et3N and stirred at room temperature for 4 h to give 86.0% N-tert-butoxycarbonyl-N-methyl-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-tert-butyl-L-tyrosine ethylamide which (7.50 g) was similarly deprotected as described above using concentrated H2SO4 in EtOAc to give 100% N-methyl-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-tert-butyl-L-

tyrosine.

IT 287210-10-0P 393562-03-3P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation tripeptide derivs. by sequential coupling of N-methyl-L-valine derivs. and L-phenylalanine derivs. to 3-tert-butyl-L-tyrosinamide derivs.)

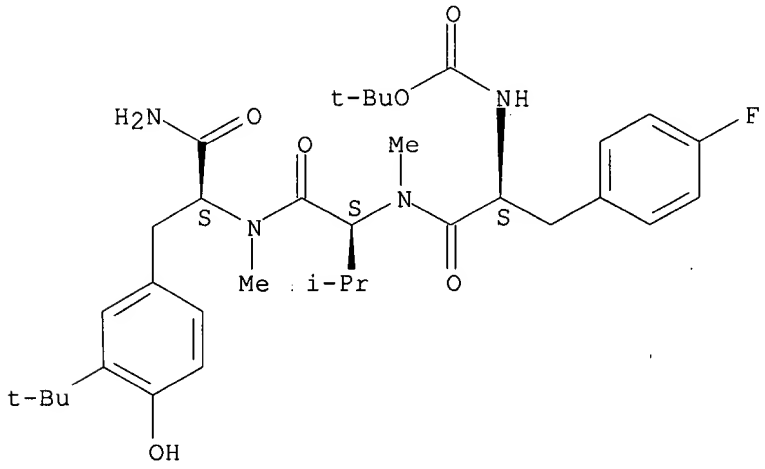
RN 287210-10-0 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-N-methyl-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N-ethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 393562-03-3 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

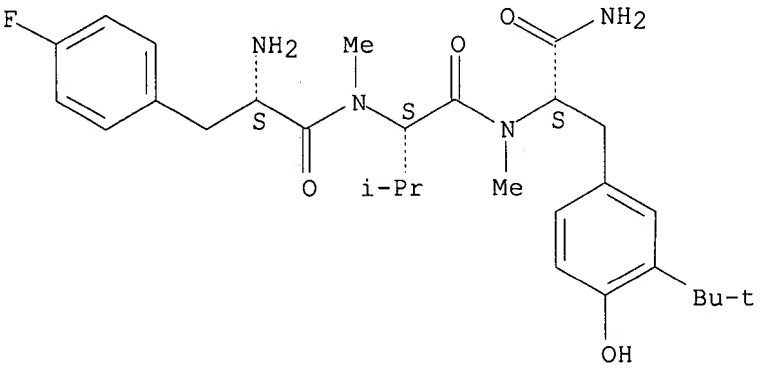


Updated Search

09890219

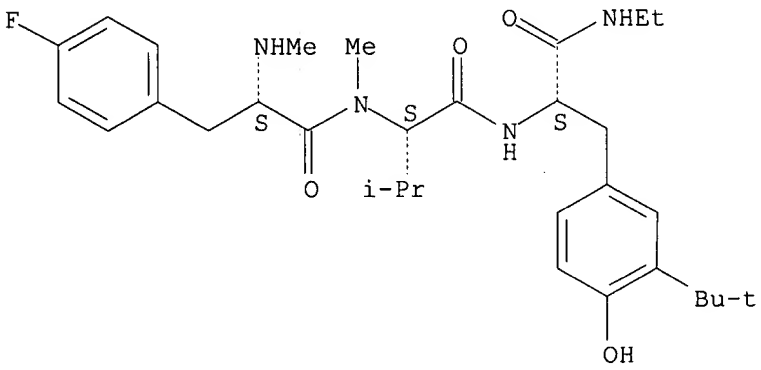
IT 287205-81-6P 287206-61-5P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation tripeptide derivs. by sequential coupling of N-methyl-L-valine derivs. and L-phenylalanine derivs. to 3-tert-butyl-L-tyrosinamide derivs.)
RN 287205-81-6 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-Nα-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



RN 287206-61-5 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-N-methyl-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N-ethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:21:47 ON 11 JUN 2007)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:21:55 ON 11 JUN 2007
L1 STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L2 1 S L1

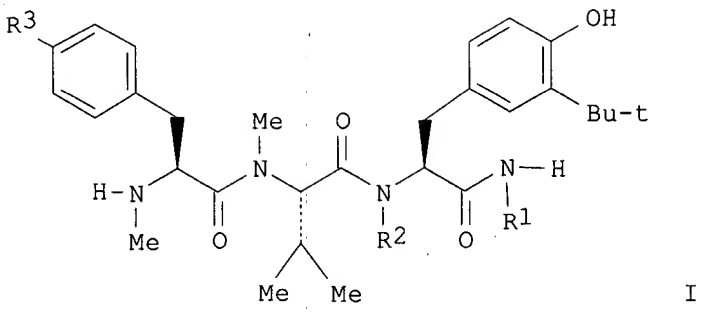
Updated Search

09890219

```
L3          519 S L1 FULL

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:27:12 ON 11 JUN 2007
L4           94 S L3
L5            2 S L4 AND MATSUOKA, H?/AU
L6           92 S L4 NOT L5
L7            1 S L6 AND SATO, T?/AU

=> s l6 not l7
L8           91 L6 NOT L7

=> s l8 and takahashi, t?/au
         20393 TAKAHASHI, T?/AU
L9            0 L8 AND TAKAHASHI, T?/AU

=> s l8 and kim, d?/au
         24688 KIM, D?/AU
L10           1 L8 AND KIM, D?/AU

=> d l10, ibib abs hitstr, 1

L10  ANSWER 1 OF 1  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2002:637704  HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          137:185838
TITLE:                    Process for preparation of peptide derivatives
INVENTOR(S):              Kim, Dong Ick; Jeon, Gee Ho; Kim, Sung Jin
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       Chugai Seiyaku Kabushiki Kaisha, Japan
SOURCE:                   PCT Int. Appl., 40 pp.
                          CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:   1
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.            KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.          DATE
     ---------------       ----   --------    --------------------     --------
     WO 2002064623          A1    20020822    WO 2002-JP1139           20020212
         W:  AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
             CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,
             GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,
             LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH,
             PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ,
             UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
         RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH,
             CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR,
             BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
     AU 2002230216          A1    20020828    AU 2002-230216           20020212
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:                        KR 2001-6673          A  20010212
                                              WO 2002-JP1139        W  20020212
OTHER SOURCE(S):          CASREACT 137:185838; MARPAT 137:185838
GI
```

Updated Search

09890219



I

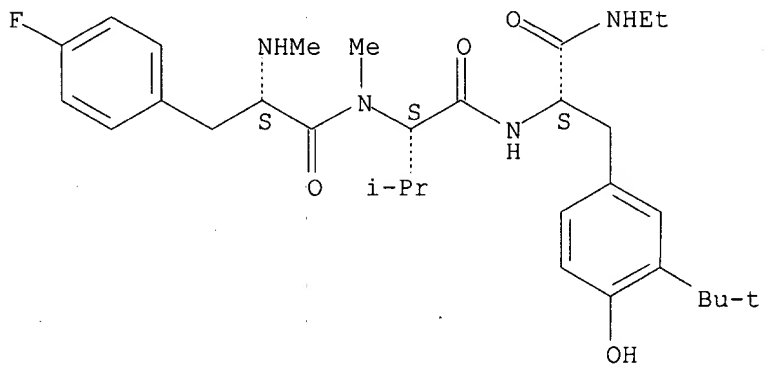
AB The title compds. I [R1 is hydrogen or linear or branched C1-4 alkyl; R2 is hydrogen or linear or branched C1-4 alkyl; and R3 is halogeno] are prepared in a multistep process. I are motilin receptor antagonists and are useful as drugs for gastric or intestinal diseases (no data). Thus, amidation of N-(tert-butoxycarbonyl)-L-(4-fluorophenyl)alanine with L-valine Me ester hydrochloride, followed by methylation with iodomethane, saponification, reaction with 3-tert-butyl-L-tyrosine Et amide, and deprotection, gave N-methyl-L-4-fluorophenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valine-3-tert-butyl-L-tyrosine Et amide.

IT 287206-61-5P
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(process for preparation of peptide derivs.)

RN 287206-61-5 HCAPLUS

CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-N-methyl-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N-ethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



IT 287210-10-0P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(process for preparation of peptide derivs.)

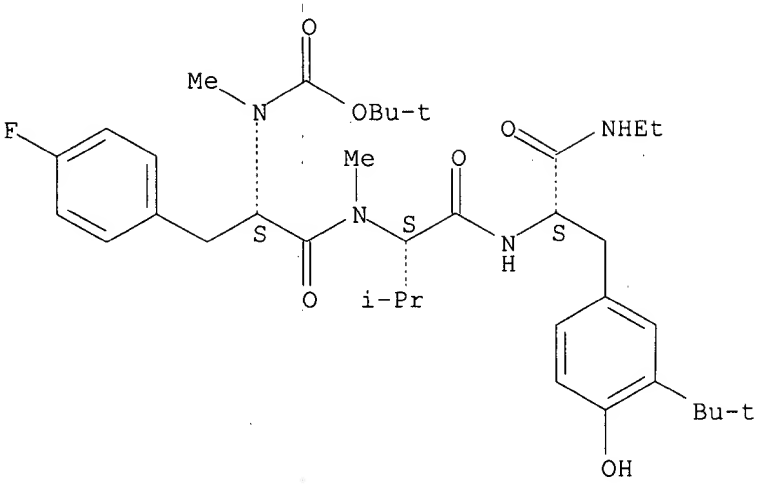
RN 287210-10-0 HCAPLUS

CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-N-methyl-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N-ethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Updated Search

09890219

Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:21:47 ON 11 JUN 2007)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:21:55 ON 11 JUN 2007
L1 STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L2 1 S L1
L3 519 S L1 FULL

FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:27:12 ON 11 JUN 2007
L4 94 S L3
L5 2 S L4 AND MATSUOKA, H?/AU
L6 92 S L4 NOT L5
L7 1 S L6 AND SATO, T?/AU
L8 91 S L6 NOT L7
L9 0 S L8 AND TAKAHASHI, T?/AU
L10 1 S L8 AND KIM, D?/AU

=> s l8 not l10
L11 90 L8 NOT L10

=> s l11 and jung, k?/au
2843 JUNG, K?/AU
L12 0 L11 AND JUNG, K?/AU

=> s l11 and park, c?/au
10333 PARK, C?/AU
L13 0 L11 AND PARK, C?/AU

=> d l11, ibib abs fhitstr, 1-90

L11 ANSWER 1 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:16167 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:252099

Updated Search

09890219

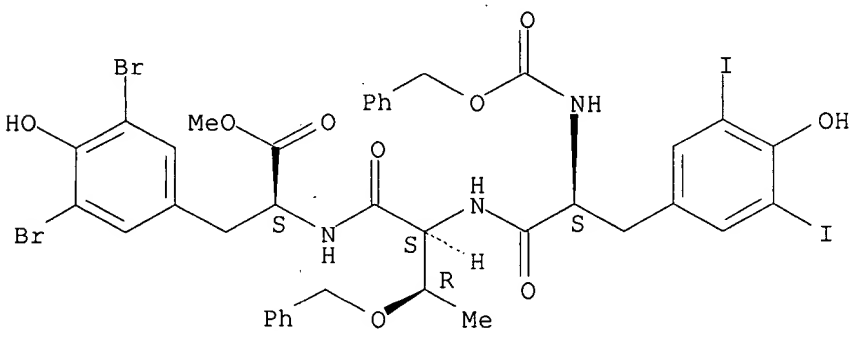
TITLE: Oxidative cyclization of isodityrosine tripeptides: optimized condition and application of electrochemically generated thallium(III) ion
AUTHOR(S): Tanabe, Takamasa; Obata, Rika; Nishiyama, Shigeru
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science and Technology, Keio University, Hiyoshi 3-14-1, Kohoku-ku, Yokohama, 223-8522, Japan
SOURCE: Heterocycles (2006), 69, 113-118
CODEN: HTCYAM; ISSN: 0385-5414
PUBLISHER: Japan Institute of Heterocyclic Chemistry
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 146:252099

AB Thallium(III) trinitrate oxidation of the tripeptide, which was a synthetic precursor of the 17-membered isodityrosine natural products isolated from sponge Microciona eurypa, eurypamides, was investigated to give the desired cyclized compound in 96% yield at best. In addition, the thallium(III) species generated by electrochem. oxidation of thallium(I) successfully produced the target compds.

IT 866417-84-7
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(oxidative macrocyclization of isodityrosine tripeptides by electrochem. generated thallium)

RN 866417-84-7 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosine, 3,5-diiodo-N-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]-L-tyrosyl-O-(phenylmethyl)-L-threonyl-3,5-dibromo-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 15 THERE ARE 15 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 2 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:1298385 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:177451
TITLE: Delineation of the motilin domain involved in desensitization and internalization of the motilin receptor by using full and partial antagonists
AUTHOR(S): Mitselos, Anna; Depoortere, Inge; Peeters, Theo L.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Centre for Gastroenterological Research, Catholic University of Leuven, Louvain, B-3000, Belg.
SOURCE: Biochemical Pharmacology (2007), 73(1), 115-124
CODEN: BCPCA6; ISSN: 0006-2952
PUBLISHER: Elsevier B.V.

Updated Search

09890219

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

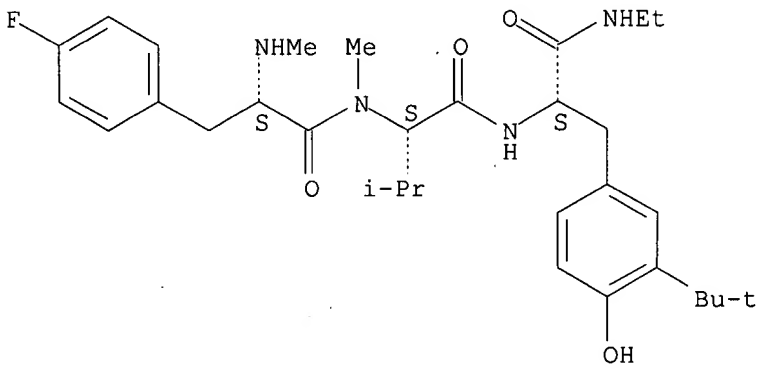
AB Studies with fragments of the gastrointestinal peptide, motilin, indicate that the C-terminal region of this peptide plays an important role in the desensitization of the motilin receptor (MTLR). To verify this hypothesis, we studied the desensitization, phosphorylation and internalization induced by motilin analogs of different chain length with agonistic and antagonistic properties in CHO-MTLR cells. We studied motilin [1-22], the [1-14] fragment, the analogs Phe3[1-22] and Phe3[1-14], and two putative antagonists, GM-109 and MA-2029 (modified 1-4 and 1-3 fragments). Activation and desensitization (2 h preincubation with the motilin analogs 10 μM) were studied in CHO-MTLR cells by an aequorin based luminescence assay. Phosphorylation was studied by immunopptn. and internalization was visualized in CHO-MTLR cells containing an enhanced green fluorescent protein (CHO-MTLR-EGFP). Results showed that Motilin [1-22] and [1-14] were more potent than Phe3[1-22] and Phe3[1-14] (pEC50: 9.77, 8.78, 7.36 and 6.65, resp.) to induce Ca2+ release. GM-109 and MA-2029 were without agonist activity. Motilin[1-22] and Phe3[1-22] decreased the second response to motilin from 78±2% to 11±3% and 34±3% ($P < 0.001$), resp., whereas [1-14], Phe3[1-14], GM-109 and MA-2029 had no desensitizing effect (68±5%, 78±3%, 78±6% and 78±5%, resp., $P > 0.05$). The rank order of MTLR-phosphorylation was: [1-22] > [1-14] > Phe3[1-22] = Phe3[1-14] > GM-109 = MA-2029. Only motilin [1-22] and [1-14] induced receptor MTLR-EGFP internalization as shown by a decrease in membrane fluorescence: 20±3% and 7±3%, resp. Thus, the C-terminus of motilin enhances desensitization, phosphorylation and internalization of the MTLR while modifications of the N-terminus can favor a conformation of the receptor that is less susceptible to phosphorylation and internalization.

IT 922190-03-2, MA 2029
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PKT (Pharmacokinetics); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)
(motilin receptor antagonist; delineation of motilin domain involved in desensitization, phosphorylation and internalization of motilin receptor by using full and partial antagonists)

RN 922190-03-2 HCAPLUS

CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-N-methyl-L-phenylalanyl-N-methyl-L-valyl-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-N-ethyl-, hydrochloride (1:1) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



● HCl

Updated Search

REFERENCE COUNT: 48 THERE ARE 48 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 3 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:710144 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:189182
TITLE: Preparation of peptides as neuropeptide-2 receptor (Y-2R) agonists
INVENTOR(S): Danho, Waleed; Ehrlich, George; Fry, David C.; Khan, Wajiha; Swistok, Joseph
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 102 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2006160742	A1	20060720	US 2006-328743	20060110
WO 2006077035	A1	20060727	WO 2006-EP161	20060111
WO 2006077035	A9	20061026		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2005-644840P P 20050118
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 145:189182

AB The invention relates to peptides Y-R1-R2-X-R3-R4-R5-R6-R7-R8-R9-R10-R11-R12-R13-R14-NH2 [X is 6-piperazin-1-yl-4(3H)-quinazolinone-3-acetic acid (Pqa), 5-O-(carboxymethyl)serotonin (Cms), 4-(2-aminoethyl)-6-dibenzofuranpropanoic acid, 4-piperidin-4-ylbutanoic acid, or 4-(2-aminoethyl)-1-(carboxymethyl)piperazine; Y is H, (un)substituted alkyl, aryl, or alkoxy or a poly(ethylene) glycol moiety; R1-R14 are amino acid residues (defined)] and their pharmaceutically-acceptable salts which are neuropeptide-2 receptor (Y-2R) agonists and are useful for the treatment of diseases such as obesity. Thus, H-Ile-Lys-Pqa-Arg-His-Tyr-Leu-Asn-Leu-Val-Thr-Arg-Gln-Arg-Tyr-NH2 was prepared by the solid-phase method, exhibited selective Y-2R activity in vitro (EC50 = 3.2 nM, IC50 = 0.032 nM), and was shown to cause reduction of food intake in mouse models of human obesity.

IT 900808-58-4P
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of peptides as neuropeptide-2 receptor (Y-2R) agonists)

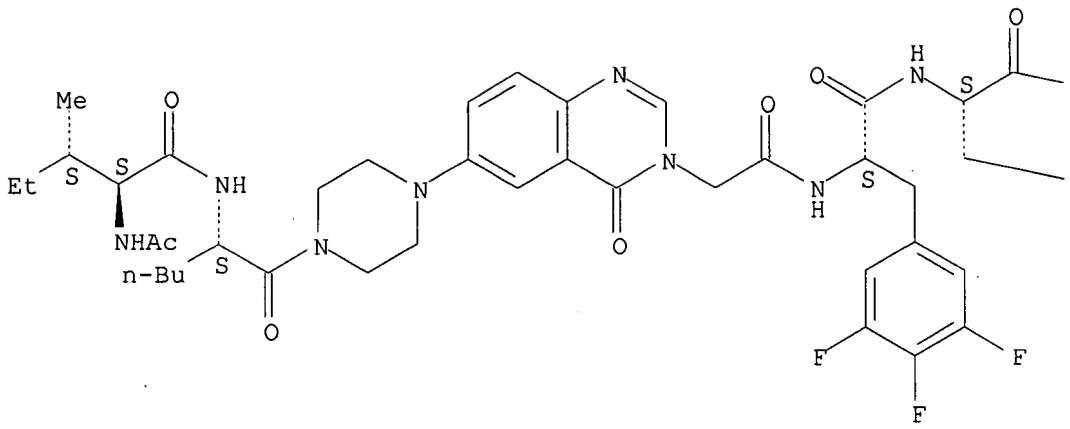
RN 900808-58-4 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, N-acetyl-L-isoleucyl-L-norleucyl-4-oxo-6-(1-piperazinyl)-3(4H)-quinazolineacetyl-3,4,5-trifluoro-L-phenylalanyl-L-histidyl-L-tyrosyl-L-leucyl-L-asparaginyl-L-leucyl-L-valyl-L-threonyl-L-arginyl-L-

09890219

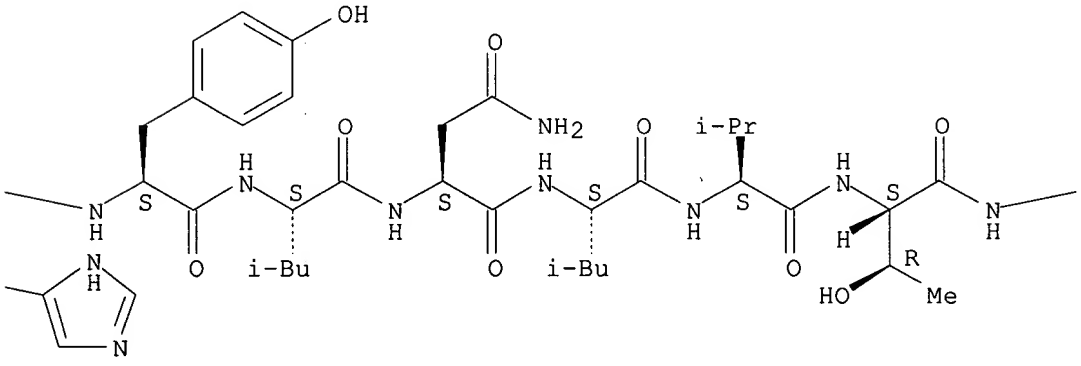
glutaminyl-L-arginyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

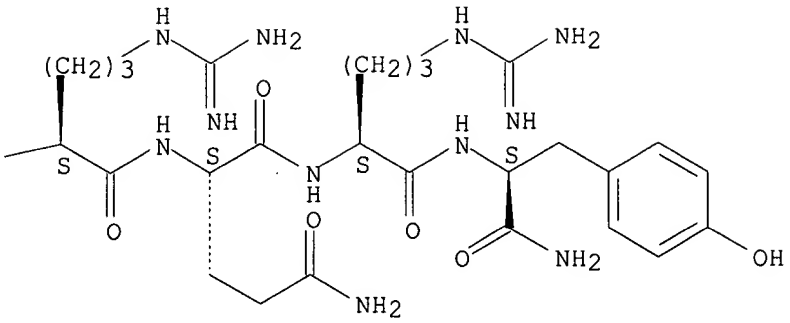
PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



Updated Search



L11 ANSWER 4 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:595922 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:179253
TITLE: TMC-95-Based Inhibitor Design Provides Evidence for the Catalytic Versatility of the Proteasome
AUTHOR(S): Groll, Michael; Goetz, Marion; Kaiser, Markus; Weyher, Elisabeth; Moroder, Luis
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department for Physiological Chemistry, Ludwig-Maximilians-University, Munich, D-81377, Germany
SOURCE: Chemistry & Biology (Cambridge, MA, United States) (2006), 13(6), 607-614
CODEN: CBOLE2; ISSN: 1074-5521
PUBLISHER: Cell Press
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

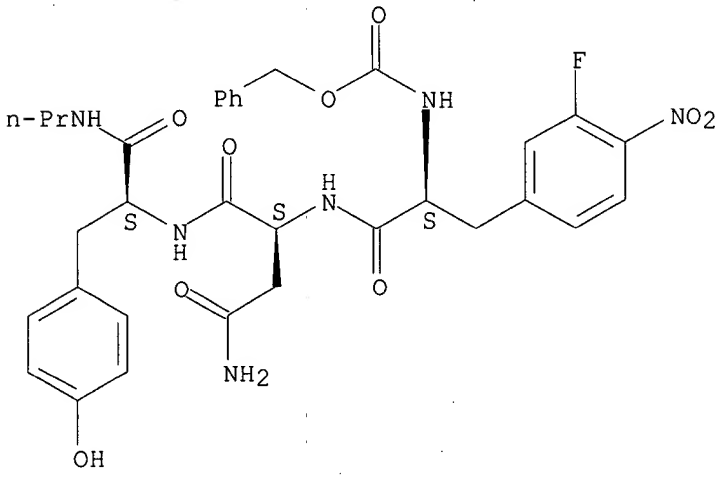
AB TMC-95's natural cyclic tripeptide metabolites represent potent competitive proteasome inhibitors. The constrained conformation of TMC-95 proteasomal inhibitors provides the driving force for entropically high-affinity binding. Based on the crystal structure of the proteasome:TMC-95A complex, the synthetically challenging TMC-95 core structure was used for the design and synthesis of less demanding biphenyl-ether macrocycles, in which the biphenyl-ether moiety functions as an endocyclic clamp restricting its tripeptide backbone. These simplified analogs allowed us to identify high plasticity of the proteasomal tryptic-like specificity pocket. Biphenyl-ether compds. extended with an amide group were hydrolyzed by the proteasome, although the crystal structure of such proteasome:biphenyl-ether complexes revealed quenching of proteolysis at the acyl-enzyme intermediate. Our data reveal that biphenyl-ether derivs. bind noncovalently to the proteasomal tryptic-like active site in a reversible substrate-like manner without allosteric changes of active site residues.

IT 918906-65-7P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(design, preparation and structural characterization of proteasomal TMC-95-based inhibitors)
RN 918906-65-7 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 3-fluoro-4-nitro-N-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]-L-phenylalanyl-L-asparaginyl-N-propyl- (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search

09890219



REFERENCE COUNT: 47 THERE ARE 47 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 5 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:505970 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:274598
TITLE: Solid-phase synthesis and biological activities of biphenyl ether-containing cyclic oligopeptides
AUTHOR(S): Nakamura, Kazuhiko; Obata, Rika; Nishiyama, Shigeru
CORPORATE SOURCE: Faculty of Science and Technology, Keio University, 3-14-1 Kohoku-ku, Yokohama, 223-8522, Japan
SOURCE: Peptide Science (2006), Volume Date 2005, 42nd, 127-130
CODEN: PSCIFQ; ISSN: 1344-7661
PUBLISHER: Japanese Peptide Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB A symposium report. Halogenated cyclic isodityrosine-class tripeptides were synthesized as analogs of eurypamide B, a marine natural product. The cyclic peptides were synthesized using thallium(III) oxidation as a key reaction to construct the biaryl ether linkage in good yield. In addition, manipulation of trityl resin-supported tripeptide as a substrate of oxidation enabled a solid-phase synthesis of the peptides. Upon combination with imipenem, some of the resultant eurypamide-analogs showed anti-MRSA activity.

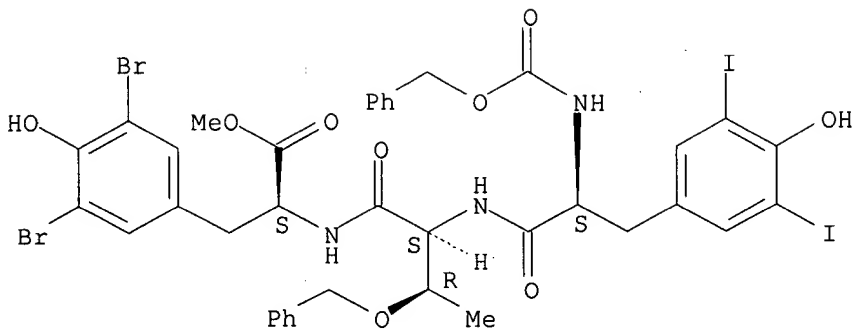
IT 866417-84-7P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(solid-phase synthesis of biphenyl ether-linked cyclic peptides as eurypamide B analogs, and their anti-MRSA activity in combination with imipenem)

RN 866417-84-7 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosine, 3,5-diiodo-N-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]-L-tyrosyl-O-(phenylmethyl)-L-threonyl-3,5-dibromo-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search

09890219



REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 6 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:494455 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:488943
TITLE: Preparation of cyclic isodityrosine derivatives having an imipenem-potentiating effect and a cholesteryl ester formation inhibiting activity
INVENTOR(S): Nishiyama, Shigeru; Obata, Rika; Tomoda, Hiroshi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Keio University, Japan
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 75 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2006054396	A1	20060526	WO 2005-JP18182	20050930

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2004-336698 A 20041119
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 144:488943
GI

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

AB Title compds. I [R1 = H, amido, Boc, etc.; R2 = benzoyl, benzyl, modified benzyl, etc.; R3 = H, OR5, amido; R5 = straight-chain or branched alkyl, aromatic ring; R4 = H, straight-chain or branched alkyl; X1, X2 = halo] and

Updated Search

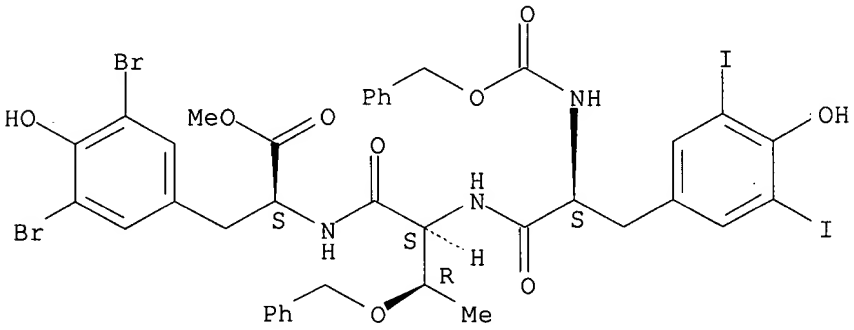
their pharmacol. acceptable salts were prepared For example, BOP mediated acylation of 3,5-dibromo-L-tyrosine Me ester with O-benzyl-N-Boc-threonine followed by reaction with N-Cbz-3,5-diiodo-L-tyrosine and treatment with thallium (III) nitrate afforded compound II. Compound II exhibited an imipenem-potentiating effect against MRSA (IC50 = 3 μg/mL). And, in cholesteryl ester formation inhibition assays, the IC50 value of compound II was 3 μg/mL.

IT 866417-84-7P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of cyclic isodityrosine derivs. having imipenem-potentiating effect and cholesteryl ester formation inhibiting activity)

RN 866417-84-7 HCAPLUS

CN L-Tyrosine, 3,5-diiodo-N-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]-L-tyrosyl-O-(phenylmethyl)-L-threonyl-3,5-dibromo-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 7 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1007538 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:460423
TITLE: Further analogues of plant peptide hormone phytosulfokine-α (PSK-α) and their biological evaluation
AUTHOR(S): Bahyrycz, Agata; Matsubayashi, Yoshikatsu; Ogawa, Mari; Sakagami, Youji; Konopinska, Danuta
CORPORATE SOURCE: Faculty of Chemistry, University of Wroclaw, Wroclaw, 50-383, Pol.
SOURCE: Journal of Peptide Science (2005), 11(9), 589-592
CODEN: JPSIEI; ISSN: 1075-2617
PUBLISHER: John Wiley & Sons Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 143:460423

AB Phytosulfokine-α (PSK-α), a sulfated growth factor of structure H-Tyr(SO3H)-Ile-Tyr(SO3H)-Thr-Gln-OH universally found in both monocotyledons and dicotyledons, strongly promotes proliferation of plant cells in culture. In studies on the structure/activity relationship of PSK-α, synthesis was performed for a series of 23 analogs modified at position 1, 3 or 4 as well as simultaneously at positions 1 and 3 of the peptide chain. The peptides were synthesized by the solid phase

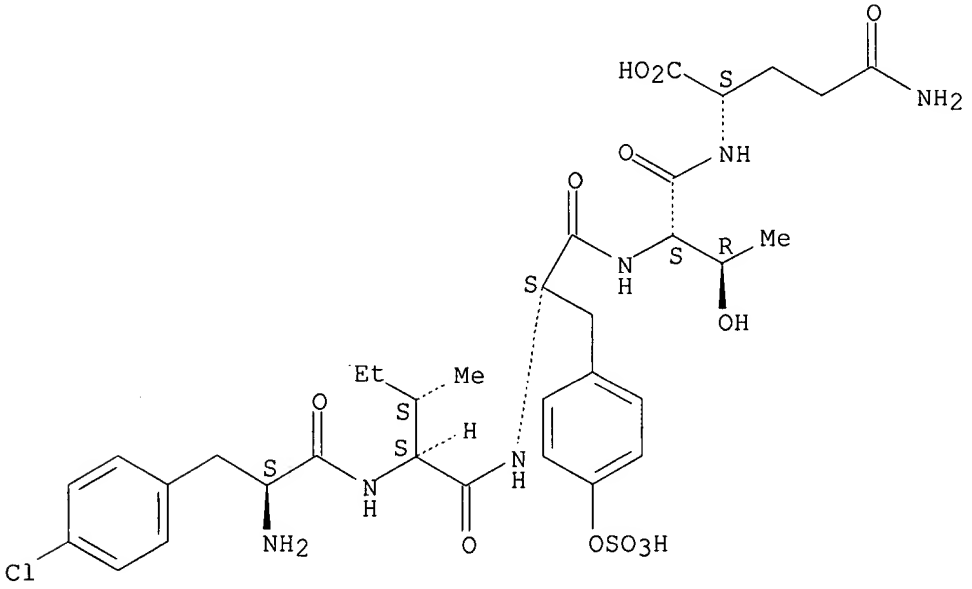
method according to the Fmoc procedure on a Wang-resin. Free peptides were released from the resin by 95% TFA in the presence of EDT. All peptides were tested by competitive binding assay to the carrot membrane using 3H-labeled PSK-α according to the test of Matsubayashi et al. Among these peptide analogs, [H-Phe(4-Cl)1]-PSK-α, [H-Phe(4-I)1]-PSK-α, and [Phe(4-Cl)3]-PSK-α retained 30% PSK-α activity. Analog [Tyr(PO3H2)3]-PSK-α showed 10% of PSK-α activity.

IT 869100-74-3P
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of analogs of plant peptide hormone phytosulfokine-α (PSK-α) and their biol. evaluation)

RN 869100-74-3 HCAPLUS

CN L-Glutamine, 4-chloro-L-phenylalanyl-L-isoleucyl-O-sulfo-L-tyrosyl-L-threonyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).



REFERENCE COUNT: 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 8 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:921405 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:367587

TITLE: Discovery of halogenated eurypamide B analogs as inhibitors of lipid droplet accumulation in macrophages

AUTHOR(S): Obata, Rika; Ohshiro, Taichi; Tomoda, Hiroshi; Nishiyama, Shigeru

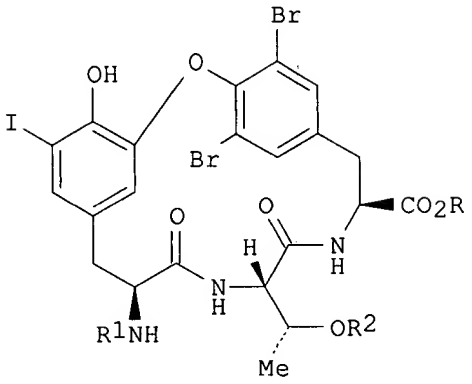
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science and Technology, Keio University, Kohoku-ku, Yokohama, 223-8522, Japan

SOURCE: Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry Letters (2005), 15(19), 4189-4191
CODEN: BMCLE8; ISSN: 0960-894X

Updated Search

09890219

PUBLISHER: Elsevier B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 143:367587
GI



I

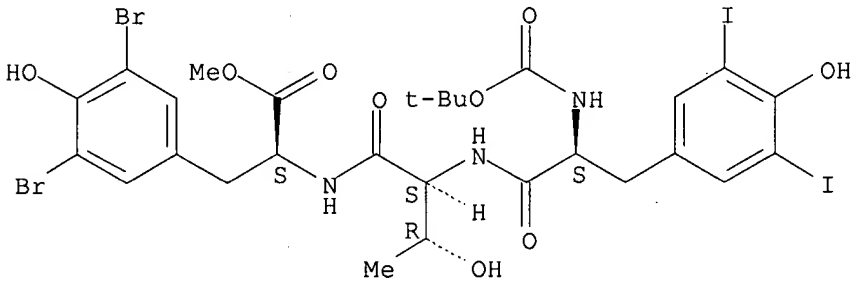
AB Halogenated cyclic isodityrosine-tripeptides [I (R1 = H, R2 = CH2Ph, R3 = Me; R1 = R2 = H, R3 = Me; R1 = Boc, R2 = R3 = H; Boc = tert-butoxycarbonyl)] were synthesized as analogs of a marine natural product, eurypamide B. Although the original eurypamides showed no inhibitory activity, the new analogs were found to inhibit lipid droplet accumulation in macrophages with a low micromolar IC50 value.

IT 620960-60-3P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of halogenated cyclic isodityrosine-tripeptides eurypamide B analogs by peptide coupling and ring closure via intramol. phenolic oxidation)

RN 620960-60-3 HCAPLUS

CN L-Tyrosine, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-3,5-diiodo-L-tyrosyl-L-threonyl-3,5-dibromo-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).

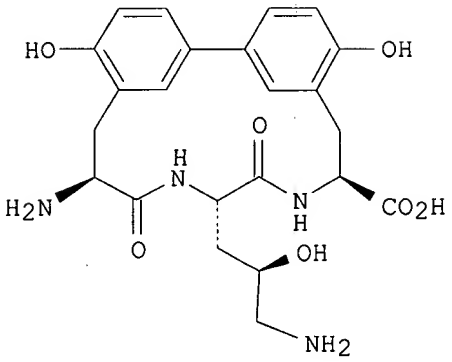


REFERENCE COUNT: 14 THERE ARE 14 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

Updated Search

09890219

L11 ANSWER 9 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:485754 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:173123
TITLE: Microwave-Assisted Intramolecular Suzuki-Miyaura Reaction to Macrocycle, a Concise Asymmetric Total Synthesis of Biphenomycin B
AUTHOR(S): Lepine, Renaud; Zhu, Jieping
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institut de Chimie des Substances Naturelles, CNRS, Gif-sur-Yvette, 91198, Fr.
SOURCE: Organic Letters (2005), 7(14), 2981-2984
CODEN: ORLEF7; ISSN: 1523-7060
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 143:173123
GI



I

AB A concise and efficient total synthesis of biphenomycin B (I) was accomplished featuring a key microwave-assisted intramol. Suzuki-Miyaura reaction for formation of the 15-membered meta,meta-cyclophane 20.

IT 861099-80-1P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(microwave-assisted intramol. Suzuki-Miyaura reaction to macrocycle, a concise asym. total synthesis of biphenomycin B)

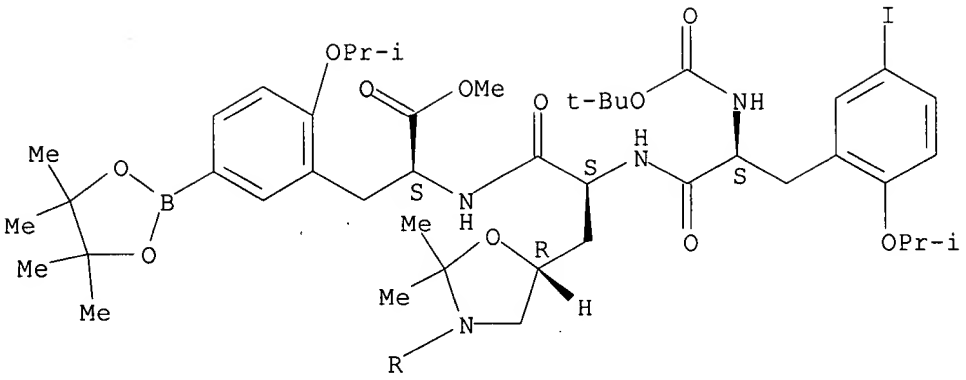
RN 861099-80-1 HCAPLUS

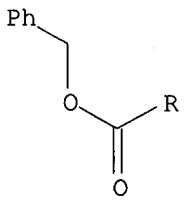
CN L-Phenylalanine, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-5-iodo-2-(1-methylethoxy)-L-phenylalanyl-3-[(5R)-2,2-dimethyl-3-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]-5-oxazolidinyl]-L-alanyl-2-(1-methylethoxy)-5-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search

09890219





REFERENCE COUNT: 66 THERE ARE 66 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 10 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:857446 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:326194
TITLE: Gonadotropin releasing hormone (GnRH) analogs conjugates with steroid hormones and therapeutic uses thereof
INVENTOR(S): Millar, Robert Peter
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ardana Bioscience Limited, UK
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 76 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004087215	A1	20041014	WO 2004-GB1478	20040405
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BŻ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1613357	A1	20060111	EP 2004-725716	20040405
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,				

Updated Search

IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, HR
JP 2006522085 T 20060928 JP 2006-506091 20040405
US 2006247177 A1 20061102 US 2006-552110 20060703
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: GB 2003-7777 A 20030404
WO 2004-GB1478 W 20040405

AB A compound comprising a gonadotrophin releasing hormone analog conjugated to a hormone moiety, or a derivative thereof, which is able to bind to a plasma hormone binding protein. The compds. may be used to treat hormone-dependent disorders such as cancer, or as a contraceptive.

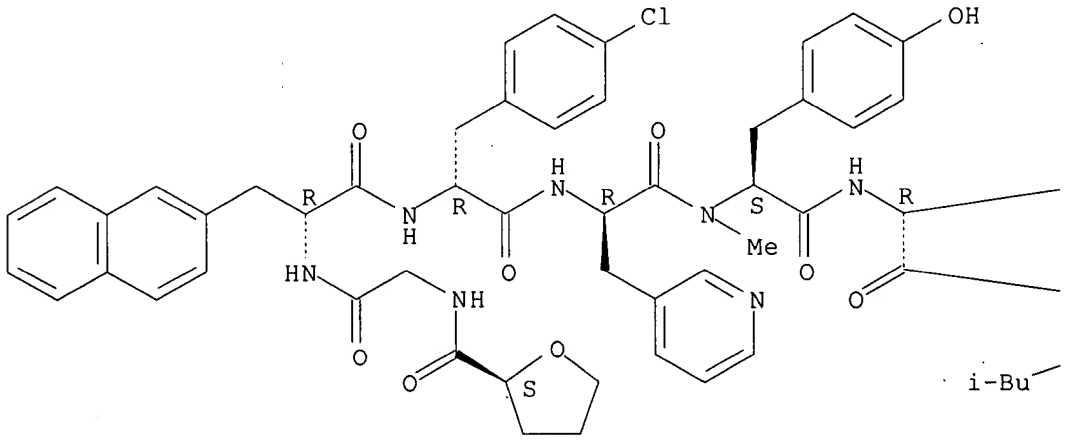
IT 428438-55-5, A-84861
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(gonadotropin releasing hormone (GnRH) analogs conjugates with steroid hormones and therapeutic uses thereof)

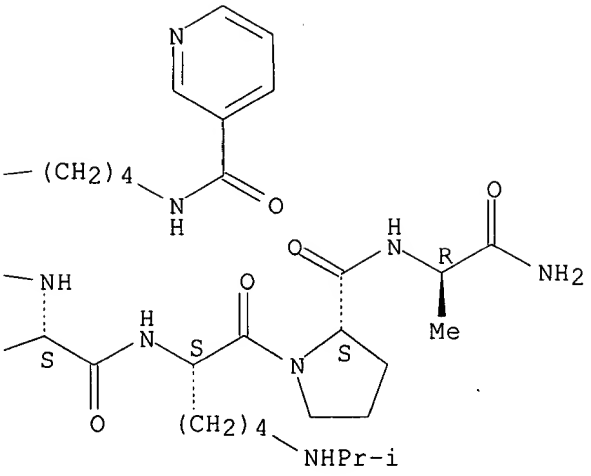
RN 428438-55-5 HCAPLUS

CN D-Alaninamide, N-[[(2S)-tetrahydro-2-furanyl]carbonyl]glycyl-3-(2-naphthalenyl)-D-alanyl-4-chloro-D-phenylalanyl-3-(3-pyridinyl)-D-alanyl-N-methyl-L-tyrosyl-N6-(3-pyridinylcarbonyl)-D-lysyl-L-leucyl-N6-(1-methylethyl)-L-lysyl-L-prolyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A





REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 11 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:674362 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:86565
TITLE: Studies on experimental iodine allergy: 3. Low molecular weight elicitogenic antigens of iodine allergy
AUTHOR(S): Sugihara, Yoshiki; Shionoya, Hiroshi; Okano, Kazuo; Sagami, Fumio; Mikami, Takashi; Katayama, Kouichi
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Drug Safety Research, Eisai Tsukuba Research Laboratories, Eisai Co., Ltd., Tsukubashi, Ibaraki, 300-2635, Japan
SOURCE: Journal of Toxicological Sciences (2004), 29(2), 147-154
CODEN: JTSCDR; ISSN: 0388-1350
PUBLISHER: Japanese Society of Toxicology
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB We hypothesize that iodine allergy is an immune response to iodinated self proteins produced in vivo from various iodine-containing chems. Since an antigenic determinant of exptl. iodine allergy is diiodotyrosine (DIT), we designed low mol. weight DIT derivs. having provocative antigenicity without sensitizing immunogenicity. Tetraiododityrosine and hexaiodotrityrosine provoked dose-dependent skin reactions in guinea pigs previously immunized with iodine. No guinea pigs immunized with hexaiodotrityrosine showed anaphylactic reaction by i.v. challenge with hexaiodotrityrosine and none of their antisera showed pos. passive cutaneous anaphylaxis (PCA) reaction in guinea pigs, indicating the non-immunogenic nature of the compound Erythrosine, one of the color additives having a structure common with DIT, was assessed for its immunol. property. ELISA inhibition studies on erythrosine revealed that the inhibitory activity of erythrosine was stronger than that of DIT. Furthermore, erythrosine provoked a PCA reaction in animals sensitized with anti-iodine antisera. In conclusion, hexaiodotrityrosine is thought to be useful for skin testing of iodine allergy without any fear of sensitization to the allergen. Erythrosine was shown to provoke an exptl. iodine allergy and, also, the relationships

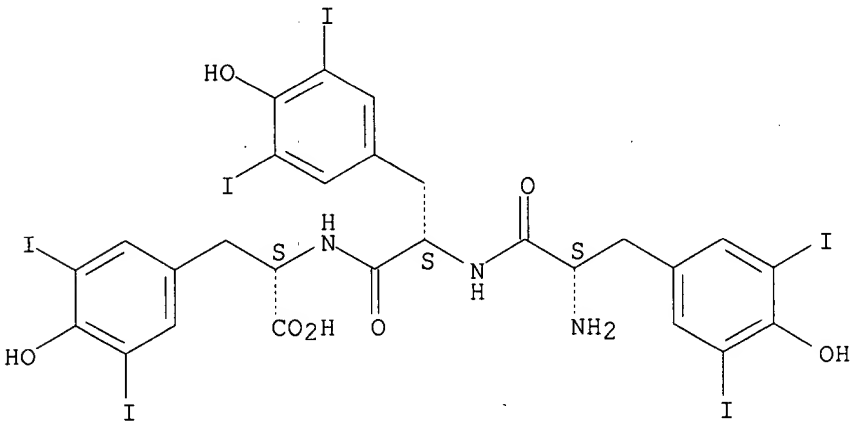
between the new concept of iodine allergy and features of clin. findings of adverse effects by iodocontrast media are discussed.

IT 174608-41-4
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); PAC (Pharmacological activity); BIOL (Biological study)
(low mol. weight DIT derivative hexaiodotrityrosine is antigenic but not immunogenic in provoking PCA in guinea pig iodine allergy model and erythrosine is immunogenic in provoking exptl. iodine allergy)

RN 174608-41-4 HCAPLUS

CN L-Tyrosine, 3,5-diiodo-L-tyrosyl-3,5-diiodo-L-tyrosyl-3,5-diiodo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 19 THERE ARE 19 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 12 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:466148 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:174467
TITLE: Total synthesis of eurypamides, marine cyclic-isodityrosines from the Palauan sponge Microciona eurypa
AUTHOR(S): Ito, Miyuki; Yamanaka, Maki; Kutsumura, Noriki; Nishiyama, Shigeru
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science and Technology, Keio University, Kohoku-ku, Yokohama, 223-8522, Japan
SOURCE: Tetrahedron (2004), 60(26), 5623-5634
CODEN: TETRAB; ISSN: 0040-4020
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 141:174467
GI

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

AB Total synthesis of eurypamides A, B, and D has been successfully

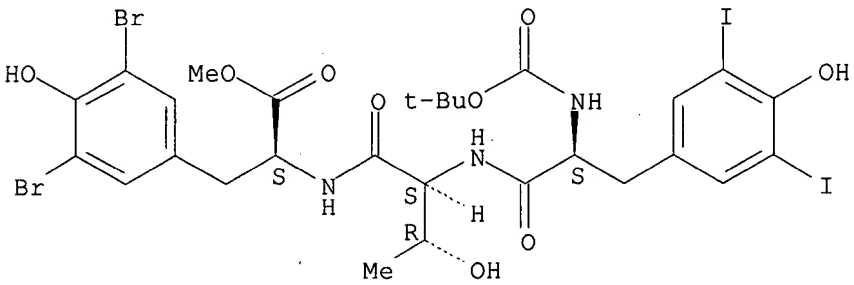
accomplished. The Tl(NO3)3 (TTN) oxidation of the halogenated bisphenols, e. g. I (Boc = tert-butoxycarbonyl), effected regio-controlled cyclization to provide the corresponding diaryl ethers, e. g. II. This investigation revealed a structural revision of eurypamide A as to possess (2''S,3''R,4''S)-configuration, along with the spectral data of pure eurypamides A and D, which were previously characterized in a mixture

IT 620960-60-3P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(total synthesis of eurypamides, isolated from Microciona eurypa, via Tl(NO3)3 oxidation and regioselective cyclization of halogenated bisphenols intermediates)

RN 620960-60-3 HCAPLUS

CN L-Tyrosine, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-3,5-diiodo-L-tyrosyl-L-threonyl-3,5-dibromo-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



REFERENCE COUNT: 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 13 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:353144 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:368700
TITLE: Methods using exemestane, alone or with other therapeutic agents, for treating estrogen-dependent disorders
INVENTOR(S): Wajszczuk, Charles Paul; Gans, Hendrik J. Dekoning; Di Salle, Enrico; Piscitelli, Gabriella; Massimini, Giorgio; Purandare, Dinesh
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 21 pp., Cont.-in-part of WO 2002 72,106.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2004082557	A1	20040429	US 2003-611653	20030702
WO 2002072106	A2	20020919	WO 2002-EP638	20020118
WO 2002072106	A3	20031030		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,

Updated Search

LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 2001-770911	B2 20010126
WO 2002-EP638	A2 20020118
US 2002-393320P	P 20020702

AB The invention discloses a method of preventing and/or treating estrogen-dependent disorders selected from endometriosis, uterine fibroids, dysfunctional uterine bleeding, endometrial hyperplasia, polycystic ovarian disease, fibrocystic breast disease and fibrocystic mastopathy, which comprises administering to a female mammal in need of such treatment an effective amount of aromatase inactivator exemestane, alone or in combination with addnl. therapeutic agents. The invention also discloses a method for treating infertility in a female mammal in need of the infertility treatment, comprising administering an effective amount of exemestane to the mammal.

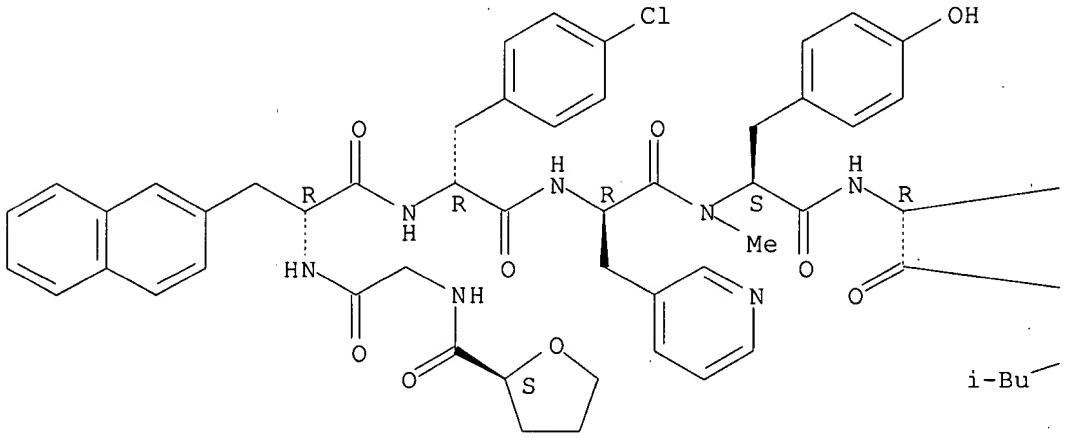
IT 428438-55-5, A 84861
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(exemestane, alone or with other therapeutic agents, for treating estrogen-dependent disorders)

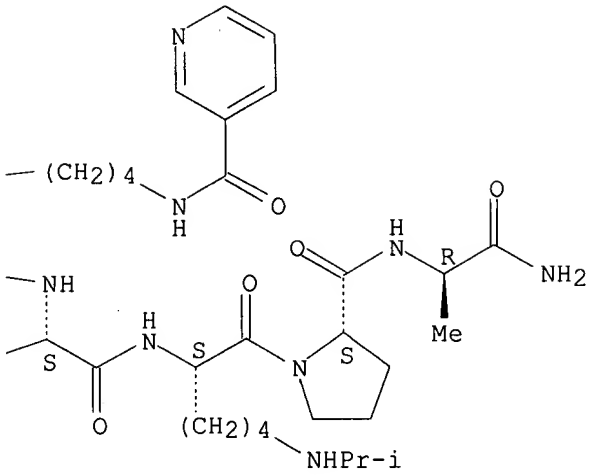
RN 428438-55-5 HCAPLUS

CN D-Alaninamide, N-[[(2S)-tetrahydro-2-furanyl]carbonyl]glycyl-3-(2-naphthalenyl)-D-alanyl-4-chloro-D-phenylalanyl-3-(3-pyridinyl)-D-alanyl-N-methyl-L-tyrosyl-N6-(3-pyridinylcarbonyl)-D-lysyl-L-leucyl-N6-(1-methylethyl)-L-lysyl-L-prolyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A





L11 ANSWER 14 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:209417 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:157439
TITLE: TMC-95A analogues with endocyclic biphenyl ether group as proteasome inhibitors
AUTHOR(S): Kaiser, Markus; Milbradt, Alexander G.; Siciliano, Carlo; Assfalg-Machleidt, Irmgard; Machleidt, Werner; Groll, Michael; Renner, Christian; Moroder, Luis
CORPORATE SOURCE: Max-Planck-Institut fuer Biochemie, AG Bioorganische Chemie, Martinsried, D-82152, Germany
SOURCE: Chemistry & Biodiversity (2004), 1(1), 161-173
CODEN: CBHIAM; ISSN: 1612-1872
PUBLISHER: Verlag Helvetica Chimica Acta AG
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

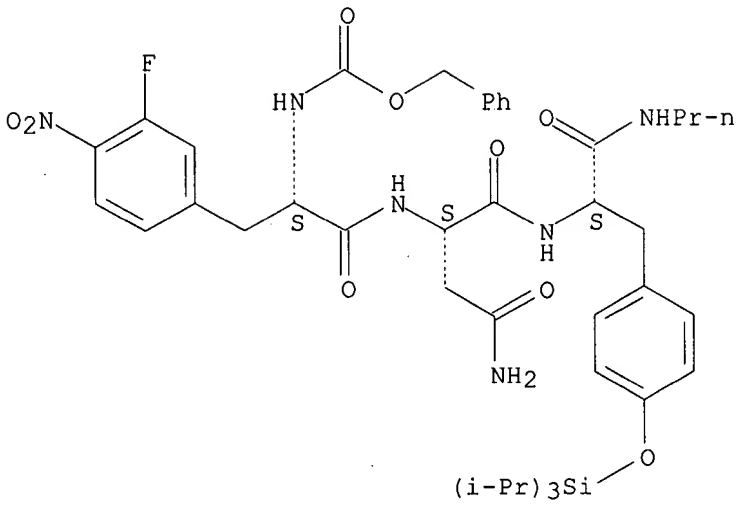
AB TMC-95A, a cyclic tripeptide metabolite of Apiospora montagnei, is a potent competitive inhibitor of proteasome. Based on the X-ray structure of its complex with yeast proteasome, the synthetically challenging structure of this natural product was simplified in a first generation of analogs by replacing the highly oxidized side-chain biaryl system with a phenyl-oxindole group. In the present study, the TMC-95 biaryl group was substituted with a biphenyl ether with retainment of significant proteasome inhibition. Because of the facile synthetic access of tripeptides containing in i, i+2 positions residues of the isodityrosine type, this new generation of TMC-95 analogs may represent promising lead structures for further optimization of affinity and selectivity of proteasome inhibitors.

IT 728007-88-3P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of TMC-95A analogs with endocyclic biphenyl ether group as proteasome inhibitors)

RN 728007-88-3 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 3-fluoro-4-nitro-N-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]-L-phenylalanyl-L-asparaginyl-N-propyl-O-[tris(1-methylethyl)silyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

09890219

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



REFERENCE COUNT: 54 THERE ARE 54 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 15 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:989207 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:287691
TITLE: Development and characterization of potent and specific peptide inhibitors of p60c-src protein tyrosine kinase using pseudosubstrate-based inhibitor design approach
AUTHOR(S): Kamath, J. R.; Liu, R.; Enstrom, A. M.; Lou, Q.; Lam, K. S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of Hematology and Oncology, Department of Internal Medicine, UC Davis Cancer Center, University of California Davis, Sacramento, CA, 95817, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Peptide Research (2003), 62(6), 260-268
CODEN: JPERFA; ISSN: 1397-002X
PUBLISHER: Blackwell Publishing Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 140:287691

AB The cytoplasmic protein p60c-src, an ubiquitous non-receptor protein tyrosine kinase (PTK) is a potential anticancer target as it is over-expressed and/or constitutively active in several cancer types. In addition, the phenotype of c-src knock-out mice is consistent with osteopetrosis, which suggests that inhibitors against this enzyme may also be therapeutic for osteoporosis. Using a known peptide substrate for c-src, MIYKYYF, as a template, we have developed a series of pseudosubstrate-based peptide inhibitors. Structure-activity relationship studies have been performed on one of these inhibitors, CIYKYYF. In a kinase assay using YIYGSFK as the substrate, CIYKYY has been demonstrated to inhibit p60c-src, with an IC50 of 0.6 μM. Further truncation has led to the determination that even the smaller peptide, CIYK, is a moderately potent inhibitor with IC50 of 15 μM. Some improvement in inhibitory potency (IC50 = 11.8 μM) has been observed with the replacement of Tyr3 in CIYK with β-phenylalanine (β-Phe). The tetrapeptide Cl(β-Phe)K will be used as a lead compound for future development of

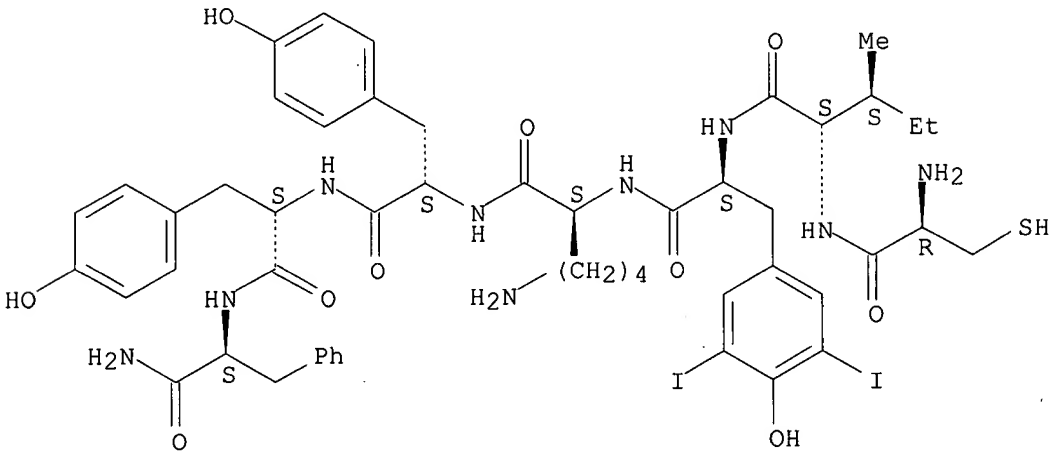
peptidomimetics and small mol. inhibitors that have the capacity to penetrate the plasma membrane of intact cells.

IT 676144-47-1P
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(development and characterization of peptide inhibitors of p60c-src protein tyrosine kinase)

RN 676144-47-1 HCAPLUS

CN L-Phenylalaninamide, L-cysteinyl-L-isoleucyl-3,5-diiodo-L-tyrosyl-L-lysyl-L-tyrosyl-L-tyrosyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

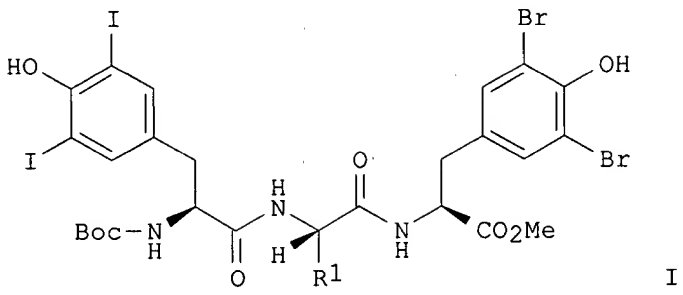


REFERENCE COUNT: 49 THERE ARE 49 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 16 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:769309 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:365204
TITLE: Synthesis and structural revision of eurypamides isolated from the Palauan sponge Microciona eurypa
AUTHOR(S): Ito, Miyuki; Yamanaka, Maki; Kutsumura, Noriki; Nishiyama, Shigeru
CORPORATE SOURCE: Faculty of Science and Technology, Department of Chemistry, Keio University, Kohoku-ku, Yokohama, 223-8522, Japan
SOURCE: Tetrahedron Letters (2003), 44(43), 7949-7952
CODEN: TELEAY; ISSN: 0040-4039
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 139:365204
GI

09890219



I

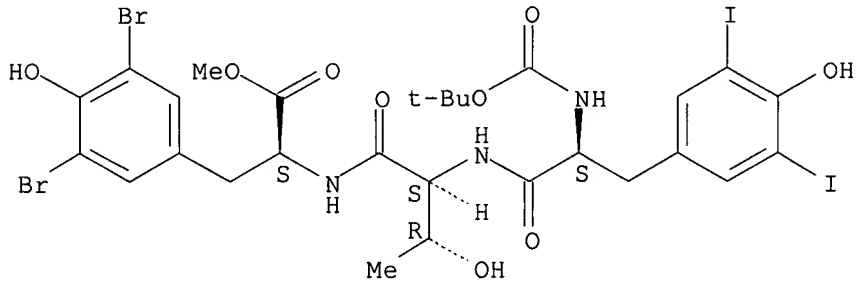
AB Eurypamides A and B were successfully synthesized by employing Tl(NO3)3 (TTN) oxidation of the corresponding halogenated phenols I [R1 = CH[(R)-Me]OH, CH[(S)-OTBS]CH[(R)-OTBS]CH2N3, CH[(R)-OTBS]CH[(S)-OTBS]CH2N3; TBS = SiMe2t-Bu; Boc = CO2t-Bu]. This investigation revealed that the dihydroxyarginine residue of eurypamide A should be revised to possess (2S,3R,4S)-configuration. In addition, the synthesis of eurypamide B provided a pure sample, which was previously characterized in a mixture

IT 620960-60-3P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(synthesis via Tl(NO3)3 oxidation and cyclization of phenols intermediates of eurypamides A and B isolated from Microciona eurypa)

RN 620960-60-3 HCAPLUS

CN L-Tyrosine, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-3,5-diiodo-L-tyrosyl-L-threonyl-3,5-dibromo-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 17 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:533623 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:277151

TITLE: Diastereoselective synthesis of 1-benzyltetrahydroisoquinoline derivatives from amino acids by 1,4 chirality transfer. Part 2

AUTHOR(S): Zawadzka, Anna; Leniewski, Andrzej; Maurin, Jan K.; Wojtasiewicz, Krystyna; Siwicka, Aleksandra; Blachut, Dariusz; Czarnocki, Zbigniew

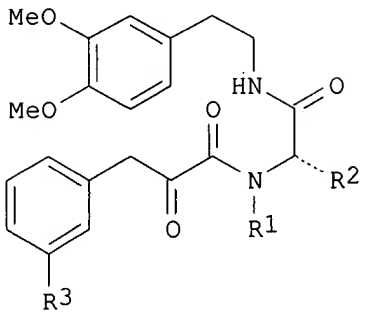
CORPORATE SOURCE: Faculty of Chemistry, Warsaw University, Warsaw, 02-093, Pol.

SOURCE: European Journal of Organic Chemistry (2003), (13), 2443-2453

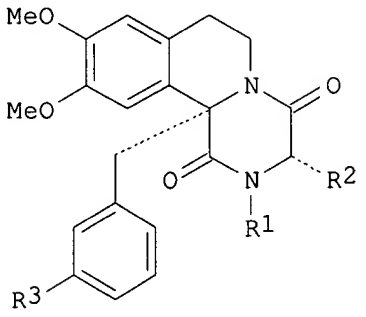
Updated Search

09890219

CODEN: EJOCFK; ISSN: 1434-193X
PUBLISHER: Wiley-VCH Verlag GmbH & Co. KGaA
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 139:277151
GI



I



II

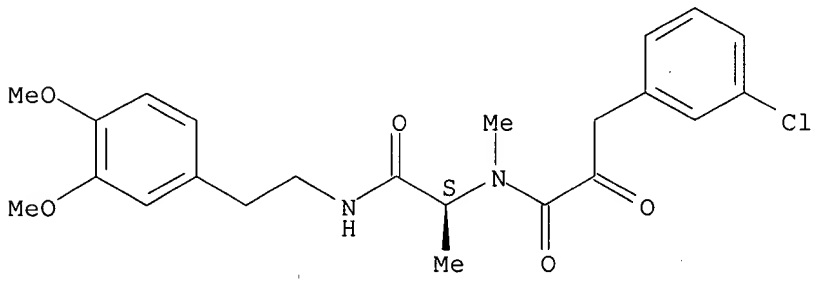
AB L-Amino acids (L-Ala, L-Phe, L-Val, L-Pro) were used as a source of chirality in the diastereoselective synthesis of tetrahydroisoquinoline derivs. The key step was the Pictet-Spengler condensation of ketoamides I [R1 = H or Me; R2 is an amino acid side chain; or R1R2 = (CH2)3; R3 = H, Cl], which proceeded under very mild conditions. L-Ala, L-Phe and L-Val gave rise the R-configuration at the newly formed stereogenic center. Surprisingly, L-Pro gave the opposite result. The stereochem. of II [R1, R2 = Me, R4 = Cl; R1R2 = (CH2)3; R3 = H] were established on the basis of X-ray crystallog. data.

IT 603121-75-1P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(diastereoselective synthesis of benzylisoquinoline pyrazinedione derivs. from amino acids via Pictet-Spengler condensation)

RN 603121-75-1 HCAPLUS

CN Benzenepropanamide, 3-chloro-N-[(1S)-2-[[2-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)ethyl]amino]-1-methyl-2-oxoethyl]-N-methyl-α-oxo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (-).



REFERENCE COUNT: 38 THERE ARE 38 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 18 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

Updated Search

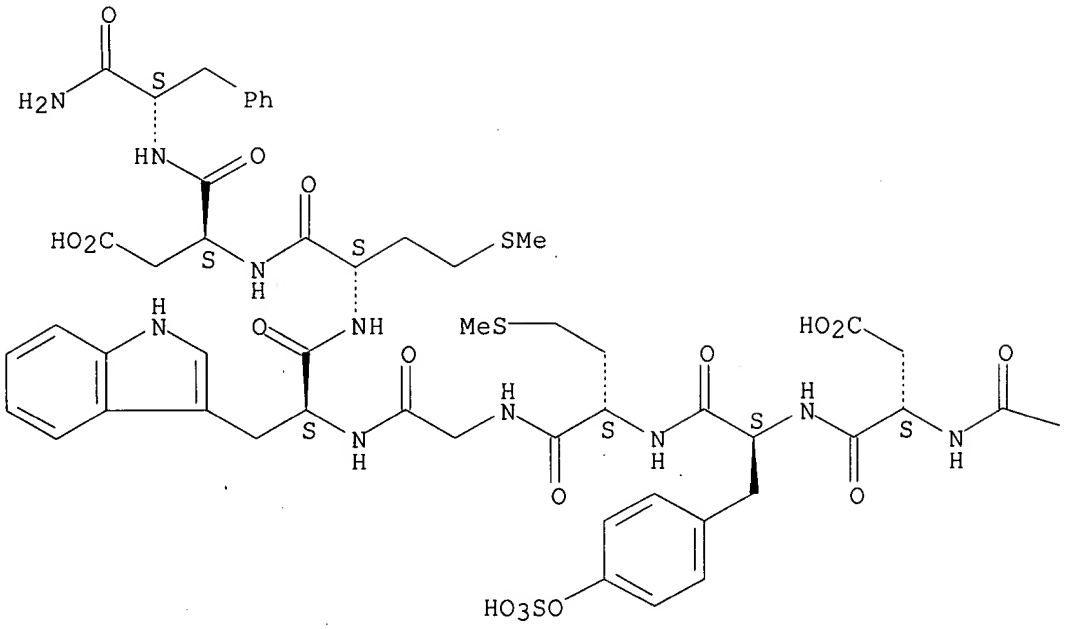
09890219

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:343939 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:286537
TITLE: Established theory of radiation-induced decay is not generalizable to Bolton-Hunter labeled peptides
AUTHOR(S): Doran, Amanda C.; Wan, Yieh-Ping; Kopin, Alan S.; Beinborn, Martin
CORPORATE SOURCE: Molecular Cardiology Research Institute, Molecular Pharmacology Research Center, Tufts-New England Medical Center, Boston, MA, 02111, USA
SOURCE: Biochemical Pharmacology (2003), 65(9), 1515-1520
CODEN: BCPCA6; ISSN: 0006-2952
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Inc.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Peptide hormones radiolabeled with 125I are widely used for the pharmacol. characterization of cognate receptors. As a prerequisite for calculating ligand affinities from competition binding assays, and for estimating receptor densities from such studies, it is necessary to know the concentration of bioactive radioligand that is used in resp. expts. It has been demonstrated previously that radioiodinated peptides undergo decay catastrophe, i.e., disintegration of the radioactive label leads to the concomitant destruction of the carrier peptide. Decay catastrophe does not apply to two peptide hormones that are iodinated by Bolton-Hunter conjugation: cholecystokinin octapeptide and glucagon-like peptide 2. The function of aged samples of these radioligands at corresponding recombinantly expressed receptors was assessed by measuring ligand-induced inositol phosphate production or generation of cAMP, resp. Both of the tested compds., although predicted by decay catastrophe to contain little or subthreshold remaining bioactivity, stimulated an unexpectedly high level of receptor-mediated second messenger signaling. Quant. comparison of observed functions with those of corresponding unlabeled peptides suggested that the bioactivity of each radioligand had been largely conserved despite the radioactive decay of the iodine label. Consistent with an apparent absence of decay catastrophe, the authors noted that the specific radioactivity, when determined immediately following peptide iodination, was close to the theor. maximum but exponentially decreased over time. These findings raise the possibility that attachment of a Bolton-Hunter conjugate may shield labeled peptides from radiation-induced damage, a scenario that should be considered when performing radioligand binding expts.
IT 79672-09-6
RL: ANT (Analyte); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); CPS (Chemical process); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(established theory of radiation-induced decay is not generalizable to Bolton-Hunter labeled peptides in relation to second messenger signaling in COS-7 cells)
RN 79672-09-6 HCAPLUS
CN Cholecystokinin-8 (swine), N-[3-[4-hydroxy-3-(iodo-125I)phenyl]-1-oxopropyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

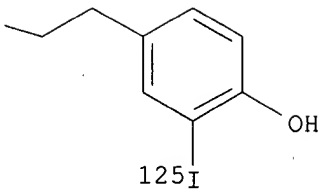
Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



REFERENCE COUNT: 22 THERE ARE 22 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 19 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:133081 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:193268

Updated Search

09890219

TITLE: Polypeptide conjugates with extended circulating half-lives

INVENTOR(S): West, Theodore R.; McMurry, Thomas J.; Dumas, Stephane; Kolodziej, Andrew

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Epix Medical, Inc., USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 62 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003013573	A1	20030220	WO 2002-US25323	20020809
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2002324655	A1	20030224	AU 2002-324655	20020809
EP 1423136	A1	20040602	EP 2002-759312	20020809
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				
JP 2004537580	T	20041216	JP 2003-518579	20020809
US 2004254119	A1	20041216	US 2004-487025	20040715
US 7186797	B2	20070306		
JP 2006063071	A	20060309	JP 2005-218098	20050727

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 2001-311557P	P	20010810
JP 2003-518579	A3	20020809
WO 2002-US25323	W	20020809

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 138:193268

AB The present invention relates to compds. and methods for synthesizing compds. wherein the compds. exhibit extended circulating half-life in the blood. The increase in circulating half-life is achieved by conjugating polypeptides to binding groups that exhibit high affinity for human serum albumin. A conjugate of recombinant human insulin with 5-oxy-pentanoic acid-phosphono-(R)-2-oxymethyl-N-(S)-4-isobutyl-α-methylphenylacetyl-N'-(S)-N-(3-methoxy-2,4,6-triiodobenzamide)aspartate ethylenediamine diamide was prepared, and its pharmacokinetics was examined in rabbit.

IT 497937-19-6D, derivs., conjugates with polypeptides
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(preparation of polypeptide conjugates having higher affinity for human serum albumin)

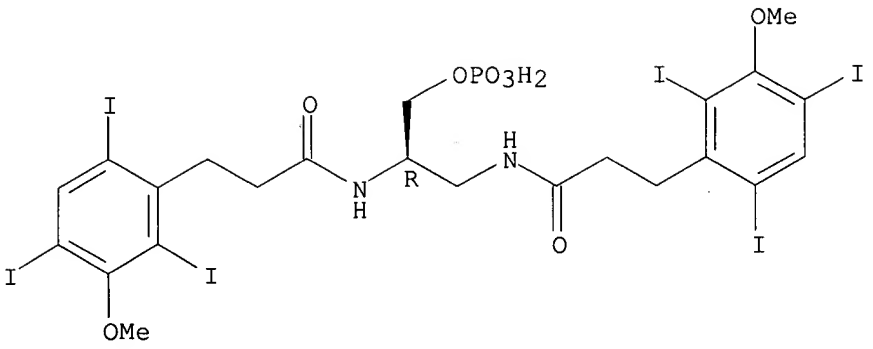
RN 497937-19-6 HCAPLUS

CN Benzenepropanamide, N,N'-[(1R)-1-[(phosphonooxy)methyl]-1,2-ethanediyl]bis[2,4,6-triiodo-3-methoxy- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search

09890219



REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 20 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:716096 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:226651
TITLE: Combined method for treating hormone-dependent disorders with aromatase inactivator exemestane and other therapeutic agents
INVENTOR(S): Di Salle, Enrico; Piscitelli, Gabriella; Massimini, Giorgio; Purandare, Dinesh; Dekoning, Gans Hendrik
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pharmacia Italia S.p.A., Italy; Pharmacia & Upjohn Company
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 49 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002072106	A2	20020919	WO 2002-EP638	20020118
WO 2002072106	A3	20031030		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2434611	A1	20020919	CA 2002-2434611	20020118
AU 2002257573	A1	20020924	AU 2002-257573	20020118
EP 1377298	A2	20040107	EP 2002-727314	20020118
EP 1377298	B1	20060830		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
JP 2004519490	T	20040702	JP 2002-571065	20020118
AT 337787	T	20060915	AT 2002-727314	20020118
US 2004082557	A1	20040429	US 2003-611653	20030702
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2001-770911 A	20010126
			WO 2002-EP638 W	20020118

Updated Search

09890219

US 2002-393320P P 20020702

AB A method of preventing and treating estrogen dependent disorders selected from endometriosis, uterine fibroids, dysfunctional uterine bleeding, endometrial hyperplasia, polycystic ovarian disease, fibrocystic breast disease and fibrocystic mastopathy, is disclosed which is comprised of administering to a mammalian patient in need of such treatment an effective amount of aromatase inactivator exemestane, alone or in combination with addnl. therapeutic agents.

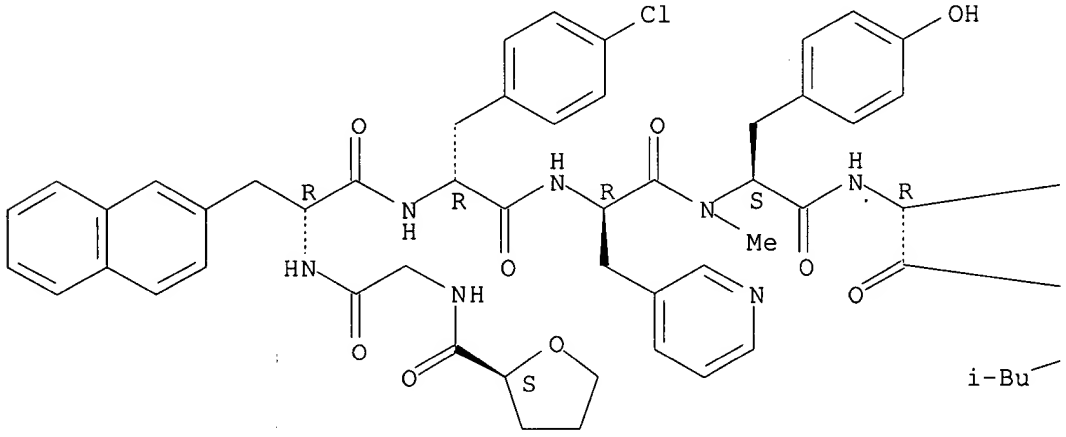
IT 428438-55-5, A 84861
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(combined method for treating hormone-dependent disorders with aromatase inactivator exemestane and other therapeutic agents)

RN 428438-55-5 HCAPLUS

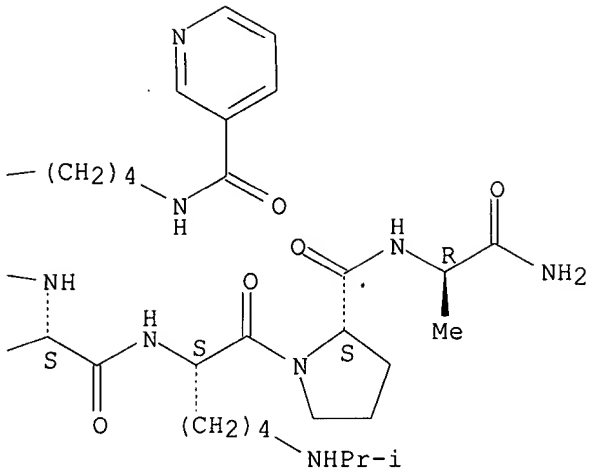
CN D-Alaninamide, N-[[(2S)-tetrahydro-2-furanyl]carbonyl]glycyl-3-(2-naphthalenyl)-D-alanyl-4-chloro-D-phenylalanyl-3-(3-pyridinyl)-D-alanyl-N-methyl-L-tyrosyl-N6-(3-pyridinylcarbonyl)-D-lysyl-L-leucyl-N6-(1-methylethyl)-L-lysyl-L-prolyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



Updated Search



L11 ANSWER 21 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:695975 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:232913
TITLE: Preparation of peptides for pharmaceutical use as modulators of melanocortin receptors
INVENTOR(S): Yu, Guixue; Macor, John; Herpin, Timothy; Lawrence, R. Michael; Morton, George C.; Ruel, Rejean; Poindexter, Graham S.; Ruediger, Edward H.; Thibault, Carl
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 107 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002070511	A1	20020912	WO 2002-US6479	20020302
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2437594	A1	20020912	CA 2002-2437594	20020302
AU 2002254095	A1	20020919	AU 2002-254095	20020302
EP 1363898	A1	20031126	EP 2002-723310	20020302
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
HU 200401544	A2	20041228	HU 2004-1544	20020302
JP 2005511475	T	20050428	JP 2002-569831	20020302
US 2003092732	A1	20030515	US 2002-90582	20020304
US 6979691	B2	20051227		

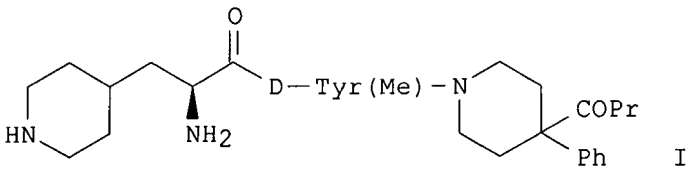
Updated Search

09890219

US 2003096827	A1	20030522	US 2002-90288		20020304
US 6713487	B2	20040330			
US 2004229882	A1	20041118	US 2003-696761		20031029
US 7067525	B2	20060627			
US 2006025403	A1	20060202	US 2005-199464		20050808
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2001-273206P	P	20010302
			US 2001-273291P	P	20010302
			WO 2002-US6479	W	20020302
			US 2002-90288	A3	20020304
			US 2002-90582	A3	20020304

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 137:232913

GI



I

AB Compds. W-(CR6R7)yCH(G)(CR4R5)xCO-X(R1)CHR2(CHR3)r(CH2)sCO-E [X = N or CH; R1, R3 = H or alkyl; R2 = H, aryl, cycloalkyl, heteroaryl, heterocyclyl, (un)substituted alkyl or alkenyl; R1 together with R2 or R3 or R2 together with R3 form mono- or bicyclic aryl, cycloalkyl, heteroaryl, or heterocyclyl; E = (un)substituted pyrrolidino, piperidino, hexahydro-1-azepinyl, 1-piperazinyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl, amino, (cyclo)alkylamino; R4-R6 = H, (un)substituted alkyl, amino, alkylamino, hydroxy, alkoxy, aryl, cycloalkyl, heteroaryl, or heterocyclyl; or CR4R5 or C6R7 is a spirocycloalkyl ring; r, s = 0 or 1; x = 0-4; y = 0-2; G = alkenyl, arylalkenyl, hydroxy, heteroaryl, cyano, functionalized alkyl or alkenyl, etc.; W = amino, alkylamino, hydroxy, alkoxy, carbamoyl, amidino, cycloalkyl, heteroaryl, heterocyclyl, etc.] were prepared as modulators of melanocortin receptors, particularly MC-1R and MC-4R. Thus, peptide I was prepared by a solution-phase peptide coupling/deprotection scheme.

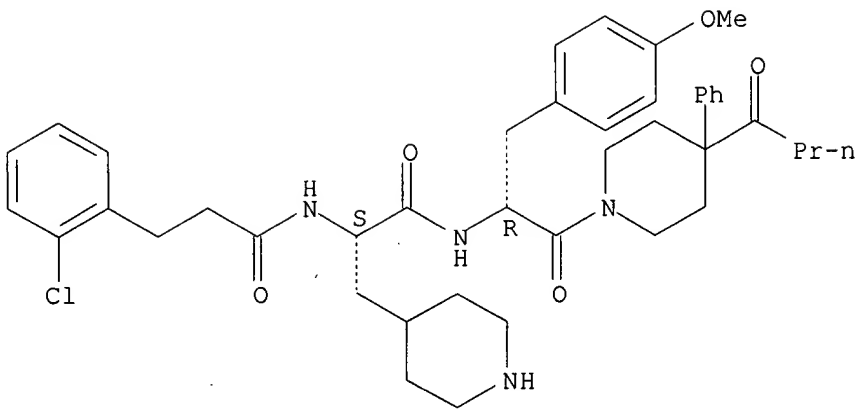
IT 457902-69-1P
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of peptides for pharmaceutical use as modulators of melanocortin receptors)

RN 457902-69-1 HCAPLUS

CN 4-Piperidinepropanamide, α-[[3-(2-chlorophenyl)-1-oxopropyl]amino]-N-[(1R)-1-[(4-methoxyphenyl)methyl]-2-oxo-2-[4-(1-oxobutyl)-4-phenyl-1-piperidinyl]ethyl]-, (αS)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search



REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 22 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:692478 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:304504
TITLE: Development and characterization of potent peptide inhibitors of p60c-src PTK using pseudosubstrate-based inhibitor design approach
AUTHOR(S): Kamath, Jayesh R.; Liu, Ruiwu; Enstrom, Amanda M.; Liu, Gang; Lou, Qiang; Lam, Kit S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of Hematology and Oncology, Department of Internal Medicine, UC Davis Cancer Center, University of California Davis, Sacramento, CA, 95817, USA
SOURCE: Peptides: The Wave of the Future, Proceedings of the Second International and the Seventeenth American Peptide Symposium, San Diego, CA, United States, June 9-14, 2001 (2001), 551-552. Editor(s): Lebl, Michal; Houghten, Richard A. American Peptide Society: San Diego, Calif.
CODEN: 69DBAL; ISBN: 0-9715560-0-8
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
LANGUAGE: English

AB A symposium report. Using MIYKYYF as template, potent pseudosubstrate-based inhibitors of p60c-src protein tyrosine kinase were synthesized. SAR (structure-activity relationship) studies of the parent peptide MIYKYYF identified IYKYYF as an inhibitor with similar potency as its parent peptide. Inhibition evaluations using dithiolthreitol showed a ten-fold reduction in inhibitory potency of CIYKYYF, suggesting that disulfide bond formation between the Cys1 of the peptide CIYKYYF and a cysteine residue at the enzyme active site could account for the enhanced potency of CIYKYYF. At the N-terminus, the sulfhydryl group, the free Nα-group and the L-enantiomer of Cys1 are crucial for the improved inhibitory potency of the peptide CIYKYYF. The replacement of L-isoleucine2 of CIYKYYF with unnatural amino acid D-propargylglycine resulted in the development of the most potent inhibitor of this series. No improvement in inhibitory potency was noted with the Tyr3 mimetic analogs of CIYKYYF or CIYK, indicating the possibility that the hydroxyl group of Tyr3 could be essential for certain critical interactions at the enzyme active site.

IT 509149-13-7P
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)

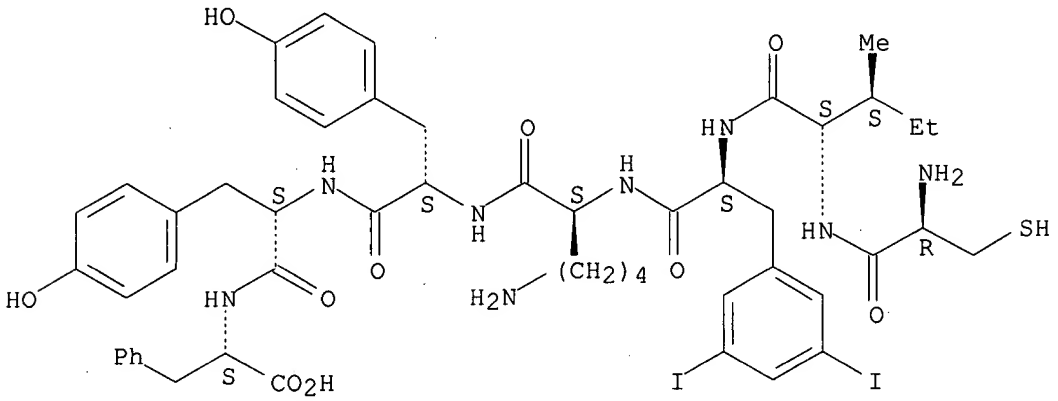
09890219

(preparation of pseudosubstrate-based potent peptide inhibitors of protein tyrosine kinase and enzyme-inhibiting structure-activity relationship)

RN 509149-13-7 HCAPLUS

CN L-Phenylalanine, L-cysteinyl-L-isoleucyl-3,5-diiodo-L-phenylalanyl-L-lysyl-L-tyrosyl-L-tyrosyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 23 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:637480 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:190724

TITLE: Melanocortin metallopeptides for treatment of sexual dysfunction

INVENTOR(S): Sharma, Shubh D.; Shi, Yi-qun; Yang, Wei; Cai, Hui-zhi; Shadiack, Annette

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Palatin Technologies, Inc., USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 58 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 6

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002064091	A2	20020822	WO 2002-US4431	20020213
WO 2002064091	A3	20030313		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2002238106	A1	20020828	AU 2002-238106	20020213
US 2004038897	A1	20040226	US 2003-640755	20030813
US 2005164914	A1	20050728	US 2005-36273	20050114
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2001-268591P P	20010213

Updated Search

09890219

US 1995-476652	A2	19950607
US 1996-660697	A3	19960605
US 2000-483837	A2	20000117
WO 2002-US4431	W	20020213
US 2003-640755	A2	20030813
US 2004-536691P	P	20040114

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 137:190724

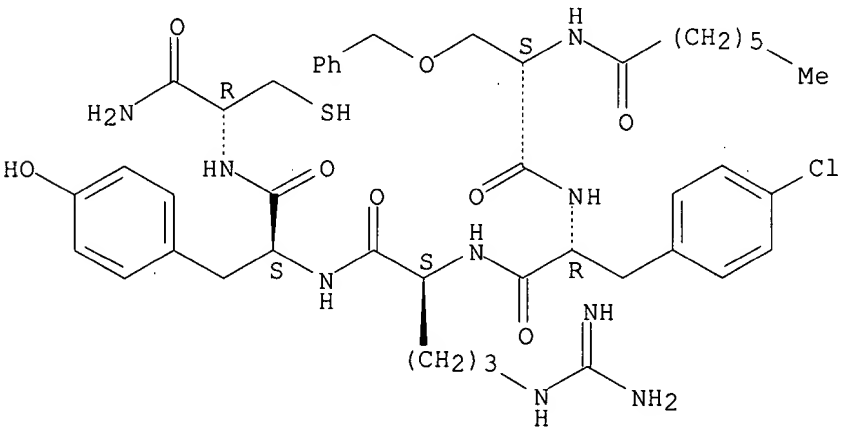
AB Metallopeptides are provided for use in treatment of sexual dysfunction in mammals. The metallopeptides are agonists for at least one of melanocortin-3 or melanocortin-4 receptors. The metallopeptides are conformationally fixed on complexation of a metal ion-binding portion thereof with a metal ion. Also provided are metallopeptides that are antagonists for at least one of melanocortin-3 or melanocortin-4 receptors.

IT 448902-31-6
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(melanocortin metallopeptides for treatment of sexual dysfunction)

RN 448902-31-6 HCAPLUS

CN L-Cysteinamide, N-(1-oxoheptyl)-O-(phenylmethyl)-L-seryl-4-chloro-D-phenylalanyl-L-arginyl-L-tyrosyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L11 ANSWER 24 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:575744 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:135069

TITLE: Method for reducing or preventing the establishment, growth or metastasis of cancer by administering indole peptidomimetics PAR-1 antagonist and optionally PAR-2 antagonists

INVENTOR(S): D'Andrea, Michael; Derian, Claudia; Woodrow, Hal Brent

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 44 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 603,231.
CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

Updated Search

09890219

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2002103138	A1	20020801	US 2001-865824	20010525
US 6858577	B1	20050222	US 2000-603231	20000626
US 2003224999	A1	20031204	US 2003-403542	20030331
US 7183252	B2	20070227		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-141550P P 19990629
US 2000-603231 A2 20000626

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 137:135069

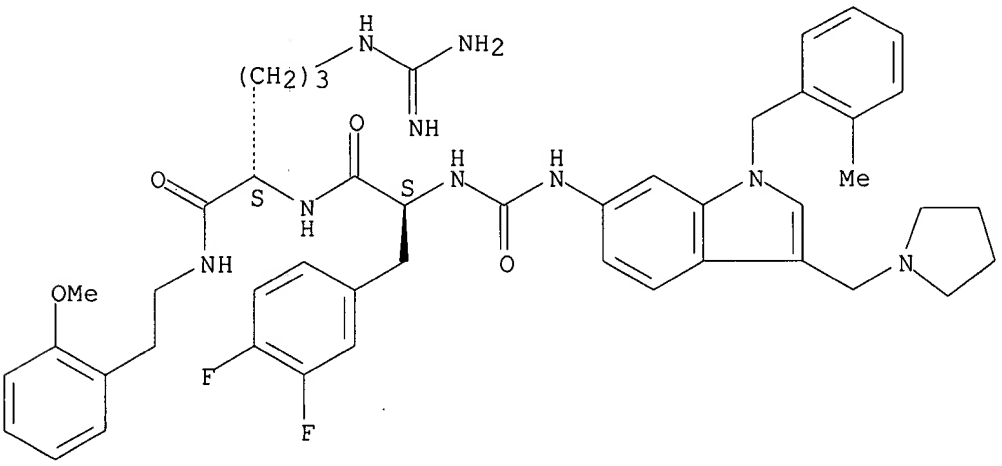
AB The authors have discovered a method of modifying the tumor cell microenvironment to reduce or prevent the establishment, growth or metastasis of malignant cells comprising administering to a patient having malignant cells a pharmaceutically effective amount of a PAR-1 (proteinase-activated receptor 1) inhibitor and optionally a PAR-2 (proteinase-activated receptor 2) inhibitor to prevent or reduce activation of normal cells within the tumor microenvironment. This method also has the effect in some patients of modulating the immune system to facilitate a more efficient immune response to malignant cells and maybe coupled with cytokine therapy and T-cell therapy to enhance the patient's immune response to the malignant cells.

IT 316150-72-8P, L-Argininamide, 3,4-difluoro-N-[[[1-[(2-methylphenyl)methyl]-3-(1-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-1H-indol-6-yl]amino]carbonyl]-L-phenylalanyl-N-[2-(2-methoxyphenyl)ethyl]-
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(inhibition of growth or metastasis of cancer by administering indole peptidomimetics PAR-1 antagonists and combined with PAR-2 antagonists and other agents in relation to immunostimulant activity)

RN 316150-72-8 HCAPLUS

CN L-Argininamide, 3,4-difluoro-N-[[[1-[(2-methylphenyl)methyl]-3-(1-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-1H-indol-6-yl]amino]carbonyl]-L-phenylalanyl-N-[2-(2-methoxyphenyl)ethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L11 ANSWER 25 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:487180 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:228443
TITLE: A CLN2-related and thermostable serine-carboxyl

Updated Search

09890219

proteinase, kumamolysin: cloning, expression, and identification of catalytic serine residue

AUTHOR(S): Oyama, Hiroshi; Hamada, Takatoshi; Ogasawara, Shin; Uchida, Kenichi; Murao, Sawao; Beyer, Bret B.; Dunn, Ben M.; Oda, Kohei

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Applied Biology, Faculty of Textile Science, Kyoto Institute of Technology, Kyoto, 606-8585, Japan

SOURCE: Journal of Biochemistry (Tokyo, Japan) (2002), 131(5), 757-765
CODEN: JOBIAO; ISSN: 0021-924X

PUBLISHER: Japanese Biochemical Society

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

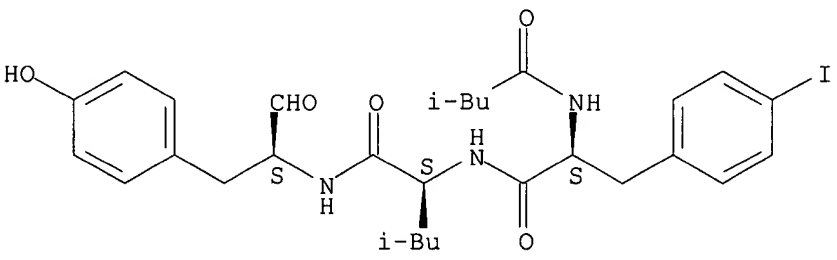
AB The gene encoding kumamolysin, a thermostable pepstatin-insensitive carboxyl proteinase, was cloned and expressed. (i) Kumamolysin was synthesized as a large precursor consisting of two regions: amino-terminal prepro (188 amino acids) and mature proteins (384 amino acids). (ii) The deduced amino acid sequence of the mature region exhibited high similarity to those of such bacterial pepstatin-insensitive enzymes as Pseudomonas carboxyl proteinase (PSCP; EC 3.4.23.37, identity = 37%), Xanthomonas carboxyl proteinase (XCP; EC 3.4.23.33, identity = 36%), and human CLN2 gene product (identity = 36%), which is related to a fatal neurodegenerative disease. (iii) The presumed catalytic triad, Glu78, Asp82, Ser278, was found to be conserved in the amino acid sequence of kumamolysin. (iv) Kumamolysin was inactivated by such aldehyde-type inhibitors as Ac-Ile-Pro-Phe-CHO (Ki = 0.7±0.14 μM). In PSCP, it has been clarified that these inhibitors form a hemiacetal linkage with the catalytic serine residue and inactivate the enzyme. (v) Mutational anal. of the Ser278 residue revealed that the mutant lost both auto-processing activity and proteolytic activity. These results strongly suggest that kumamolysin has a unique catalytic triad consisting of Glu78, Asp82, and Ser278 residues, as previously observed for PSCP.

IT 392232-98-3
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study)
(kumamolysin has a unique catalytic triad consisting of Glu78, Asp82, and Ser278 residues, as previously observed for PSCP)

RN 392232-98-3 HCAPLUS

CN L-Leucinamide, 4-iodo-N-(3-methyl-1-oxobutyl)-L-phenylalanyl-N-[(1S)-1-formyl-2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)ethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 51 THERE ARE 51 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

Updated Search

09890219

L11 ANSWER 26 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:391511 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:406856
TITLE: Combined therapy against tumors comprising estramustine phosphate and LHRH agonists or antagonists
INVENTOR(S): Buchalter, Jeffrey H.; Horak, Ivan D.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pharmacia & Upjohn Company, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 11 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002039996	A2	20020523	WO 2001-US44161	20011106
WO 2002039996	A3	20030320		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2002028648	A5	20020527	AU 2002-28648	20011106
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-714606	A1 20001116
			WO 2001-US44161	W 20011106

AB A method for treating tumors in a mammal, including humans, in need of such a treatment including administering simultaneously, sep. or sequentially to said mammal estramustine phosphate and a LHRH agonist or antagonist, in amts. sufficient to achieve a therapeutically useful effect. Estramustine phosphate arginine salt formulation for injection was prepared

IT 428438-55-5, A 84861
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(combined therapy against tumors comprising estramustine phosphate and LHRH agonists or antagonists)

RN 428438-55-5 HCAPLUS

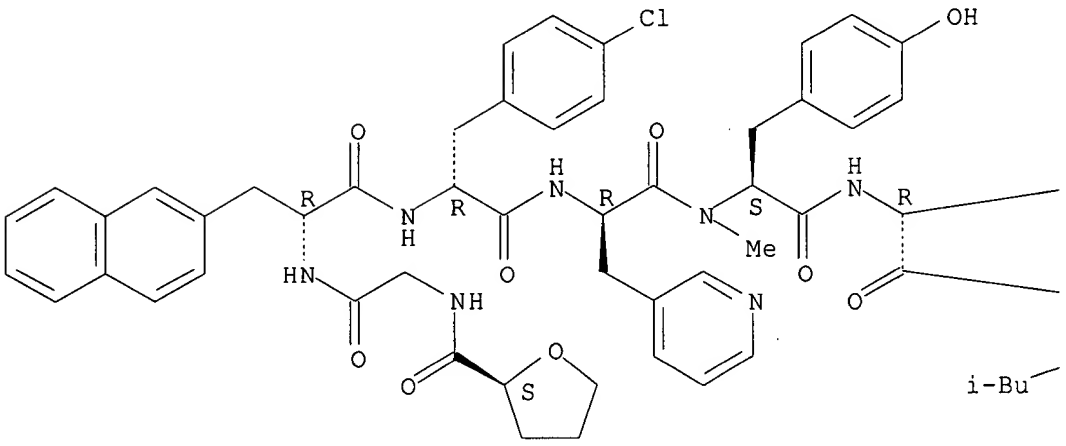
CN D-Alaninamide, N-[[(2S)-tetrahydro-2-furanyl]carbonyl]glycyl-3-(2-naphthalenyl)-D-alanyl-4-chloro-D-phenylalanyl-3-(3-pyridinyl)-D-alanyl-N-methyl-L-tyrosyl-N6-(3-pyridinylcarbonyl)-D-lysyl-L-leucyl-N6-(1-methylethyl)-L-lysyl-L-prolyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

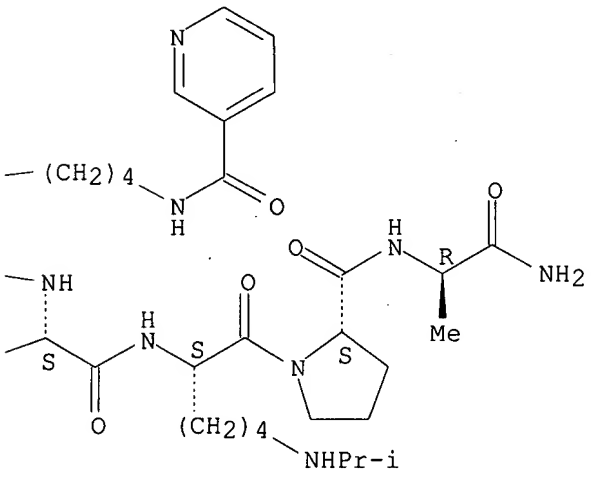
Updated Search

09890219

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



L11 ANSWER 27 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:391510 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:380114
TITLE: Aromatase inhibitor combination with inhibition of testicular and ovarian hormone output for treatment of estrogen-dependent cancers
INVENTOR(S): Purandare, Dinesh
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pharmacia & Upjohn Company, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 13 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

Updated Search

09890219

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002039995	A2	20020523	WO 2001-US43847	20011106
WO 2002039995	A9	20030206		
WO 2002039995	A3	20030501		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2428249	A1	20020523	CA 2001-2428249	20011106
AU 200230464	A	20020527	AU 2002-30464	20011106
EP 1341549	A2	20030910	EP 2001-990699	20011106
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
CN 1498112	A	20040519	CN 2001-818938	20011106
JP 2004536022	T	20041202	JP 2002-542370	20011106
BR 2001015423	A	20051213	BR 2001-15423	20011106
NZ 525720	A	20061222	NZ 2001-525720	20011106
ZA 2003003669	A	20040513	ZA 2003-3669	20030513
NO 2003002206	A	20030715	NO 2003-2206	20030515
US 2004043938	A1	20040304	US 2003-416844	20030912
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-714605	A1 20001116
			WO 2001-US43847	W 20011106

AB The invention provides a combination therapy for treating estrogen-dependent cancers in susceptible mammals, including humans, comprising inhibiting testicular or ovarian hormone output and administering at least one aromatase inhibitor.

IT 428438-55-5, A 84861
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(aromatase inhibitor combination with inhibition of testicular and ovarian hormone output for treatment of estrogen-dependent cancers)

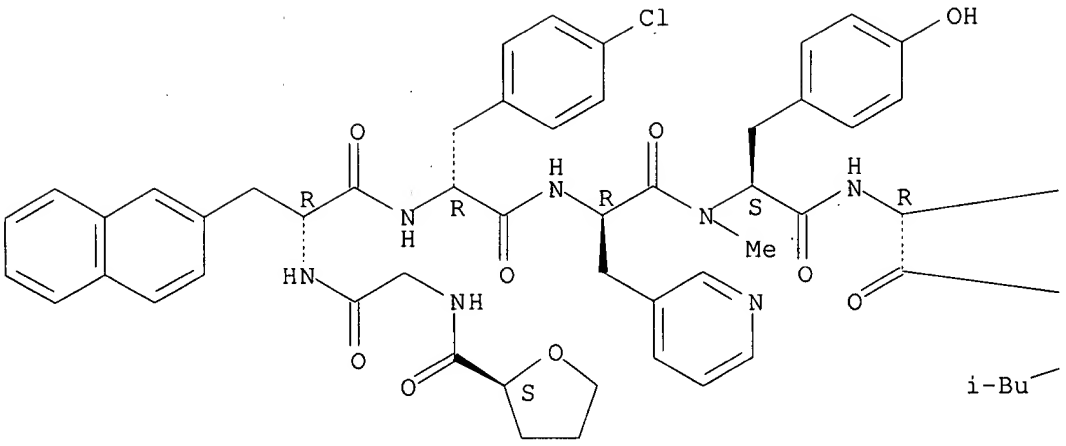
RN 428438-55-5 HCAPLUS

CN D-Alaninamide, N-[[(2S)-tetrahydro-2-furanyl]carbonyl]glycyl-3-(2-naphthalenyl)-D-alanyl-4-chloro-D-phenylalanyl-3-(3-pyridinyl)-D-alanyl-N-methyl-L-tyrosyl-N6-(3-pyridinylcarbonyl)-D-lysyl-L-leucyl-N6-(1-methylethyl)-L-lysyl-L-prolyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

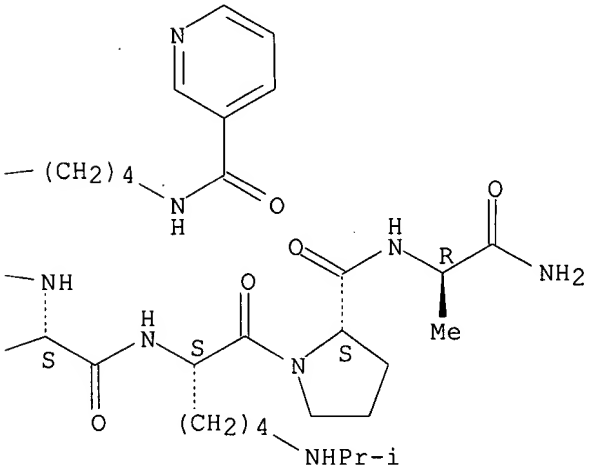
Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



L11 ANSWER 28 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:857934 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:147059
TITLE: Inhibitor Complexes of the Pseudomonas Serine-Carboxyl Proteinase
AUTHOR(S): Wlodawer, Alexander; Li, Mi; Gustchina, Alla; Dauter, Zbigniew; Uchida, Kenichi; Oyama, Hiroshi; Goldfarb, Nathan E.; Dunn, Ben M.; Oda, Kohei
CORPORATE SOURCE: Protein Structure Section Macromolecular Crystallography Laboratory and Intramural Research Support Program, SAIC Frederick National Cancer Institute at Frederick, Frederick, MD, 21702, USA
SOURCE: Biochemistry (2001), 40(51), 15602-15611
CODEN: BICHAW; ISSN: 0006-2960
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society

Updated Search

09890219

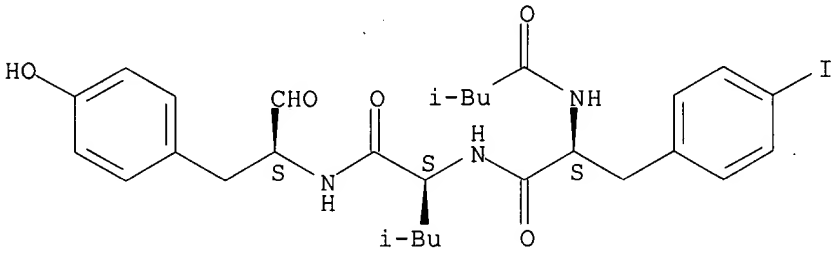
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 136:147059

AB Crystal structures of the serine-carboxyl proteinase from Pseudomonas sp. 101 (PSCP), complexed with a number of inhibitors, have been solved and refined at high- to atomic-level resolution All of these inhibitors (tyrostatin, pseudo-tyrostatin, AcIPF, AcIAF, and chymostatin, as well as previously studied iodotyrostatin and pseudo-iodotyrostatin) make covalent bonds to the active site Ser287 through their aldehyde moieties, while their side chains occupy subsites S1-S4 of the enzyme. The mode of binding of the inhibitors is almost identical for their P1 and P2 side chains, while significant differences are observed for P3 and P4 (if present). Kinetic parameters for the binding of these nanomolar inhibitors to PSCP have been established and correlated with the observed mode of binding. The preferences of this enzyme for a larger side chain in P2 as well as Tyr or Phe in P1 are explained by the size, shape, and characteristics of the S2 and S1 regions of the protein structure, resp. Networks of hydrogen bonds involving glutamic and aspartic acids have been analyzed for the atomic-resolution structure of the native enzyme. PSCP contains a calcium-binding site that consists of Asp328, Asp348, three amide carbonyl groups, and a water mol., in almost perfect octahedral coordination. The presence of Ca2+ cation is necessary for the activity of the enzyme.

IT 392232-98-3P
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of peptide inhibitors of the Pseudomonas serine-carboxyl proteinase and crystallog. study of the proteinase-inhibitor complexes)

RN 392232-98-3 HCAPLUS
CN L-Leucinamide, 4-iodo-N-(3-methyl-1-oxobutyl)-L-phenylalanyl-N-[(1S)-1-formyl-2-(4-hydroxyphenyl)ethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 32 THERE ARE 32 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 29 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:615130 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:358138
TITLE: Synthesis of a cyclic diaryl ether derivative under solid-phase conditions
AUTHOR(S): Nakamura, K.; Nishiya, H.; Nishiyama, S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology, Tsukuba, 305-8566, Japan
SOURCE: Tetrahedron Letters (2001), 42(36), 6311-6313
CODEN: TELEAY; ISSN: 0040-4039
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.

Updated Search

09890219

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 135:358138

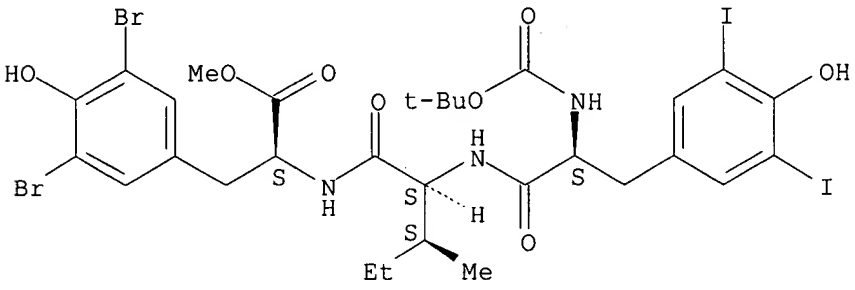
AB The TTN phenolic oxidation, along with the N-protective group of the corresponding tripeptide derivs., was examined to accomplish construction of a cyclic isodityrosine derivative under solid-phase conditions. The desired cyclization was effected under the TTN (thallium(III) trinitrate)/NMP-MeOH conditions to give the corresponding 17-membered ring lactam 12.

IT 372963-97-8P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of cyclic isodityrosine derivative from tripeptides by phenolic oxidation using TTN under solid-phase conditions)

RN 372963-97-8 HCAPLUS

CN L-Tyrosine, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-3,5-diiodo-L-tyrosyl-L-isoleucyl-3,5-dibromo-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 30 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:325496 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:17330
TITLE: Antitumor and antiangiogenic effects of somatostatin receptor-targeted in situ radiation with 111In-DTPA-JIC 2DL
AUTHOR(S): Gulec, Seza A.; Drouant, George J.; Fuselier, Joseph; Anthony, Catherine T.; Heneghan, James; DelCarpio, Joseph B.; Coy, David H.; Murphy, William A.; Woltering, Eugene A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Surgery, The Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center, New Orleans, LA, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Surgical Research (2001), 97(2), 131-137
CODEN: JSGRA2; ISSN: 0022-4804
PUBLISHER: Academic Press
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Expression of somatostatin receptor subtype 2 (sst 2) in angiogenic tumor vessels appears to be homogeneous, while tumor cell expression of this receptor is often heterogeneous. We have developed a novel in vitro three-dimensional tumor angiogenesis model to study the antitumor and the antiangiogenic effects of radiolabeled somatostatin analogs. We hypothesized that targeted in situ radiation with an Auger electron-emitting radiolabeled somatostatin analog would produce receptor-specific cytotoxicity in sst 2-expressing cells. IMR-32 human

Updated Search

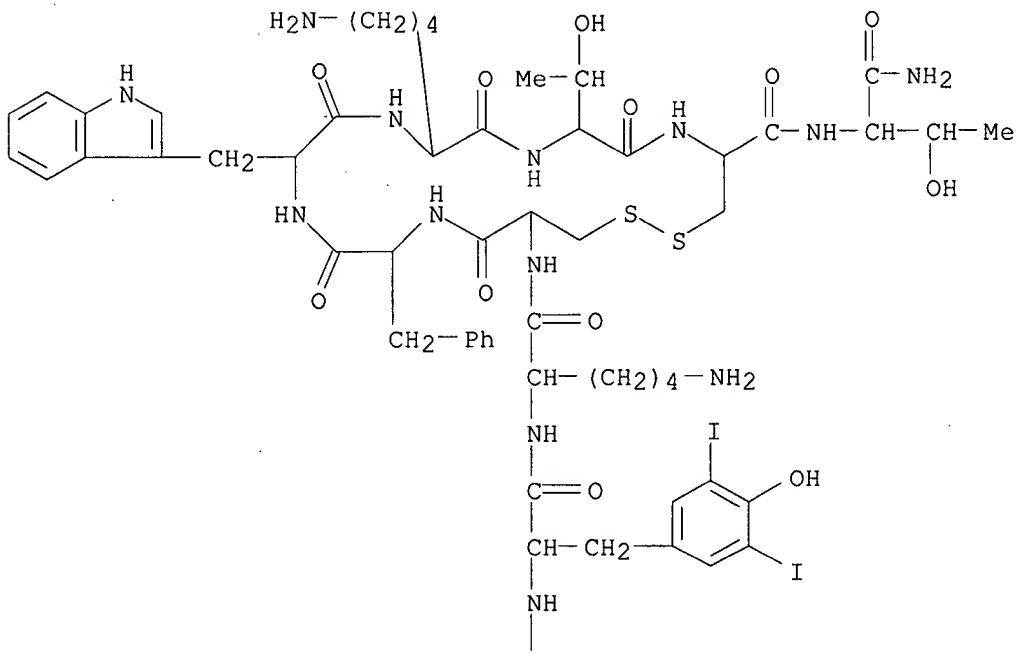
neuroblastoma (sst 2-pos.) and MDA MB-231 human breast cancer (sst 2-neg.) xenografts were created in nude mice from monolayer cell cultures. Fragments of these tumors were embedded in three-dimensional fibrin gels supplemented with endothelial growth media and incubated for a period of 14 days. Tumor fragments were treated with 50 μCi/mL of 111In-JIC 2DL, a sst 2-preferring somatostatin analog, or medium on Day 1. Initial angiogenic activity was determined at 48 h and the mean angiogenic score and tumoricidal responses were assessed on Day 14.Results and conclusion. Tumoricidal effects of 111In-JIC 2DL were seen only in sst 2-pos. IMR-32 tumors. However, the angiogenic response was inhibited in both IMR-32 and MDA MB-231 tumors independent of the tumor cells sst 2 status. Somatostatin receptor-mediated in situ radiation therapy has profound cytotoxic effects on angiogenic blood vessels and sst 2-expressing tumor cells. (c) 2001 Academic Press.

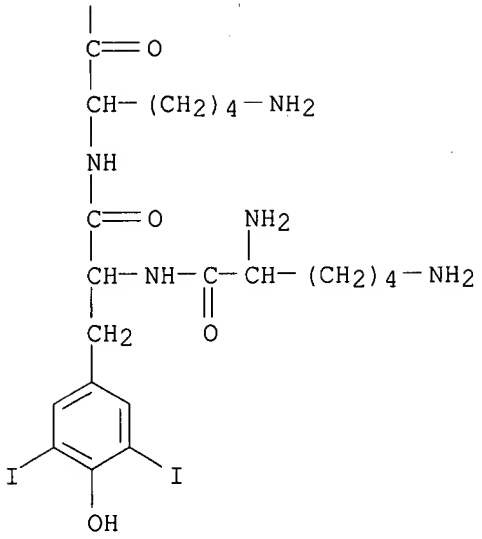
IT 271785-12-7D, indium-111 DTPA derivative
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(antitumor and antiangiogenic effects of somatostatin receptor-targeted in situ radiation with 111In-DTPA-JIC 2DL)

RN 271785-12-7 HCAPLUS

CN L-Threoninamide, D-lysyl-3,5-diiodo-D-tyrosyl-D-lysyl-3,5-diiodo-D-tyrosyl-D-lysyl-L-cysteinyl-L-phenylalanyl-D-tryptophyl-L-lysyl-L-threonyl-L-cysteinyl-, cyclic (6→11)-disulfide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A





REFERENCE COUNT: 19 THERE ARE 19 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 31 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:12482 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:71906
TITLE: Preparation of novel indole peptidomimetics as thrombin receptor antagonists
INVENTOR(S): Zhang, Han-cheng; Hoekstra, William J.; Maryanoff, Bruce E.; McComsey, David F.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ortho-Mcneil Pharmaceutical, Inc., USA; Cor Therapeutics, Inc.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 76 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001000657	A2	20010104	WO 2000-US18018	20000629
WO 2001000657	A3	20010712		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 6858577	B1	20050222	US 2000-603231	20000626
US 2003224999	A1	20031204	US 2003-403542	20030331
US 7183252	B2	20070227		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-141550P P 19990629
US 2000-603231 A 20000626
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 134:71906

Updated Search

09890219

GI

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

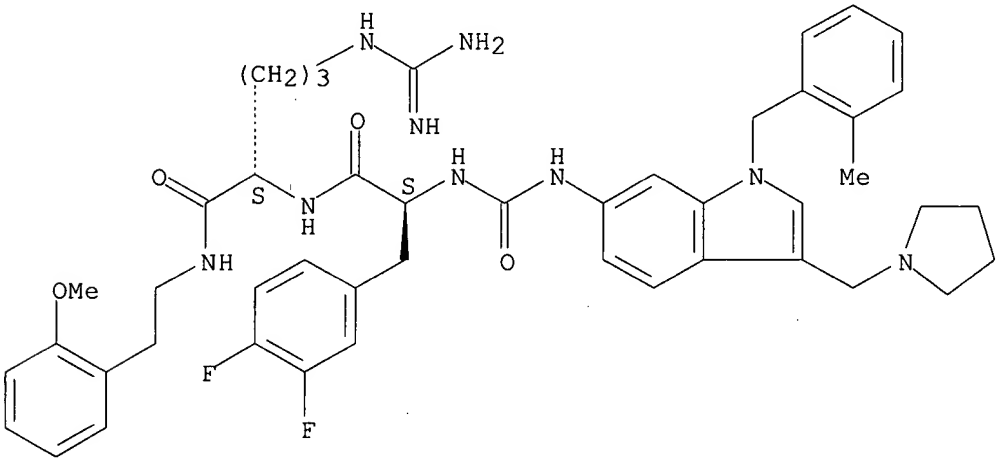
AB Indole derivs. I [A1 and A2 are certain D- or L-amino acid residues which may be substituted; R1 = amino, alkylamino, arylamino, heteroalkyl, etc.; R2 = H, halo, alkyl, cycloalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, arylalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl; R3, R4 = H, alkyl, cycloalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, aryl, heteroalkyl, indanyl, etc. or R3R4N = (un)substituted piperidinyl, piperazinyl, morpholino, or pyrrolidinyl; R5 = (un)substituted aryl, arylalkyl, cycloalkyl, heteroaryl; R6 = H, alkyl; X = O, S; m = 0-3; n = 1 or 2; p = 0 or 1] were prepared as thrombin receptor antagonists for the treatment of diseases associated with thrombosis, restenosis, hypertension, heart failure, arrhythmia, inflammation, angina, stroke, atherosclerosis, ischemic conditions, angiogenesis related disorders, cancer, and neurodegenerative disorders. Thus, compound II, prepared by a multistep procedure starting from 6-nitroindole (scheme given), showed IC50 = 0.28 and 0.47 μM, resp., in the thrombin-induced gel-filtered platelet aggregation and thrombin receptor binding assays.

IT 316150-72-8P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of novel indole peptidomimetics as thrombin receptor antagonists)

RN 316150-72-8 HCAPLUS

CN L-Argininamide, 3,4-difluoro-N-[[[1-[(2-methylphenyl)methyl]-3-(1-pyrrolidinylmethyl)-1H-indol-6-yl]amino]carbonyl]-L-phenylalanyl-N-[2-(2-methoxyphenyl)ethyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L11 ANSWER 32 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:910888 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:290900
TITLE: Substrate specificity and inhibition studies of human serotonin N-acetyltransferase. [Erratum to document

Updated Search

09890219

cited in CA133:39768]

AUTHOR(S): Ferry, Gilles; Loynel, Armelle; Kucharczyk, Nathalie; Bertin, Sophie; Rodriguez, Marianne; Delagrange, Philippe; Galizzi, Jean-Pierre; Jacoby, Edgar; Volland, Jean-Paul; Lesieur, Daniel; Renard, Pierre; Canet, Emmanuel; Fauchere, Jean-Luc; Boutin, Jean A.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Division de Pharmacologie Moleculaire et Cellulaire, Institut de Recherches Servier, Crosissy sur Seine, 78290, Fr.

SOURCE: Journal of Biological Chemistry (2000), 275(50), 39799
CODEN: JBCHA3; ISSN: 0021-9258

PUBLISHER: American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

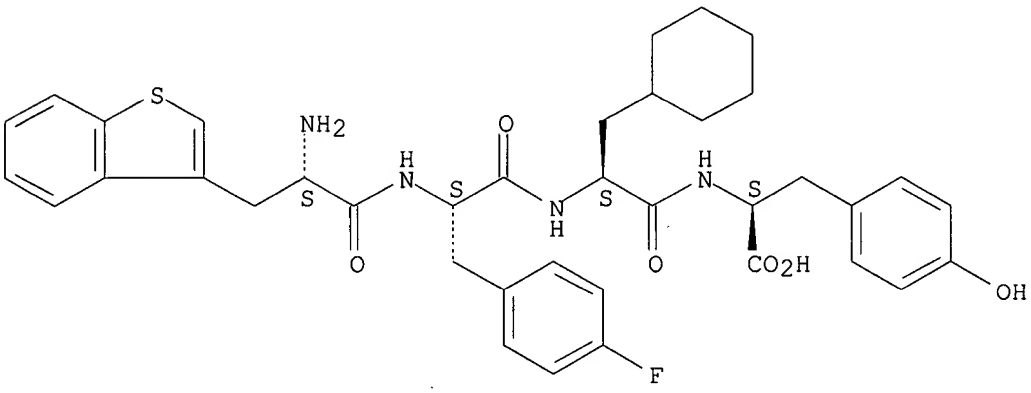
AB Throughout the text, all of the Vmax units should read "nmol/min/mg protein" rather than "μmol/min/mg protein". This correction is especially evident on page 8797, right column, next to last sentence in the last paragraph; page 8799, left column, 11th line from the bottom of the page; page 8799, right column, 10th through 14th lines; and in the unit headings of Tables II and III (pages 8799 and 8800, resp.).

IT 274918-26-2
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)
(substrate specificity and inhibition studies of human serotonin N-acetyltransferase (Erratum))

RN 274918-26-2 HCAPLUS

CN L-Tyrosine, 3-benzo[b]thien-3-yl-L-alanyl-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-3-cyclohexyl-L-alanyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L11 ANSWER 33 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:720707 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:29690

TITLE: A Novel Synthesis of Biaryl-Containing Macrocycles by a Domino Miyaura Arylboronate Formation: Intramolecular Suzuki Reaction

AUTHOR(S): Carbonnelle, Anny-Claude; Zhu, Jieping

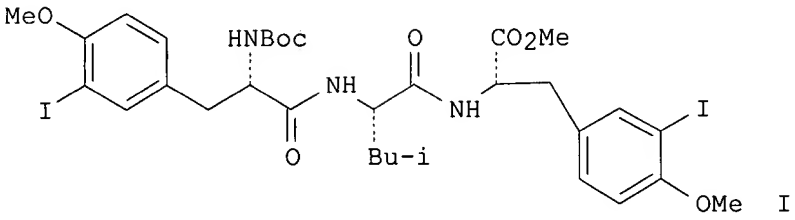
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institut de Chimie des Substances Naturelles, CNRS, Gif-sur-Yvette, 91198, Fr.

SOURCE: Organic Letters (2000), 2(22), 3477-3480

Updated Search

09890219

CODEN: ORLEF7; ISSN: 1523-7060
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 134:29690
GI



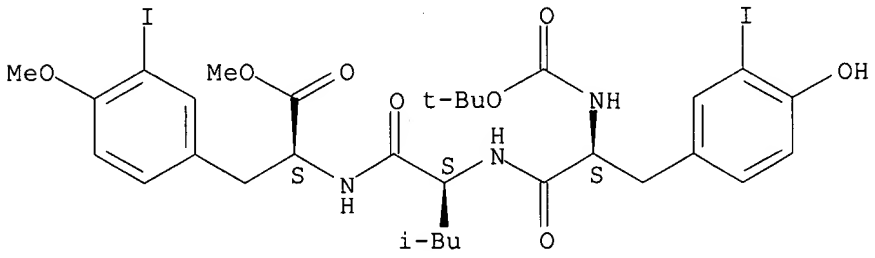
AB A novel macrocyclization procedure is developed on the basis of a domino process. Thus, treatment of linear diiodide I under defined conditions gave a 15-membered m,m-cyclophane via aryl-aryl bond formation. Two distinct cross-coupling manifolds, Miyaura's arylboronic ester synthesis and intramol. Suzuki reaction, proceed in an ordered fashion. Concentration is an important factor for the success of this process.

IT 312493-98-4
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of biaryl-containing macrocycles by a domino Miyaura arylboronate
formation:intramol. Suzuki reaction)

RN 312493-98-4 HCAPLUS

CN L-Tyrosine, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-3-iodo-L-tyrosyl-L-leucyl-3-iodo-O-methyl-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 50 THERE ARE 50 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 34 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:442999 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:223020
TITLE: Design and Synthesis of Potent Hexapeptide and Heptapeptide Gonadotropin-Releasing Hormone Antagonists by Truncation of a Decapeptide Analogue Sequence
AUTHOR(S): Yahalom, Dror; Rahimipour, Shai; Koch, Yitzhak; Ben-Aroya, Nurit; Fridkin, Mati

Updated Search

09890219

CORPORATE SOURCE: Departments of Organic Chemistry and Neurobiology, Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot, 76100, Israel

SOURCE: Journal of Medicinal Chemistry (2000), 43(15), 2831-2836
CODEN: JMCMAR; ISSN: 0022-2623
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB A novel strategy for designing reduced-size analogs of the decapeptide gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH) was developed. As opposed to previous attempts to delete residues from either of the peptide's termini, our approach is based upon the known importance of both C- and N-terminals of GnRH analogs for receptor recognition, whereas the central part of the mol. is replaced by a short spacer. The present truncation strategy was successful for generation of reduced-size hexapeptide and heptapeptide antagonists possessing potent antagonistic capacity. The same methodol. was not suitable for the generation of reduced-size agonists, suggesting different conformational characteristics for GnRH agonists and antagonists. A heptapeptide antagonist designed by this method was shown to inhibit serum levels of LH in castrated rats in vivo. Structure-activity studies suggested that the structural preferences for GnRH receptor recognition are similar to those reported for decapeptide antagonists. Our studies resulted in a heptapeptide GnRH antagonist (Ac-D-Nal2-D-Cpa-D-Pal-Gly-Arg-Pro-D-Ala-NH2) with high receptor-binding affinity (IC50 = 7 nM), as compared to that of GnRH itself. The highest affinity of a new hexapeptide antagonist was somewhat lower (IC50 = 45 nM).

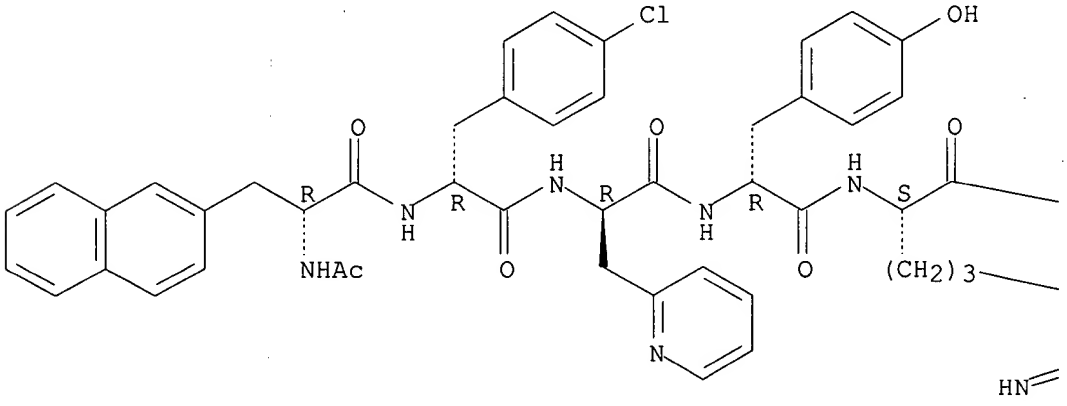
IT 292141-37-8P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(design and synthesis of hexa- and heptapeptide gonadotropin-releasing hormone antagonists)

RN 292141-37-8 HCAPLUS

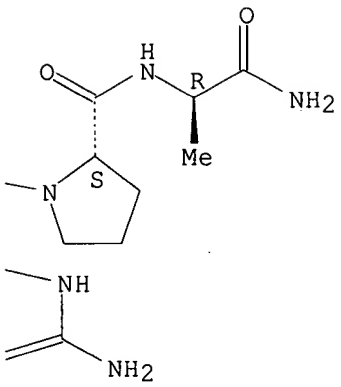
CN D-Alaninamide, N-acetyl-3-(2-naphthalenyl)-D-alanyl-4-chloro-D-phenylalanyl-3-(2-pyridinyl)-D-alanyl-D-tyrosyl-L-arginyl-L-prolyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



Updated Search



REFERENCE COUNT: 28 THERE ARE 28 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 35 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:431263 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:223013
TITLE: An efficient total synthesis of K-13, a non-competitive inhibitor of ACE I
AUTHOR(S): Bigot, Antony; Bois-Choussy, Michele; Zhu, Jieping
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institut de Chimie des Substances Naturelles, CNRS, Gif-sur-Yvette, 91198, Fr.
SOURCE: Tetrahedron Letters (2000), 41(23), 4573-4577
CODEN: TELEAY; ISSN: 0040-4039
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 133:223013
GI

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

AB An efficient synthesis of K-13 (I), a non-competitive inhibitor of ACE I with an endo biaryl ether bond, is described. The key cycloetherification reaction of linear tripeptide II gave a 17-membered macrocycle in quant. yield.

IT 291781-71-0
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(total synthesis of the 17-membered cyclopeptide K-13 as a non-competitive inhibitor of ACE I)

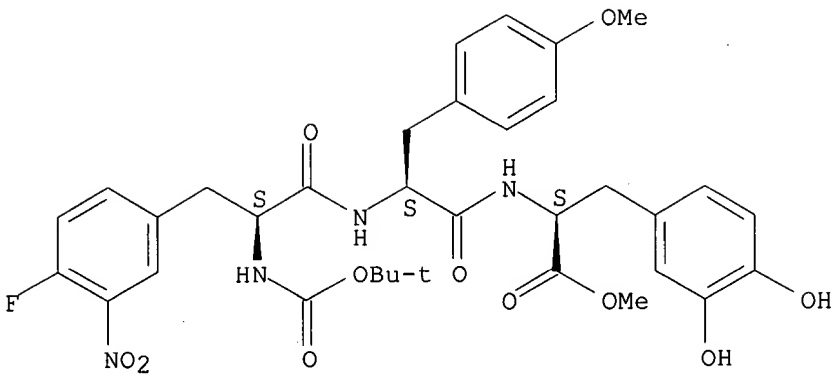
RN 291781-71-0 HCAPLUS

CN L-Tyrosine, N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-4-fluoro-3-nitro-L-phenylalanyl-O-methyl-L-tyrosyl-3-hydroxy-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search

09890219



REFERENCE COUNT: 38 THERE ARE 38 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 36 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:368415 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:13158
TITLE: Hydrophilic somatostatin analogs
INVENTOR(S): Coy, David H.; Murphy, William A.; Woltering, Eugene A.; Fuselier, Joseph A.; Drouant, George
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Tulane University, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 35 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000031122	A1	20000602	WO 1999-US24532	19991020
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 6465613	B1	20021015	US 1998-196259	19981119
CA 2351944	A1	20000602	CA 1999-2351944	19991020
EP 1131343	A1	20010912	EP 1999-955077	19991020
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
JP 2003517999	T	20030603	JP 2000-583949	19991020

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
US 1998-196259 A 19981119
WO 1999-US24532 W 19991020

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 133:13158

AB The invention features novel somatostatin analogs that may be readily labeled with toxic or non-toxic detectable labels. These unlabeled and labeled analogs are useful for specifically targeting somatostatin receptor bearing cells, in particular neoplastic cells. Labeled analogs are useful, for example, for tumor localization and detection. Where labeled with a toxic label (e.g., radioactivity), the analogs are useful

Updated Search

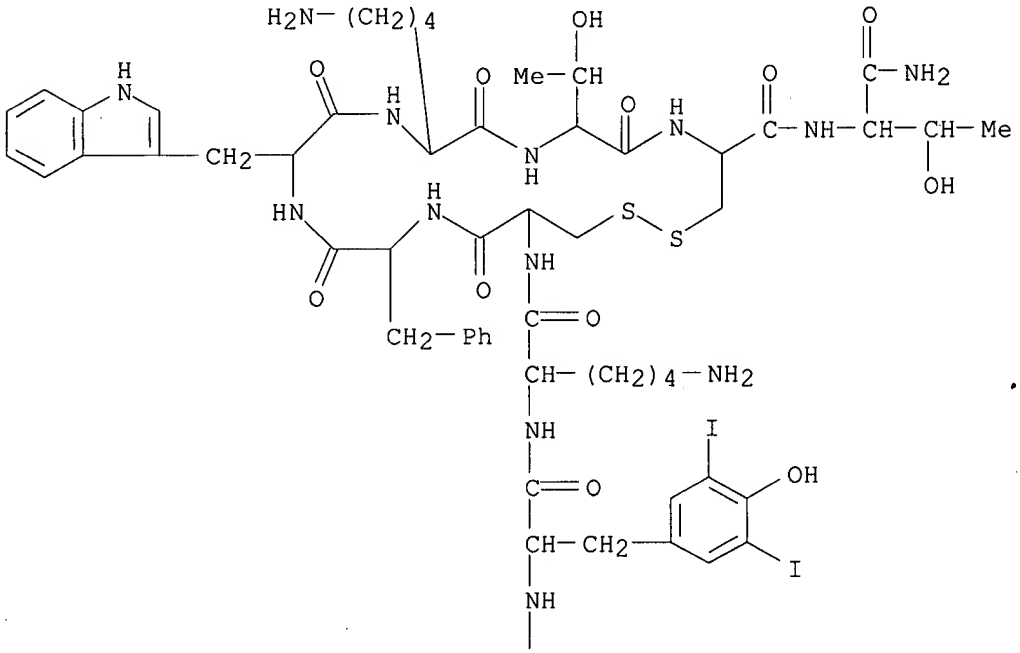
for the targeted delivery of toxicity to somatostatin receptor-bearing cells, in particular neoplastic cells. Also disclosed are methods for treating and detecting neoplasms, and methods for imaging somatostatin receptor-bearing cells.

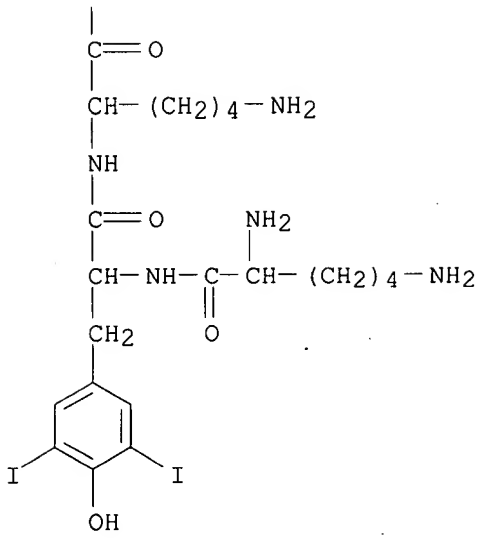
IT 271785-11-6P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of labeled or unlabeled hydrophilic somatostatin analogs for targeting somatostatin receptor-bearing cells)

RN 271785-11-6 HCAPLUS

CN L-Threoninamide, D-lysyl-3,5-diiodo-L-tyrosyl-L-lysyl-3,5-diiodo-L-tyrosyl-L-lysyl-L-cysteinyl-L-phenylalanyl-D-tryptophyl-L-lysyl-L-threonyl-L-cysteinyl-, cyclic (6→11)-disulfide (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

PAGE 1-A





REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 37 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:283962 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:304929
TITLE: Method of making mammalian kringle 5 peptide fragments with angiogenesis inhibitory effect by elastase proteolytic cleavage of plasminogen
INVENTOR(S): Davidson, Donald J.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Abbott Laboratories, USA
SOURCE: U.S., 48 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 832,087.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6057122	A	20000502	US 1997-851350	19970505
US 5801146	A	19980901	US 1996-643219	19960503
US 5981484	A	19991109	US 1997-832087	19970403
US 6699838	B1	20040302	US 1997-924287	19970905
US 2004138127	A1	20040715	US 2004-753646	20040108
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1996-643219	A2 19960503
			US 1997-832087	A2 19970403
			US 1997-851350	A2 19970505
			US 1997-924287	A1 19970905

AB A method of making mammalian kringle 5 peptide fragments corresponding to the 5th kringle domain of mammalian plasminogen and having angiogenic inhibitory effect is claimed. The method comprises exposing a mammalian plasminogen to elastase at a ratio of about 1:100 to 1:300 (weight/weight) and isolating kringle 5 fragments from the mixture Kringle 5 peptide fragments were prepared either by porcine elastase proteolytic cleavage of Lys plasminogen or synthesized by standard solid phase Fmoc chemical The inhibition

of bovine capillary endothelial cell proliferation and migration by kringle 5 peptide fragments was both potent and specific to the endothelial cells but not normal or tumor cells. Kringle 5 peptide fragments were also produced recombinantly in Pichia pastoris and E. coli.

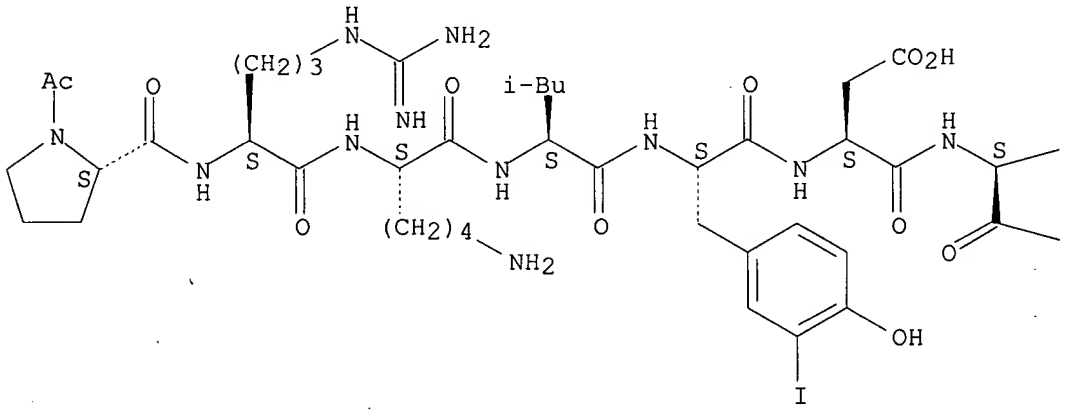
IT 199664-87-4P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(synthesis of, antiangiogenic kringle 5 peptide; method of making mammalian kringle 5 peptide fragments with angiogenesis inhibitory effect by elastase proteolytic cleavage of plasminogen)

RN 199664-87-4 HCAPLUS

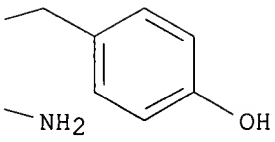
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 1-acetyl-L-prolyl-L-arginyl-L-lysyl-L-leucyl-3-iodo-L-tyrosyl-L-α-aspartyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



REFERENCE COUNT: 29 THERE ARE 29 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 38 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:223526 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:39768
TITLE: Substrate specificity and inhibition studies of human serotonin N-acetyltransferase

Updated Search

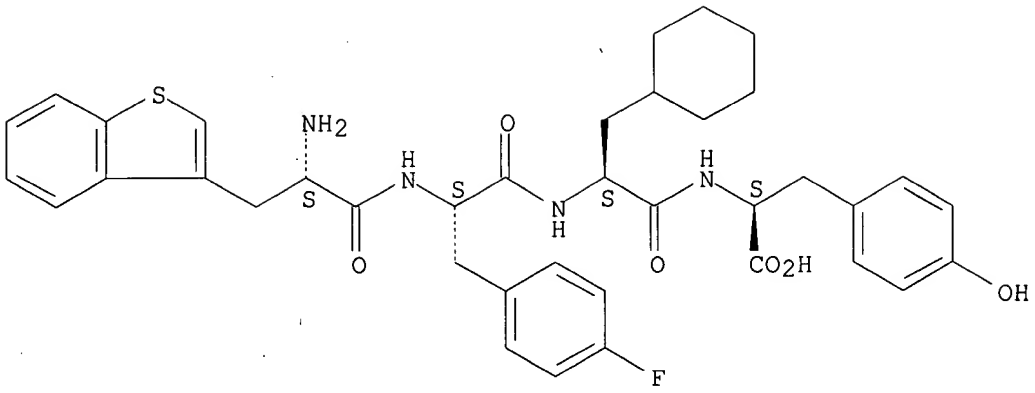
09890219

AUTHOR(S): Ferry, Gilles; Loynel, Armelle; Kucharczyk, Nathalie; Bertin, Sophie; Rodriguez, Marianne; Delagrange, Philippe; Galizzi, Jean-Pierre; Jacoby, Edgar; Volland, Jean-Paul; Lesieur, Daniel; Renard, Pierre; Canet, Emmanuel; Fauchere, Jean-Luc; Boutin, Jean A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Division de Pharmacologie Moleculaire et Cellulaire, Institut de Recherches Servier, Croissy sur Seine, 78290, Fr.
SOURCE: Journal of Biological Chemistry (2000), 275(12), 8794-8805
CODEN: JBCHA3; ISSN: 0021-9258
PUBLISHER: American Society for Biochemistry and Molecular Biology
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Arylalkylamine N-acetyltransferase (AANAT) catalyzes the reaction of serotonin with acetyl-CoA to form N-acetylserotonin and plays a major role in the regulation of the melatonin circadian rhythm in vertebrates. In the present study, the human cloned enzyme has been expressed in bacteria, purified, cleaved, and characterized. The specificity of the human enzyme toward substrates (natural as well as synthetic arylethylamines) and cosubstrates (essentially acyl homologs of acetyl-CoA) has been investigated. Peptide combinatorial libraries of tri-, tetra-, and pentapeptides with various amino acid compns. were also screened as potential sources of inhibitors. We report the findings of several peptides with low micromolar inhibitory potency. For activity measurement as well as for specificity studies, an original and rapid method of anal. was developed. The assay was based on the separation and detection of N-[3H]acetylarylethylamine formed from various arylethylamines and tritiated acetyl-CoA, by means of high performance liquid chromatog. with radio-chemical detection. The assay proved to be robust and flexible, could accommodate the use of numerous synthetic substrates, and was successfully used throughout this study. We also screened a large number of pharmacol. bioamines among which only one, tranylcypromine, behaved as a substrate. The synthesis and survey of simple arylethylamines also showed that AANAT has a large recognition pattern, including compds. as different as phenyl-, naphthyl-, benzothienyl-, or benzofuranyl-ethylamine derivs. An extensive enzymic study allowed us to pinpoint the amino acid residue of the pentapeptide inhibitor, S 34461, which interacts with the cosubstrate-binding site area, in agreement with an in silico study based on the available coordinates of the hAANAT crystal.
IT 274918-26-2
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)
(substrate specificity and inhibition studies of human serotonin N-acetyltransferase)
RN 274918-26-2 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosine, 3-benzo[b]thien-3-yl-L-alanyl-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-3-cyclohexyl-L-alanyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search

09890219

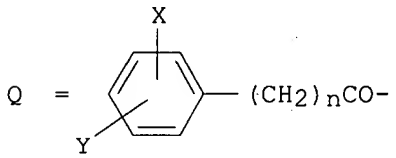


REFERENCE COUNT: 70 THERE ARE 70 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 39 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:133716 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:180873
TITLE: Preparation of pentapeptide LHRH analogs
INVENTOR(S): Haviv, Fortuna; Dwight, Wesley; Greer, Jonathan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Abbott Laboratories, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 43 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
WO 2000009545	A1	20000224	WO 1999-US18476		19990812
W: CA, JP, MX					
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE					
US 6297354	B1	20011002	US 1999-373180		19990812
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1998-132999	A	19980812
			US 1998-96292P	P	19980812

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 132:180873
GI



AB Pentapeptide LHRH analogs of formula R-A-B-C-D-E-R1 [R = Q; X = H, alkyl, alkoxy, halide; Y = H, alkyl; n = 1-3; A = 3-(1-naphthyl)-D-alanyl(D-1Nal), 3-(1-naphthyl)-L-alanyl, D-Trp, Gly, etc.; B = Ser, Gly; C = NMeTyr, NMePhe, Sar, Arg, Lys(Nε-nicotinoyl), etc.; or B and C together form and amino acid derivative; D = D-Lys(Nε-nicotinyl),

Updated Search

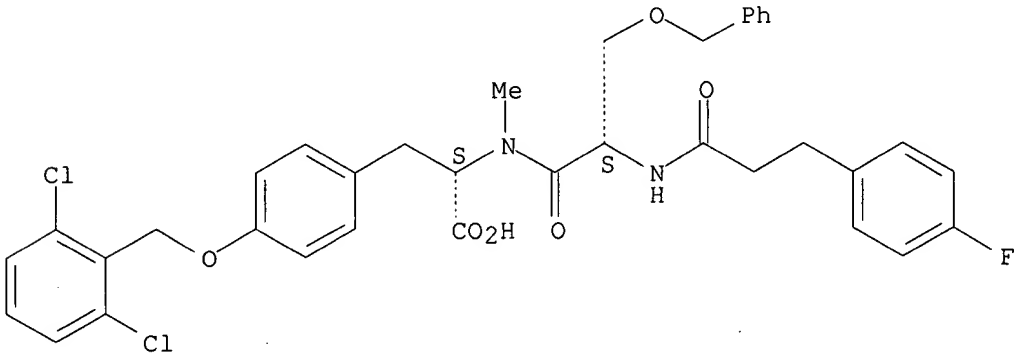
D-Arg, D-Cit, Phe, Gly, etc.; E = cyclohexylalanyl, Gly, Leu, NMeLeu; or D and E together form an amino acid derivative; R1 = NH(CH2)lR2, NR3(CH2)mNHR4, NH(CH2)rNR5R6, NH(CH2)pNHC(:NH)NH2; l = 0-10; m = 1-2; r and p = 1-10; R2 = H, OH, NH2, CONH2, Me, Ph; R3 = H, Me, Et; R4 = H, Me, NH2, CONH2; R5 and R6 taken together with the nitrogen atom to which each is attached form a ring, e.g. pyrrolyl, piperidinyl, morpholinyl, pyridyl, etc.], or their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, esters, or prodrugs, were prepared as LHRH antagonists. Thus, 4-F-Phenylpropionyl-D-1Nal-Ser-NMeTyr-D-Lys(Nε-nicotinyl)-Leu-NHCH2CH2-(1-pyrrolidine), prepared by standard solid phase peptide synthesis methods and isolated as the trifluoroacetate salt, antagonized LHRH with pA2 = 9.91. The title compds. are useful in the treatment of disease conditions which are mediated by reproductive hormones, e.g. benign prostate hyperplasia, prostate tumors, breast and ovaries tumors, cryptorchidism, hirsutism, gastric motility disorders, dysmenorrhea, and endometriosis.

IT 259273-45-5P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of pentapeptide LHRH analogs)

RN 259273-45-5 HCAPLUS

CN L-Tyrosine, N-[3-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-oxopropyl]-O-(phenylmethyl)-L-seryl-O-[(2,6-dichlorophenyl)methyl]-N-methyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 40 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:718961 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:346531
TITLE: antiangiogenic kringle 5 peptide fragments of plasminogen for therapeutic control of angiogenesis
INVENTOR(S): Davidson, Donald J.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Abbott Laboratories, USA
SOURCE: U.S., 40 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. 5,801,146.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

Updated Search

US 5981484	A	19991109	US 1997-832087	19970403
US 5801146	A	19980901	US 1996-643219	19960503
EP 910571	A2	19990428	EP 1997-925478	19970505
EP 910571	B1	20050720		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE, FI				
CN 1223690	A	19990721	CN 1997-195989	19970505
BR 9708911	A	19990803	BR 1997-8911	19970505
HU 9903530	A2	20000228	HU 1999-3530	19970505
HU 224827	B1	20060228		
US 6057122	A	20000502	US 1997-851350	19970505
NZ 332319	A	20000929	NZ 1997-332319	19970505
JP 2002502235	T	20020122	JP 1997-540162	19970505
AT 299888	T	20050815	AT 1997-925478	19970505
EP 1612272	A2	20060104	EP 2005-106596	19970505
EP 1612272	A3	20070502		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, IE, FI, PL				
ES 2246513	T3	20060216	ES 1997-925478	19970505
US 6699838	B1	20040302	US 1997-924287	19970905
US 5972896	A	19991026	US 1998-131995	19980811
US 6251867	B1	20010626	US 1998-132154	19980811
KR 2000010739	A	20000225	KR 1998-708851	19981103
HK 1021191	A1	20060519	HK 1999-104850	19991027
US 2004138127	A1	20040715	US 2004-753646	20040108

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 1996-643219	A2	19960503
US 1997-832087	A	19970403
EP 1997-925478	A3	19970505
US 1997-851350	A2	19970505
WO 1997-US7700	W	19970505
US 1997-924287	A1	19970905

AB Mammalian kringle 5 peptide fragments that can inhibit angiogenesis are described for treating angiogenic diseases. Kringle 5 peptide fragments were manufactured either by proteolytic cleavage of plasminogens from various species or synthesized by standard FMOC chemical The inhibition of stimulated proliferation and migration by kringle 5 peptide fragments was both potent and specific to the bovine endothelial cells but not normal or tumor cells. Methods and compns. for inhibiting angiogenic diseases are also proposed.

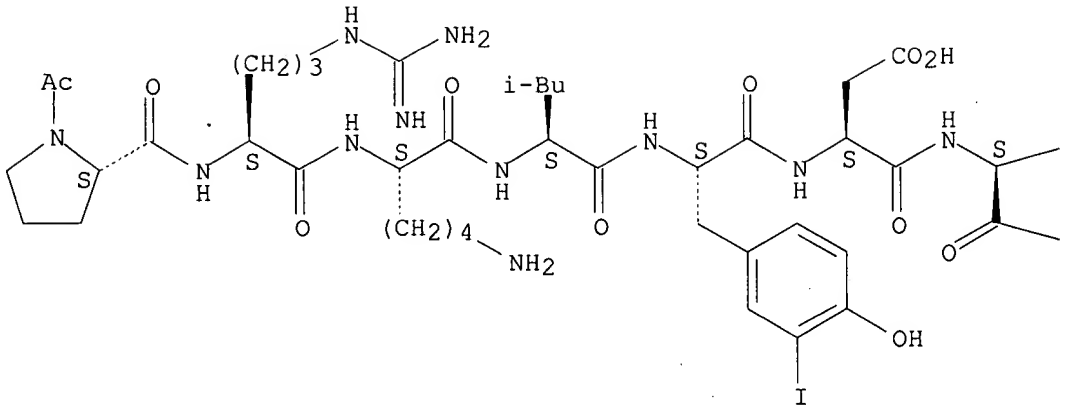
IT 199664-87-4P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(synthesis of, antiangiogenic kringle 5 peptide; antiangiogenic kringle 5 peptide fragments of plasminogen for therapeutic control of angiogenesis)

RN 199664-87-4 HCAPLUS

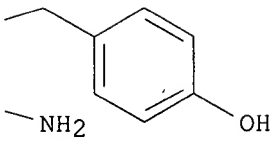
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 1-acetyl-L-prolyl-L-arginyl-L-lysyl-L-leucyl-3-iodo-L-tyrosyl-L-α-aspartyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



REFERENCE COUNT: 28 THERE ARE 28 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 41 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:670109 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:295567
TITLE: Inhibition of Helicobacter pylori proliferation
INVENTOR(S): Kaneko, Hiroshi; Mitsuma, Terunori; Yamashita, Koichi; Morgan, Barry
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Biomeasure, Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 19 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5968903	A	19991019	US 1998-74117	19980507
WO 9956769	A2	19991111	WO 1999-US10058	19990506
WO 9956769	A3	20001109		

W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN,

Updated Search

MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

AU 9939754	A	19991123	AU 1999-39754		19990506
EP 1075273	A2	20010214	EP 1999-922851		19990506
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE, FI					
JP 2002513769	T	20020514	JP 2000-546793		19990506
NO 2000005588	A	20010105	NO 2000-5588		20001106
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1998-74117	A1	19980507
			WO 1999-US10058	W	19990506

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 131:295567

AB The present invention is directed to a method of using somatostatin or a somatostatin agonist to inhibit the proliferation of Helicobacter pylori (H. pylori), which comprises administering to a patient in need thereof an effective amount of said somatostatin or somatostatin agonist. Preferably, a somatostatin sub-type receptor 2 (SSTR-2) selective somatostatin agonist is administered in a method of this invention. The inhibition of H. pylori proliferation is useful in treating various gastroduodenal diseases such as peptic ulcers, gastric cancer and gastric lymphoma.

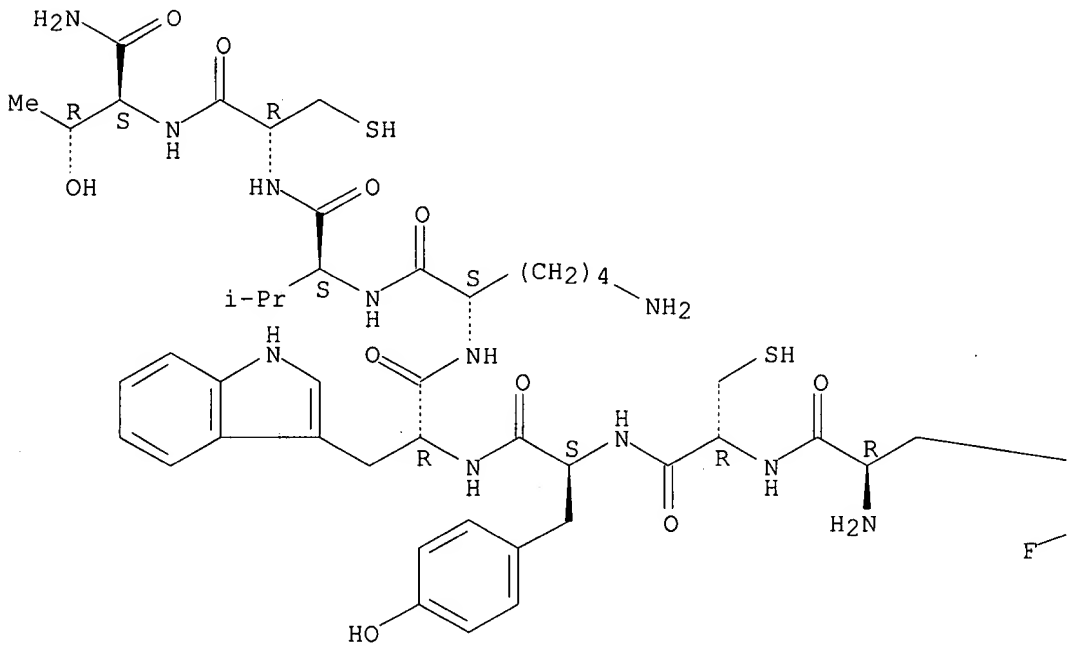
IT 113294-83-0
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(inhibition of Helicobacter pylori proliferation with somatostatin or a somatostatin agonist)

RN 113294-83-0 HCAPLUS

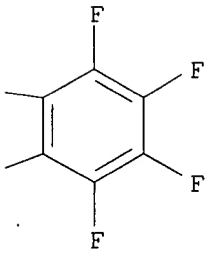
CN L-Threoninamide, 2,3,4,5,6-pentafluoro-D-phenylalanyl-L-cysteinyl-L-tyrosyl-D-tryptophyl-L-lysyl-L-valyl-L-cysteinyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



Updated Search



REFERENCE COUNT: 61 THERE ARE 61 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

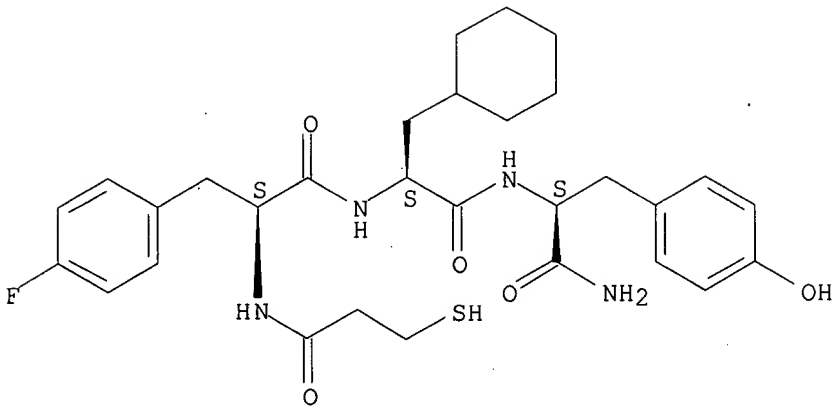
L11 ANSWER 42 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:578704 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:102593
TITLE: Agonist-antagonist structure-activity relationships of thrombin receptor tethered ligand peptide
AUTHOR(S): Fujita, T.; Nose, T.; Nakajima, M.; Inoue, Y.; Nakamura, N.; Inoue, T.; Costa, T.; Shimohigashi, Y.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratory of Biochemistry, Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science, Kyushu University, Fukuoka, 812-8581, Japan
SOURCE: Peptide Science: Present and Future, Proceedings of the International Peptide Symposium, 1st, Kyoto, Nov. 30-Dec. 5, 1997 (1999), Meeting Date 1997, 202-204. Editor(s): Shimonishi, Yasutsugu. Kluwer: Dordrecht, Neth.
CODEN: 68BYA5
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
LANGUAGE: English
AB In order to obtain an effective antagonist of thrombin receptor, we have designed several SFLLRNP analogs that could be expected to establish new interaction with the receptor.
IT 255837-51-5
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(agonist-antagonist structure-activity relationships of thrombin receptor tethered ligand peptide)
RN 255837-51-5 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-N-(3-mercapto-1-oxopropyl)-L-phenylalanyl-3-

Updated Search

09890219

cyclohexyl-L-alanyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 43 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:453428 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:267135
TITLE: Radioligand binding assay of cholecystokinin receptor in rat cerebral cortex
AUTHOR(S): Xiang, Peng; Chen, Manling; Tan, Tianzhi; Shi, Yuhong
CORPORATE SOURCE: School of Basic Medical Sciences, WCUMS, Chengdu, 610041, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Huaxi Yike Daxue Xuebao (1999), 30(2), 214-216
CODEN: HYDXET; ISSN: 0257-7712
PUBLISHER: Huaxi Yike Daxue
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Chinese

AB A radioligand binding assay system for determining the characterization of CCK receptor is presented. Using Bolton-Hunter reagent, the authors prepared a biol. active, specific 125I-BH-CCK8. The iodination mixture was then transferred to a column of Sephadex G-25 and examined by silica TLC. Its specific activity and radiochem. purity were 3.4 TBq/mmol and 96%, resp. Binding of 125I-BH-CCK8 to the membrane of rat cerebral cortex was rapid, reversible, time-temperature dependent, saturable and specific. The labeled CCK was shown to have biol. activity as measured by the CCK receptor radioassay. Under the authors' laboratory conditions, the CCK binding required 1 h to reach equilibrium at 4°. The authors chose polyethylene glycol 6000 and γ-globulin protein for the separation of B and F. Scatchard plot of CCK binding was linear with a Kd value of 1.098nmol/L and Bmax of 197.5 fmol/mg protein. The results of this study support the view that CCK may function as a regulatory peptide in brain and hence may be of use for clarifying the CCK receptor's function in central nervous system.

IT 79672-09-6
RL: ANT (Analyte); PRP (Properties); ANST (Analytical study)
(radioligand binding assay of cholecystokinin receptor in rat cerebral cortex)
RN 79672-09-6 HCAPLUS
CN Cholecystokinin-8 (swine), N-[3-[4-hydroxy-3-(iodo-125I)phenyl]-1-

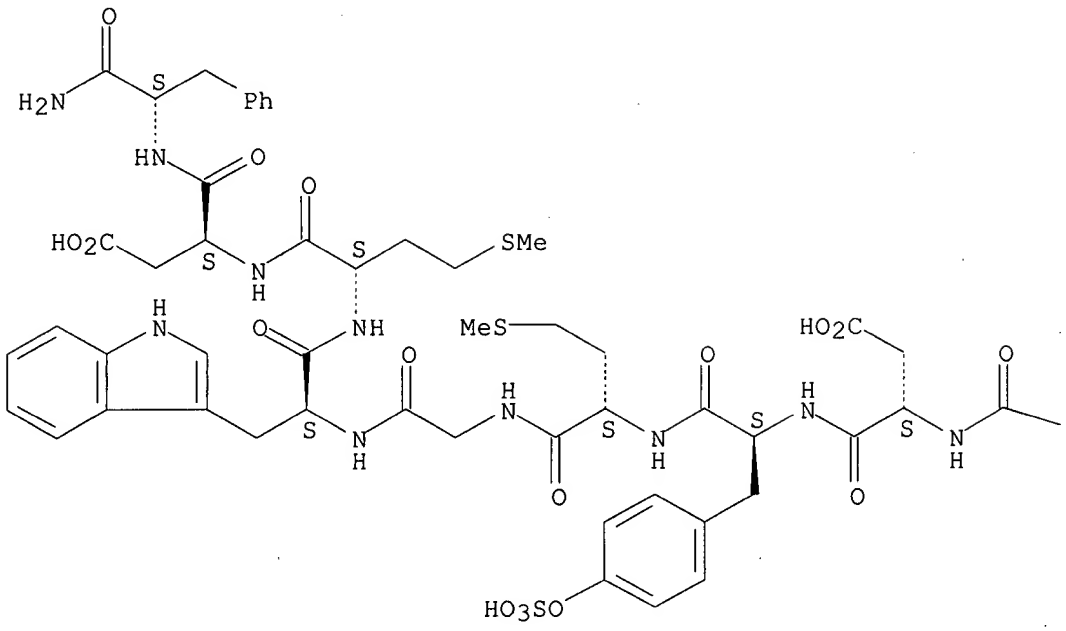
Updated Search

09890219

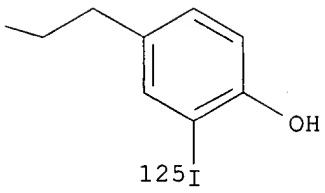
oxopropyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



L11 ANSWER 44 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

Updated Search

09890219

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:383879 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:175140
TITLE: Determination of ABT-861 by high-performance liquid chromatography and a model for ion-pair formation with trifluoroacetic acid
AUTHOR(S): Simonzadeh, N.; Levison, B.; Buko, A.; Matuszak, K.; Hanscom, M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Abbott Laboratories, Abbott Park, IL, 60064-3500, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Chromatographic Science (1999), 37(6), 185-190
CODEN: JCHSBZ; ISSN: 0021-9665
PUBLISHER: Preston Publications
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB ABT-861 is a gonadotropin releasing hormone (GnRH) antagonist candidate drug synthesized at Abbott Labs. for use in medical conditions responsive to hormonal manipulation (e.g., prostate cancer in elderly males, endometriosis in females, and central precocious puberty in children). A HPLC method employing gradient elution with UV detection is developed for the assay of ABT-861 and determination of impurities in bulk powder and injectable formulations. The chromatog. conditions employed included the use of a 250 + 4.6 mm, 5-μm ODS Vydac HPLC column at 35°, an MeCN-H2O (0.1% TFA in each phase) eluent, and a 60-min run time using UV detection. The chromatog. conditions are used for the determination of ABT-861 and its degradation products and manufacturing impurities in the bulk powder and injectable formulations. The limit of detection was approx. 9 ng at 225 nm. Method validation includes linearity of detector response with amount injected, precision, and standard addition-recovery data. Under the chromatog. conditions employed, diastereomeric and manufacturing impurities and degradation products are separated from ABT-861, demonstrating that the method is stability-indicating. Thus, the current method is suitable for the routine anal. of ABT-861 and related impurities, providing good selectivity and sensitivity. (c) 1999 Preston Publications.

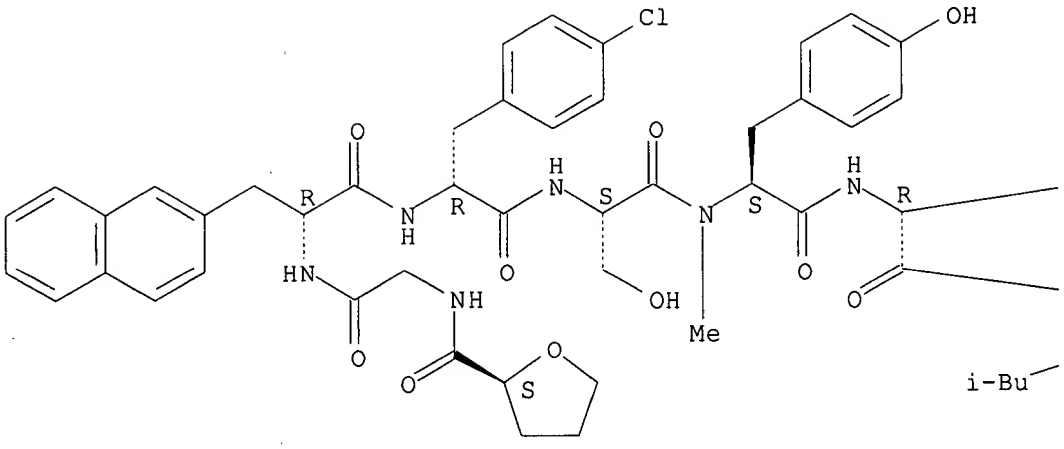
IT 238080-44-9
RL: ANT (Analyte); FMU (Formation, unclassified); ANST (Analytical study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative)
(determination of ABT-861 by HPLC and model for ion-pair formation with trifluoroacetic acid)

RN 238080-44-9 HCAPLUS
CN D-Alaninamide, N-[[(2S)-tetrahydro-2-furanyl]carbonyl]glycyl-3-(2-naphthalenyl)-D-alanyl-4-chloro-D-phenylalanyl-L-seryl-N-methyl-L-tyrosyl-N6-(3-pyridinylcarbonyl)-D-lysyl-L-leucyl-N6-(1-methylethyl)-L-lysyl-L-prolyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

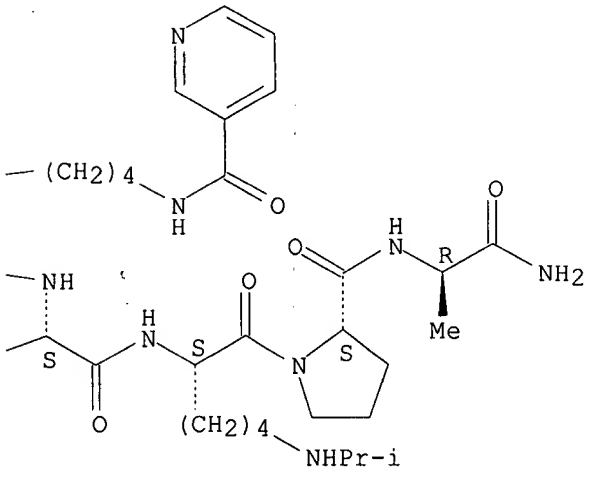
Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



REFERENCE COUNT: 19 THERE ARE 19 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

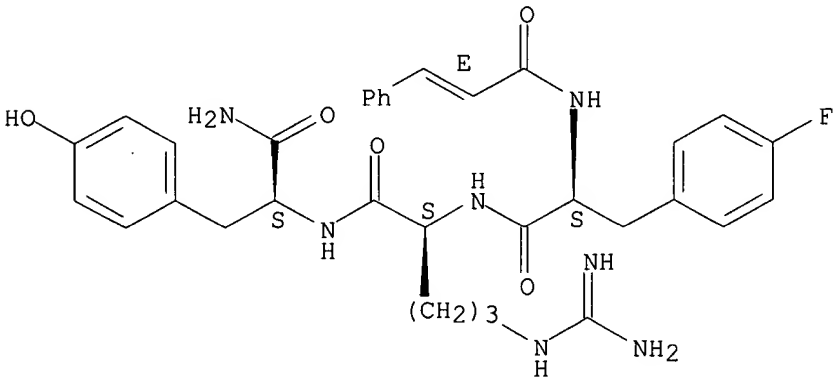
L11 ANSWER 45 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:353265 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:166695
TITLE: Structural essentials for agonist-antagonist actions of thrombin receptor tethered-ligand
AUTHOR(S): Nose, Takeru; Fujita, Tsugumi; Morita, Yuki; Costa, Tommaso; Shimohigashi, Yasuyuki
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science, Kyushu University, Fukuoka, 812-8581, Japan
SOURCE: Peptide Science (1999), Volume Date 1998, 35th, 217-220
CODEN: PSCIFQ; ISSN: 1344-7661
PUBLISHER: Protein Research Foundation

Updated Search

09890219

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB In order to clarify structural essentials for agonist and antagonist activities against thrombin receptor, we have designed and synthesized a series of analogs of thrombin receptor tethered-ligand peptide (SFLLRNP). It was found that potent antagonists require a combination of the N-terminal trans-cinnamoyl, para-fluoro-Phe-2, and Arg-3. In particular, the placement of N-terminal benzene ring instead of the N-terminal amino group appeared to be an essential requisite for antagonist.
IT 238756-24-6
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(structural essentials for agonist-antagonist actions of thrombin receptor tethered-ligand)
RN 238756-24-6 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 4-fluoro-N-[(2E)-1-oxo-3-phenyl-2-propenyl]-L-phenylalanyl-L-arginyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.
Double bond geometry as shown.



REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 46 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:329683 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:115001
TITLE: Recognition of an MHC class I-restricted antigenic peptide can be modulated by para-substitution of its buried tyrosine residues in a TCR-specific manner
AUTHOR(S): Saito, Naoyuki G.; Chang, Hsiu-Ching; Paterson, Yvonne
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Microbiology and Eldridge Reeves Johnson Foundation for Molecular Biophysics, University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, Philadelphia, PA, 19104, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Immunology (1999), 162(10), 5998-6008
CODEN: JOIMA3; ISSN: 0022-1767
PUBLISHER: American Association of Immunologists
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Conformational dependence of TCR contact residues of the H-2Kb mol. on the two buried tyrosine side chains of the vesicular stomatitis virus (VSV)-8 peptide was investigated by systematic substitutions of the tyrosines with

Updated Search

phenylalanine, p-fluorophenylalanine (pFF), or p-bromophenylalanine (pBrF). The results of peptide competition CTL assays revealed that all of the peptide variants, except for the pBrF analogs, had near-native binding to the H-2Kb mol. Epitope-mapped anti-H-2Kb mAbs detected conformational differences among H-2Kb mols. stabilized with these VSV-8 variants on RMA-S cells. Selective recognition of the VSV-8 analogs was displayed by a panel of three H-2Kb-restricted, anti-VSV-8 TCRs. Thus, these substitutions result in an antigenically significant conformational change of the MHC mol. surface structure at both C and D pockets, and the effect of this change on cognate T cell recognition is dependent on the TCR structure. The results confirm that the structure of buried peptide side chains can determine the surface conformation of the MHC mol. and demonstrate that even a very subtle structural nuance of the buried side chain can be incorporated into the surface conformation of the MHC mol. The ability of buried residues to modulate this mol. surface augments the number of residues on the MHC-peptide complex that can be recognized as "foreign" by the CD8+ T cell repertoire and allows for a higher level of antigenic discrimination. This may be an important mechanism to expand the total number of TCR specificities that can respond to a single peptide determinant.

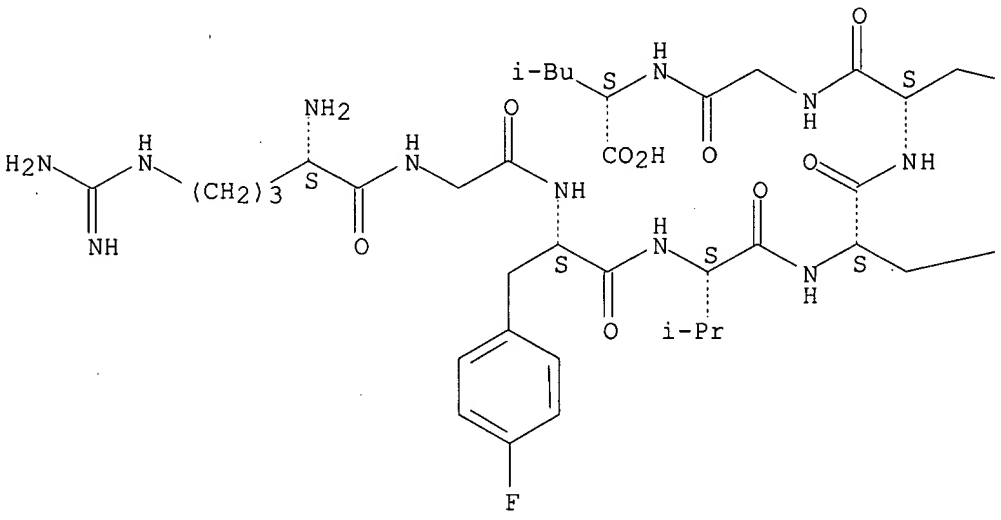
IT 232616-70-5D, complexes with MHC class I
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)
(cytotoxic T-cell recognition of MHC class I/peptide complexes is modulated by complex contact surface for TCR as altered by anchor residue structure in binding pocket)

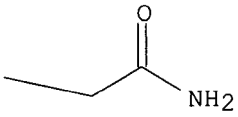
RN 232616-70-5 HCAPLUS

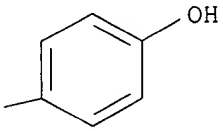
CN L-Leucine, L-arginylglycyl-4-fluoro-L-phenylalanyl-L-valyl-L-tyrosyl-L-glutaminylglycyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A







REFERENCE COUNT: 86 THERE ARE 86 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 47 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:344369 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:16399
TITLE: Conformationally constrained LH-RH analogs, their uses and pharmaceutical compositions containing them
INVENTOR(S): Delansorne, Remi; Paris, Jacques
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Laboratoire Theramex S.A., Monaco
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 32 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 842946	A1	19980520	EP 1996-402441	19961114
R: FR				
CA 2270158	A1	19980522	CA 1997-2270158	19971112
WO 9821229	A1	19980522	WO 1997-EP6322	19971112
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW				
RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9854817	A	19980603	AU 1998-54817	19971112
EP 937101	A1	19990825	EP 1997-951183	19971112
EP 937101	B1	20001011		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
CN 1237979	A	19991208	CN 1997-199752	19971112
BR 9713060	A	20000411	BR 1997-13060	19971112
HU 200000249	A2	20000728	HU 2000-249	19971112
HU 200000249	A3	20001128		
AT 196914	T	20001015	AT 1997-951183	19971112
NZ 335454	A	20001027	NZ 1997-335454	19971112
JP 2001503444	T	20010313	JP 1998-522187	19971112
ZA 9710254	A	19980528	ZA 1997-10254	19971113
NO 9902298	A	19990708	NO 1999-2298	19990512
MX 9904512	A	20000531	MX 1999-4512	19990514

09890219

US 6153587 A 20001128 US 1999-317125 19990524
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: EP 1996-402441 A 19961114
WO 1997-EP6322 W 19971112

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 129:16399

AB LH-RH peptide analogs V-W-X-SPL-Y-Pro-Z [V is the peptide A1A2, where A1 is pGlu, AcSar, or an aromatic D-amino acid and A2 is a direct bond, His, D-Phe, D-pFPhe, or D-pClPhe; W is an aromatic L- or D-amino acid; X is the dipeptide A3A4, where A3 is Ala, Thr, Ser, D-Ser, Ser(OBzl), or MeSer and A4 = Tyr, Phe, cis-3-(4-pyrazinylcarbonylaminocyclohexyl)alanine, L- or D-Ne-picolinoyllysine, -Ne-nicotinoyllysine, or -Ne-isopropyllysine; SPL is a spirolactam; Y is the dipeptide A5A6, where A5 is an amino acid with an alkyl or cycloalkyl sid chain and A6 is (un)substituted L- or D-Arg, -homoarginine, -Lys, -homolysine, -Orn, -citrulline, -homocitrulline, or p-aminophenylalanine; Z is GlyNH2, D-Ala-NH2, azaglycinamide, (un)substituted alkylamino] were prepared which have excellent affinity for LH-RH receptors. Thus, pGlu-His-Trp-Ser-Tyr-SPL-Leu-Arg-Pro-NHEt, prepared by the solid-phase method, showed affinity (pKi = 8.94) for the LH-RH receptor.

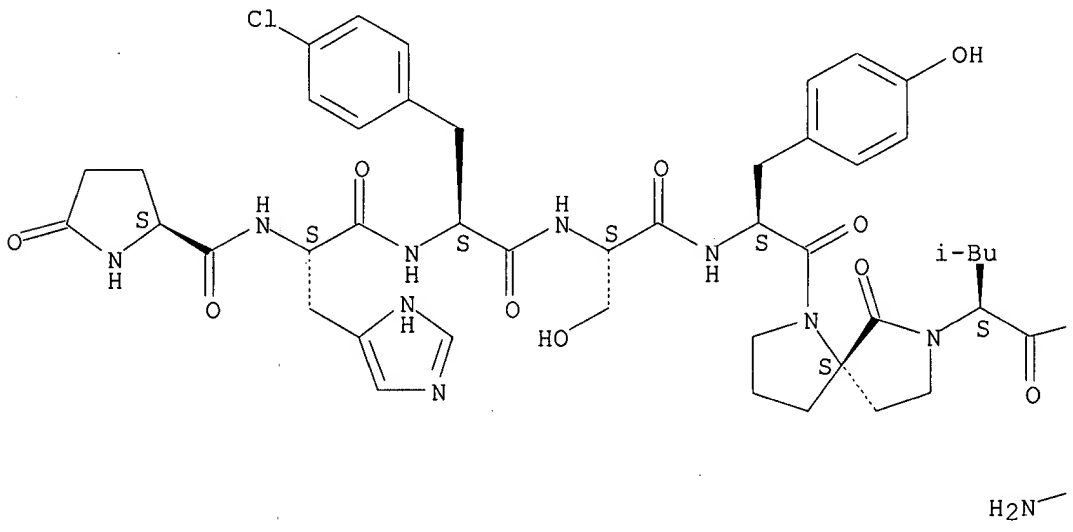
IT 207607-70-3P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(conformationally constrained LH-RH analogs)

RN 207607-70-3 HCAPLUS

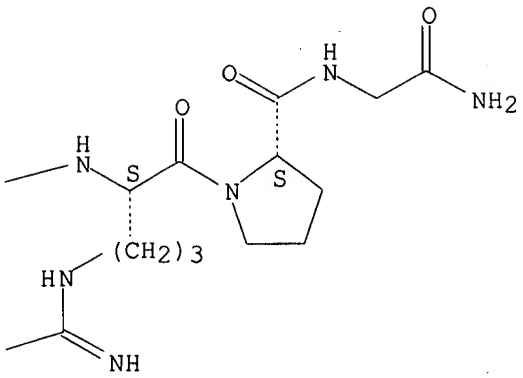
CN Glycinamide, 5-oxo-L-prolyl-L-histidyl-4-chloro-L-phenylalanyl-L-seryl-L-tyrosyl-(αS,5S)-α-(2-methylpropyl)-6-oxo-1,7-diazaspiro[4.4]nonane-7-acetyl-L-arginyl-L-prolyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



Updated Search



REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 48 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:163467 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:226683
TITLE: Method of inhibiting fibrosis with a somatostatin agonist
INVENTOR(S): Culler, Michael D.; Kasprzyk, Philip G.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Biomeasure Incorporated, USA; Culler, Michael D.; Kasprzyk, Philip G.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 61 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9808529	A1	19980305	WO 1997-US14154	19970827
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW				
RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2264309	A1	19980305	CA 1997-2264309	19970827
AU 9741490	A	19980319	AU 1997-41490	19970827
AU 726731	B2	20001116		
EP 938328	A1	19990901	EP 1997-939392	19970827
EP 938328	B1	20060412		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
CN 1229357	A	19990922	CN 1997-197671	19970827

HU 9903918	A2	20000428	HU 1999-3918	19970827
JP 2001500483	T	20010116	JP 1998-511678	19970827
EP 1574219	A2	20050914	EP 2005-76124	19970827
EP 1574219	A3	20060426		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
AT 322905	T	20060415	AT 1997-939392	19970827
ES 2258282	T3	20060816	ES 1997-939392	19970827
ZA 9707783	A	19990301	ZA 1997-7783	19970829
US 6268342	B1	20010731	US 1999-254097	19990510
US 2005222025	A1	20051006	US 2004-935593	20040907
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1996-705790	A2 19960830
			EP 1997-939392	A3 19970827
			WO 1997-US14154	W 19970827
			US 1999-254097	A3 19990510
			US 2001-761605	A3 20010116

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 128:226683

AB The present invention relates to a method of inhibiting fibrosis in a patient. The method comprises administering a therapeutically effective amount of a somatostatin, a somatostatin agonist or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof to said patient.

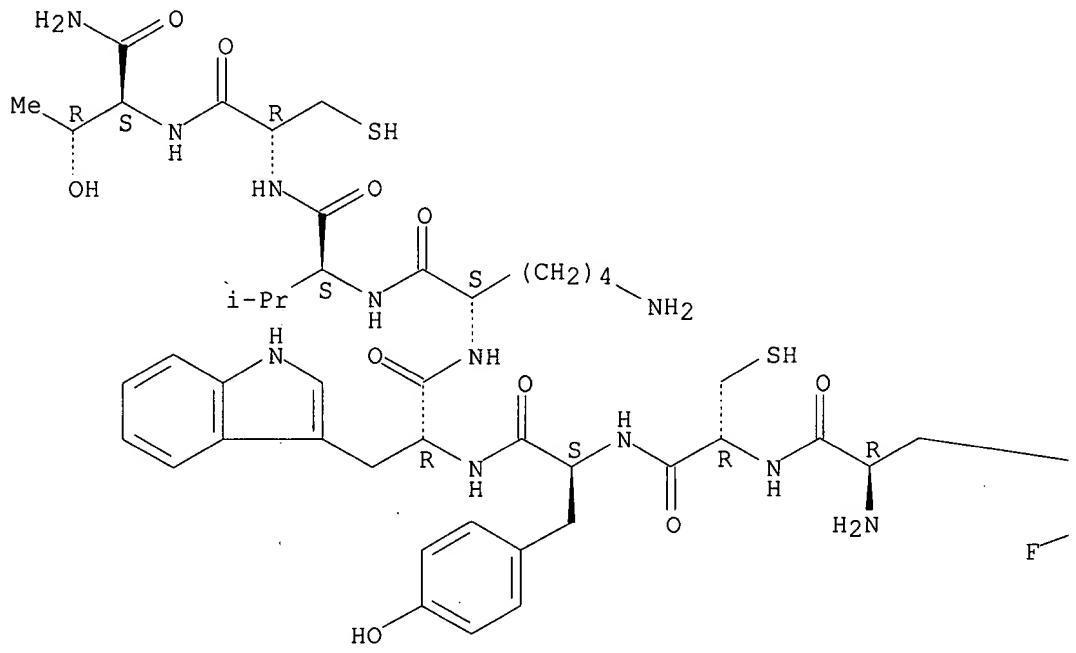
IT 113294-83-0
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(method of inhibiting fibrosis with a somatostatin agonist)

RN 113294-83-0 HCAPLUS

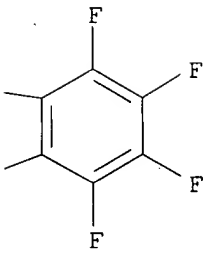
CN L-Threoninamide, 2,3,4,5,6-pentafluoro-D-phenylalanyl-L-cysteinyl-L-tyrosyl-D-tryptophyl-L-lysyl-L-valyl-L-cysteinyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



Updated Search



REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L11 ANSWER 49 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:740418 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:43873
TITLE: Antiangiogenic peptides, polypeptides containing them, and methods for inhibiting angiogenesis
INVENTOR(S): Davidson, Donald J.; Wang, Jieyi; Gubbins, Earl J.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Abbott Laboratories, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 78 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9741824	A2	19971113	WO 1997-US7700	19970505
WO 9741824	A3	19980108		
W: AU, BR, CA, CN, CZ, HU, IL, JP, KR, MX, NZ				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
US 5801146	A	19980901	US 1996-643219	19960503
CA 2253243	A1	19971113	CA 1997-2253243	19970505
AU 9730606	A	19971126	AU 1997-30606	19970505
AU 724077	B2	20000914		
EP 910571	A2	19990428	EP 1997-925478	19970505
EP 910571	B1	20050720		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE, FI				
CN 1223690	A	19990721	CN 1997-195989	19970505
BR 9708911	A	19990803	BR 1997-8911	19970505

Updated Search

HU 9903530	A2	20000228	HU 1999-3530		19970505
HU 224827	B1	20060228			
NZ 332319	A	20000929	NZ 1997-332319		19970505
JP 2002502235	T	20020122	JP 1997-540162		19970505
AT 299888	T	20050815	AT 1997-925478		19970505
HK 1021191	A1	20060519	HK 1999-104850		19991027
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1996-643219	A	19960503
			US 1997-832087	A	19970403
			WO 1997-US7700	W	19970505

AB Mammalian kringle 5 fragments and kringle 5 fusion proteins are disclosed as compds. for treating angiogenic diseases. Methods and compns. for inhibiting angiogenic diseases are also disclosed.

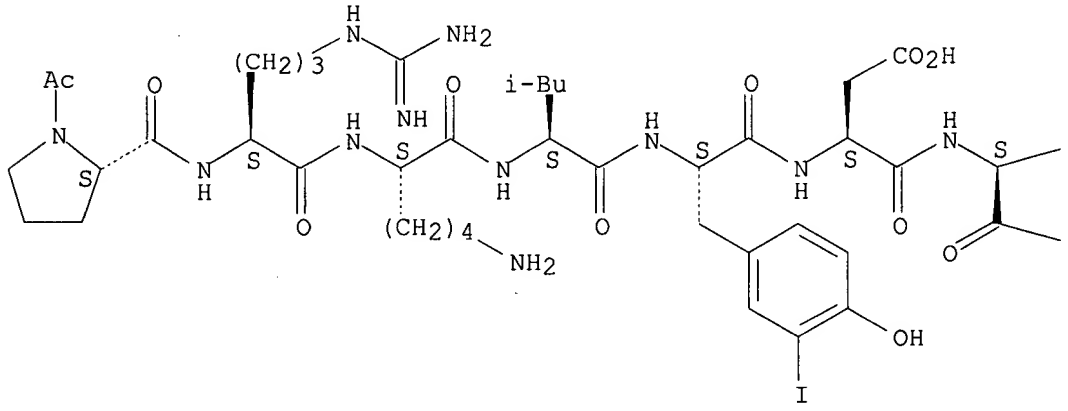
IT 199664-87-4P
RL: PNU (Preparation, unclassified); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(antiangiogenic peptides, polypeptides containing them, and methods for inhibiting angiogenesis)

RN 199664-87-4 HCAPLUS

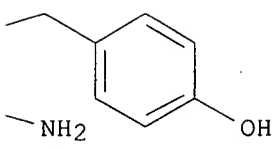
CN L-Tyrosinamide, 1-acetyl-L-prolyl-L-arginyl-L-lysyl-L-leucyl-3-iodo-L-tyrosyl-L-α-aspartyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



L11 ANSWER 50 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

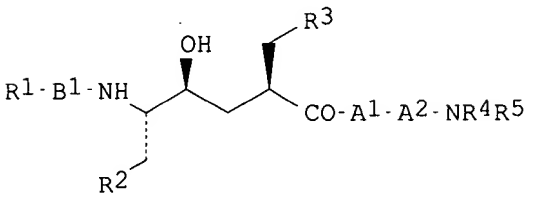
Updated Search

09890219

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:547277 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:162122
TITLE: Preparation of 5-amino-4-hydroxyhexanoic acid derivatives for treatment of AIDS
INVENTOR(S): Bold, Guido; Lang, Marc; Fassler, Alexander; Capraro, Hans-georg; Bhagwat, Shripad; Schneider, Peter; Hoogevest, Petervan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ciba-Geigy Corp., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 98 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 941,595, abandoned.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
US 5643878	A	19970701	US 1994-207646		19940308
ZA 9206938	A	19940311	ZA 1992-6938		19920911
CN 1089269	A	19940713	CN 1993-100044		19930104
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CH 1991-2689	A	19910912
			CH 1992-890	A	19920327
			CH 1992-2007	A	19920625
			US 1992-941595	B2	19920908
			CH 1992-772	A	19930311

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 127:162122
GI



I

AB Peptides I [A1, B1 = bond, amino acid residue; A2 = amino acid residue; R1 = H, alkoxycarbonyl, or (un)substituted benzyloxycarbonyl; R2, R3 = (un)substituted Ph or cyclohexyl; R4R5N = (un)substituted morpholino] were prepared for the treatment of AIDS. Thus, 5(S)-Boc-amino-4(S)-hydroxy-6-cyclohexyl-2(R)-(p-fluorophenylmethyl)hexanoyl-L-Val-L-Phe-morpholin-4-ylamide (Boc = tert-butoxycarbonyl) was prepared via peptide coupling in solution

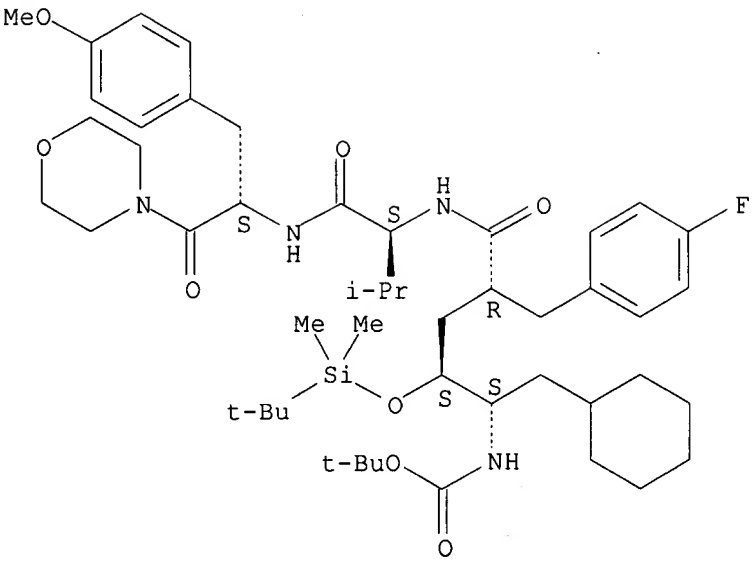
IT 150609-45-3P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of aminohydroxyhexanoic acid derivs. for treatment of AIDS)

RN 150609-45-3 HCAPLUS
CN Carbamic acid, [1-(cyclohexylmethyl)-2-[[(1,1-dimethylethyl)dimethylsilyl]oxy]-4-[(4-fluorophenyl)methyl]-5-[[1-[[[1-[(4-methoxyphenyl)methyl]-2-(4-morpholinyl)-2-oxoethyl]amino]carbonyl]-2-methylpropyl]amino]-5-oxopentyl]-, 1,1-dimethylethyl ester, [1S-[1R*,2R*,4S*,5[R*(R*)]]]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search

09890219



L11 ANSWER 51 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:721028 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:55003
TITLE: Radiolabeled ligands specific for the G protein-coupled state of neurotensin receptors
AUTHOR(S): Gaudriault, Georges; Zsurger, Nicole; Vincent, Jean-Pierre
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institut Pharmacologie Moleculaire Cellulaire, Universite Nice Sophia Antipolis, Valbonne, Fr.
SOURCE: Journal of Neurochemistry (1996), 67(6), 2590-2598
CODEN: JONRA9; ISSN: 0022-3042
PUBLISHER: Lippincott-Raven
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Radiolabeled analogs of neuromedin N have been prepared by acylation of the α, ε1, and ε2 amino groups of [Lys2]neuromedin N (Lys-Lys-Pro-Tyr-Ile-Leu) either with the 125I-labeled Bolton-Hunter reagent or with N-succinimidyl[2,3-3H]propionate. The binding properties of the purified analogs toward newborn mouse brain homogenate or toward membranes of cells transitorily (COS) or permanently (AA1) transfected with the cloned rat brain neurotensin receptor cDNA were evaluated and compared with those of radiolabeled neurotensin. The α-modified analog of [Lys2]neuromedin N behaves exactly like neurotensin in these binding expts., whereas the ε1- and ε2-modified analogs selectively recognize the fraction of neurotensin binding sites that is sensitive to GTPγS. The proportion of neurotensin receptors coupled to GTP binding proteins is .apprx.50% in membranes of newborn mouse brain or of AA1 cells that respond to neurotensin by an increase of the intracellular inositol trisphosphate concentration By contrast, membranes of transitorily transfected COS cells that do not respond to neurotensin exhibit very low levels of GTP-sensitive receptors labeled with the ε1- or ε2-modified analogs. These radiolabeled peptides offer new tools to selectively detect active neurotensin receptors.

IT 185154-30-7

Updated Search

09890219

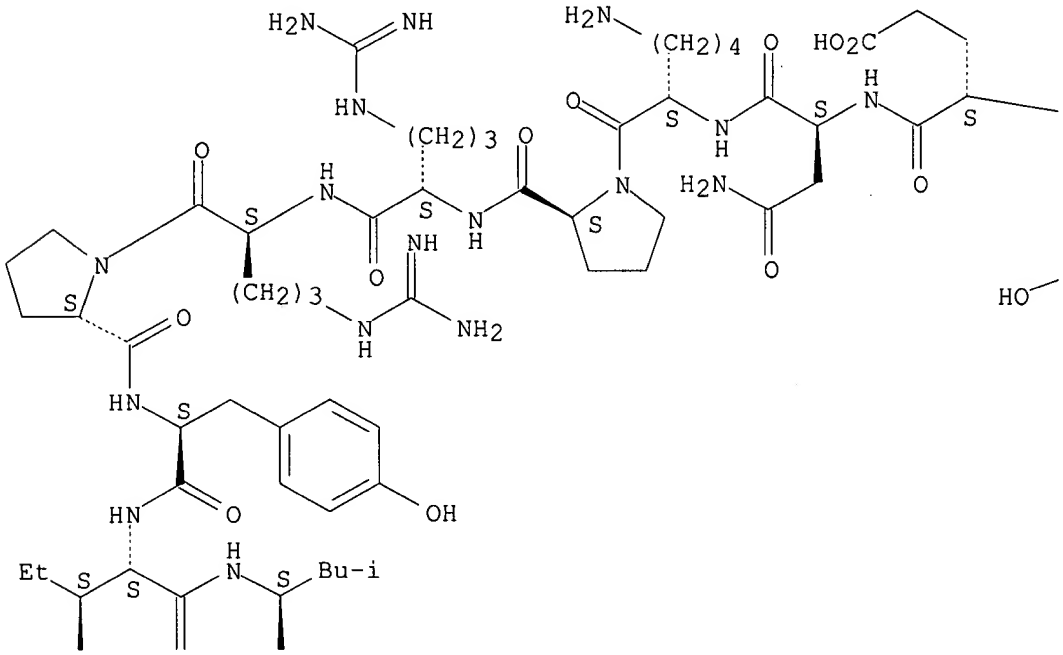
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(radiolabeled ligands specific for G protein-coupled state of neurotensin receptors)

RN 185154-30-7 HCAPLUS

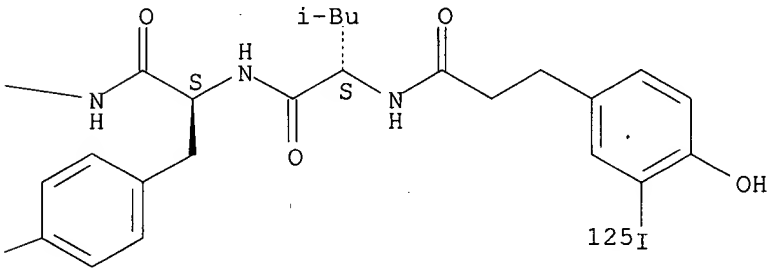
CN 2-13-Neurotensin (cattle), N-[3-[4-hydroxy-3-(iodo-125I)phenyl]-1-oxopropyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

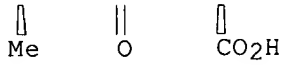
PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



PAGE 2-A

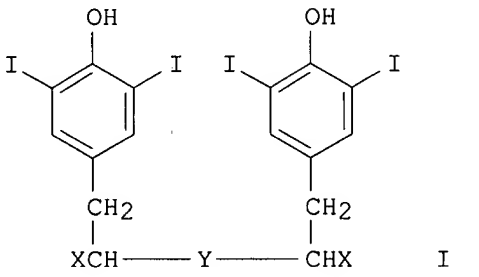


Updated Search

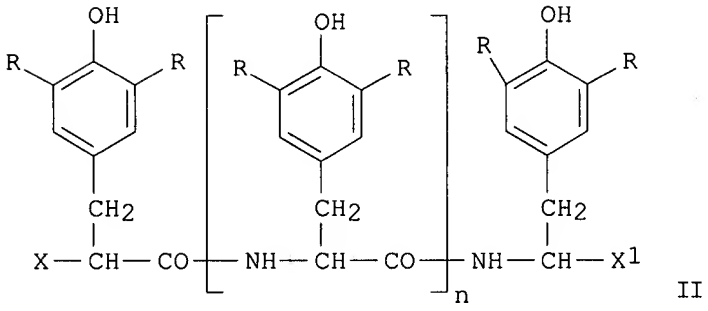
L11 ANSWER 52 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:175605 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:233153
TITLE: Preparation of compound bearing two 2,6-diiodophenol-4-yl groups and diagnostic drug for iodine allergy
INVENTOR(S): Sugihara, Yoshiki; Shionoya, Hiroshi; Yamatsu, Kiyomi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Eisai Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 38 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
WO 9532173	A1	19951130	WO 1995-JP997		19950524
W: CA, JP, US					
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE					
JP 3349513	B2	20021125	JP 1995-530201		19950524
US 5780509	A	19980714	US 1997-737625		19970129
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1994-109374	A	19940524
			WO 1995-JP997	W	19950524

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 124:233153
GI



I



II

AB A compound bearing at least two 2,6-diiodophenol-4-yl (antigen determinant) groups (I; X = monovalent atom or group; Y = bivalent atom or group), particularly a peptide composed of 2 to 8 iodinated tyrosine mols. condensed with each other (II; X, X1 = monovalent atom or group; R = H, iodo; n = 0-6; wherein R is selected such that the peptide contains more

Updated Search

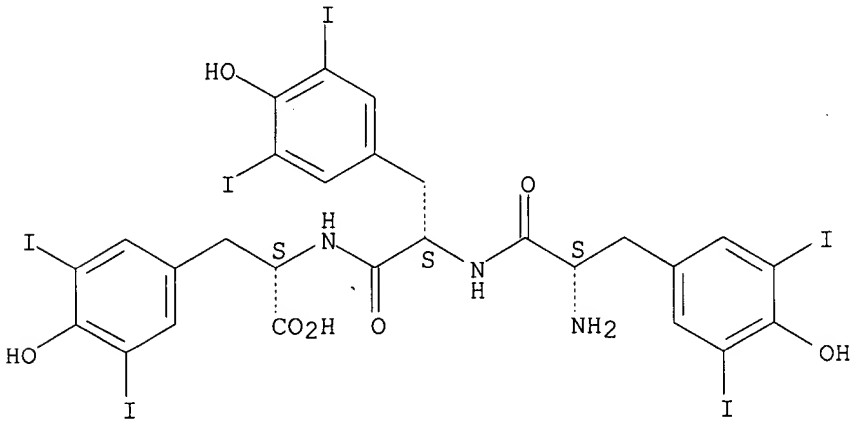
than two 2,6-diiodophenol-4-yl group), is prepared This compound is useful as a diagnostic drug for iodine allergy, particularly against a x-ray imaging contrast agent for human urethra or blood vessels. The diagnostic method, which is based on the finding that the 2,6-diiodophenol-4-yl group is an antigenic determinant for iodine allergy, comprises administering the drug II (0.5-50 μg) to the patient to examine the intracutaneous reaction. Thus, 250 mg H-Tyr-Tyr-Tyr-OH was added to 50 mM (NH4)2CO3 buffer solution (pH 9.4, 20 mL) and dissolved by adding 1 N NaOH, followed by adding portion wise 0.5 M KI (5.6 mL) and 1 N NaOH, and the resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 10 min, treated with sodium thiosulfate to decompose unreacted iodine, made pH 3 with 1 N HCl, and extracted with EtOAc to give 236 mg hexaiodotrityrosine II (R = iodo, X = H2N, X1 = CO2H, n = 1). When the latter compound (0.1 mL of 1 μg/mL solution) was s.c. administered to iodine-sensitized guinea pigs, active cutaneous anaphylaxis was induced.

IT 174608-41-4P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of peptide containing diiodotyrosine as diagnostic agents for iodine allergy)

RN 174608-41-4 HCAPLUS

CN L-Tyrosine, 3,5-diiodo-L-tyrosyl-3,5-diiodo-L-tyrosyl-3,5-diiodo- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L11 ANSWER 53 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	1995:958268 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	123:350253
TITLE:	Aerosol drug formulations containing vitamin E
INVENTOR(S):	Fu, Lu Mou-ying; Gupta, Pramod K.; Adjei, Akwete L.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Abbott Laboratories, USA
SOURCE:	PCT Int. Appl., 18 pp. CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Patent
LANGUAGE:	English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:	1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

Updated Search

WO 9524892	A1	19950921	WO 1995-US2764	19950302
W: AU, CA, JP, KR, MX				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
CA 2183557	A1	19950921	CA 1995-2183557	19950302
AU 9519804	A	19951003	AU 1995-19804	19950302
AU 709783	B2	19990909		
JP 09510445	T	19971021	JP 1995-524061	19950302
EP 804157	A1	19971105	EP 1995-912746	19950302
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE				
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1994-212472 A	19940314
			WO 1995-US2764 W	19950302

AB Pharmaceutical compns. for aerosol delivery are disclosed comprising (a) a medicament, (b) a non-chlorofluorocarbon propellant, and (c) tocopherol or a pharmaceutically acceptable derivative thereof, as well as a method for preparing such compns. in which unwanted aggregation of the medicament is prevented without the use of surfactants or cosolvents. Pharmaceutical aerosols containing leuprolide acetate in 0.1% d-α tocopheryl acetate (I) and 10mL HFC-134a were prepared having good dispersion quality as compared with controls without I which had poor dispersion quality.

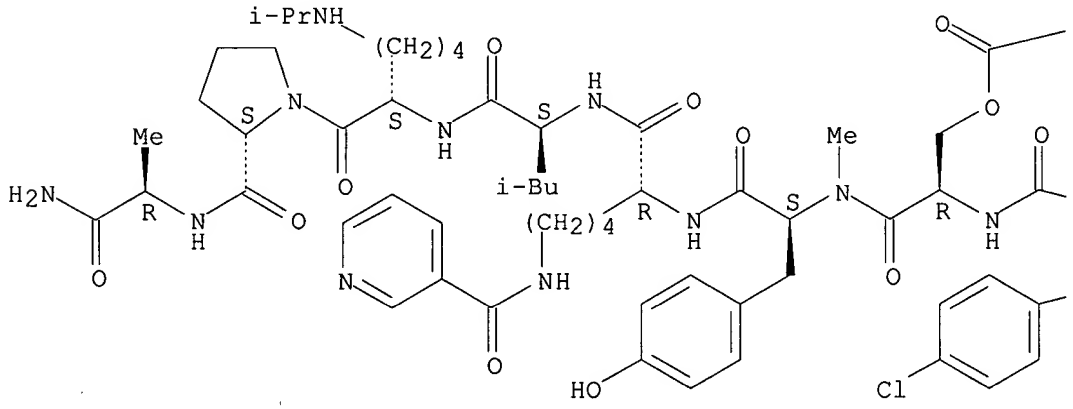
IT 170929-31-4
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(aerosol drug formulations containing vitamin E)

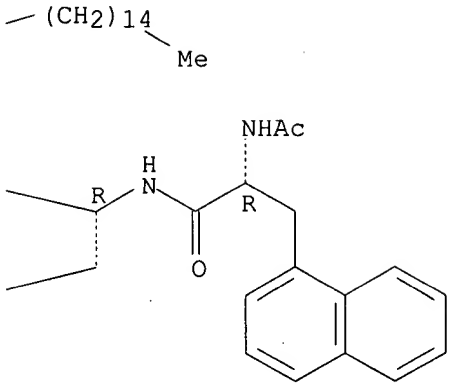
RN 170929-31-4 HCAPLUS

CN D-Alaninamide, N-acetyl-3-(1-naphthalenyl)-D-alanyl-4-chloro-D-phenylalanyl-O-(1-oxohexadecyl)-D-seryl-N-methyl-L-tyrosyl-N6-(3-pyridinylcarbonyl)-D-lysyl-L-leucyl-N6-(1-methylethyl)-L-lysyl-L-prolyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A

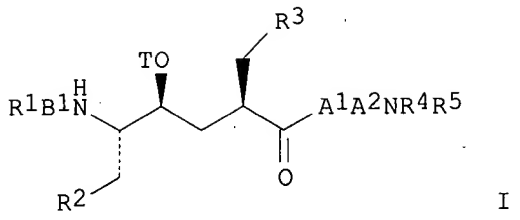




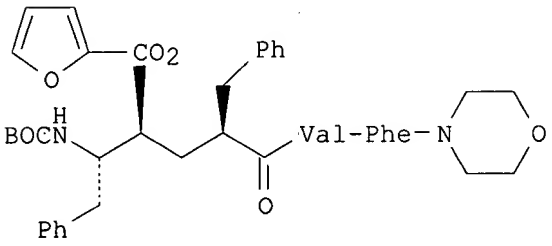
L11 ANSWER 54 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:701735 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:112727
TITLE: Preparation of dipeptide derivatives of 5-amino-4-hydroxyhexanoic acid as HIV protease inhibitors.
INVENTOR(S): Bold, Guido; Lang, Marc; Faessler, Alexander; Capraro, Hans-Georg; Bhagwat, Shripad
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ciba-Geigy A.-G., Switz.
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 116 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 618222	A2	19941005	EP 1994-810133	19940302
EP 618222	A3	19970102		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
AU 9457588	A	19940915	AU 1994-57588	19940304
AU 678202	B2	19970522		
FI 9401064	A	19940912	FI 1994-1064	19940307
CA 2118661	A1	19940912	CA 1994-2118661	19940309
NO 9400853	A	19940912	NO 1994-853	19940310
ZA 9401668	A	19940913	ZA 1994-1668	19940310
HU 67089	A2	19950130	HU 1994-720	19940310
CN 1112125	A	19951122	CN 1994-104099	19940310
JP 07316191	A	19951205	JP 1994-67908	19940311
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CH 1993-772 A	19930311

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 123:112727
GI



I



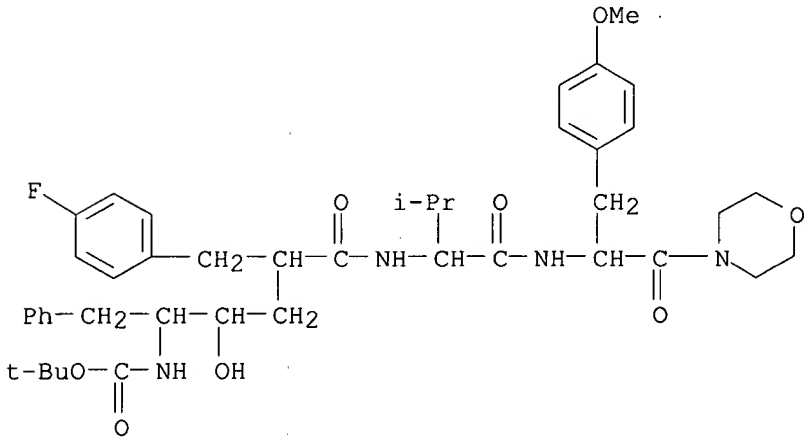
II

AB Title compds. [I; T = R6CO; R6 = (substituted) hydrocarbyl in which ≥1 C atom is replaced by a heteroatom; R1 = H, alkoxycarbonyl, heterocyclylcarbonyl, (substituted) benzyloxycarbonyl, heterocyclyloxycarbonyl, etc.; A1, B1 = bond, amino acid residue; R2, R3 = (substituted) Ph, cyclohexyl; A2 = amino acid residue; A1A2 = dipeptide residue whose central amide bond is reduced; NR4R5 = (substituted) morpholino, thiomorpholino], were prepared Title compound II was prepared by solution phase coupling reactions. I inhibited HIV-1 protease with IC50 = 10-7-10-9 M.

IT 150608-33-6P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation of dipeptide derivs. of 5-amino-4-hydroxyhexanoic acid as HIV protease inhibitors)

RN 150608-33-6 HCAPLUS

CN Carbamic acid, [4-[(4-fluorophenyl)methyl]-2-hydroxy-5-[[1-[[[1-[(4-methoxyphenyl)methyl]-2-(4-morpholinyl)-2-oxoethyl]amino]carbonyl]-2-methylpropyl]amino]-5-oxo-1-(phenylmethyl)pentyl]-, 1,1-dimethylethyl ester, [1S-[1R*,2R*,4S*,5[R*(R*)]]]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



Updated Search

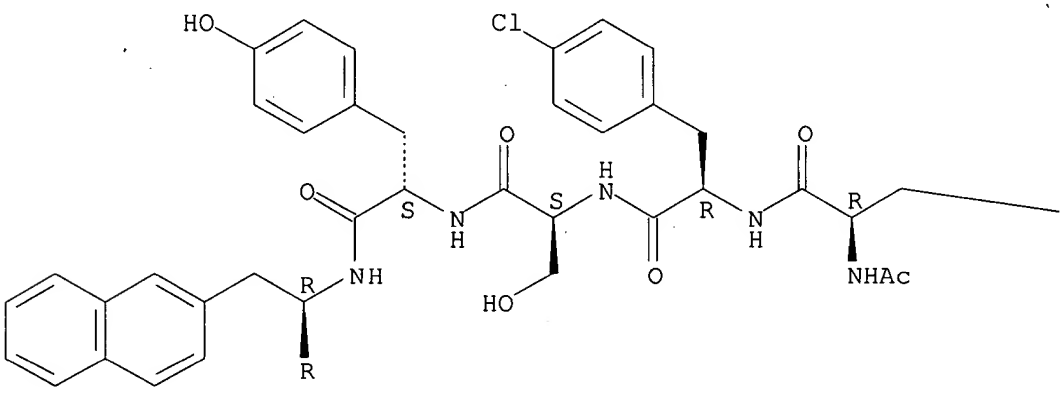
L11 ANSWER 55 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:666961 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:48053
TITLE: Reduced-Size Antagonists of Luteinizing Hormone-Releasing Hormone Active in Vitro
AUTHOR(S): Janecka, Anna; Janecki, Tomasz; Bowers, Cyril; Folkers, Karl
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute for Biomedical Research, University of Texas, Austin, TX, 78705, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Medicinal Chemistry (1995), 38(15), 2922-4
CODEN: JMCMAR; ISSN: 0022-2623
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB A series of reduced-size analogs of LHRH was designed with the length varying from nine to two amino acids. These compds. were tested in vitro for the LH suppression in cultured rat pituitary cells treated with 1 ng of LHRH. The best analogs were also tested in vivo for their antiovulatory activity in rats. It appeared that terminal amino acids as well as the presence of Arg or ILys (Nε-isopropyllysine) in the sequence are both crucial for the antagonism. The most potent antagonist in this series was a heptapeptide, Ac-D-Nal-Ser-Tyr-D-Nal-Leu-Arg-ProNHEt, which completely inhibited LH release at the concentration 0.1 μg/mL and inhibited ovulation at 1000 μg/rat. For fragments shorter than heptapeptide the inhibition of LH release was observed at 100 μg/mL concentration of the analog.

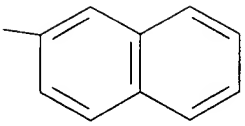
IT 162152-59-2
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)
(reduced-size antagonists of LH-releasing hormone active in vitro)
RN 162152-59-2 HCAPLUS
CN D-Alaninamide, N-acetyl-3-(2-naphthalenyl)-D-alanyl-4-chloro-D-phenylalanyl-L-seryl-L-tyrosyl-3-(2-naphthalenyl)-D-alanyl-L-leucyl-L-arginyl-L-prolyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

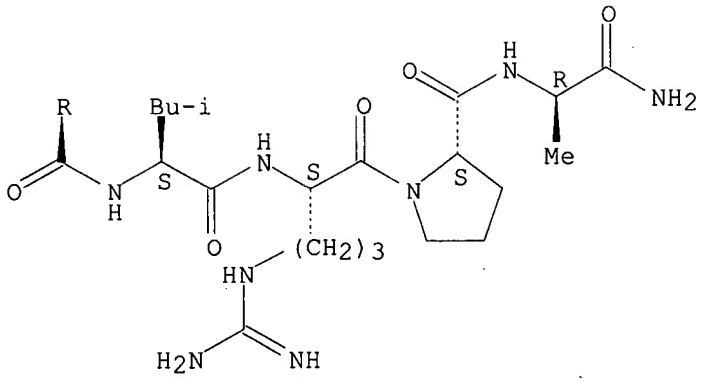
PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



PAGE 2-A



L11 ANSWER 56 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:568949 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:1202
TITLE: Three-Dimensional Quantitative Structure-Activity Relationships of Somatostatin Analogs. 1. Comparative Molecular Field Analysis of Growth Hormone Release-Inhibiting Potencies
AUTHOR(S): Hocart, Simon J.; Reddy, Vik; Murphy, William A.; Coy, David H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: School of Medicine, Tulane University, New Orleans, LA, 70112, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Medicinal Chemistry (1995), 38(11), 1974-89
CODEN: JMCMAR; ISSN: 0022-2623
PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The previous work on the structure-activity relation of somatostatin and that of many others has generated a large database of analogs with different biol. activities and receptor affinities. This present work is an investigation of the growth hormone release-inhibiting potencies of somatostatin analogs by the 3-dimensional quant. structure-activity paradigm, comparative mol. field anal. (CoMFA). A total of 64 analogs were modeled in SYBYL using structural information from 2 NMR studies. The mols. were aligned by a root-mean-square fit of atoms and field-fit of the steric and electrostatic mol. fields and the resulting databases

analyzed by partial least squares anal. with cross-validation to extract the optimum number of components. The anal. was then repeated without cross-validation to give the final QSAR models. Preliminary investigations with the CoMFA models led to the synthesis of a new somatostatin analog. This compound together with 5 other newly synthesized compds. not included in the original training sets were used to test the predictive ability of the CoMFA models. Two models with good predictive powers are presented.

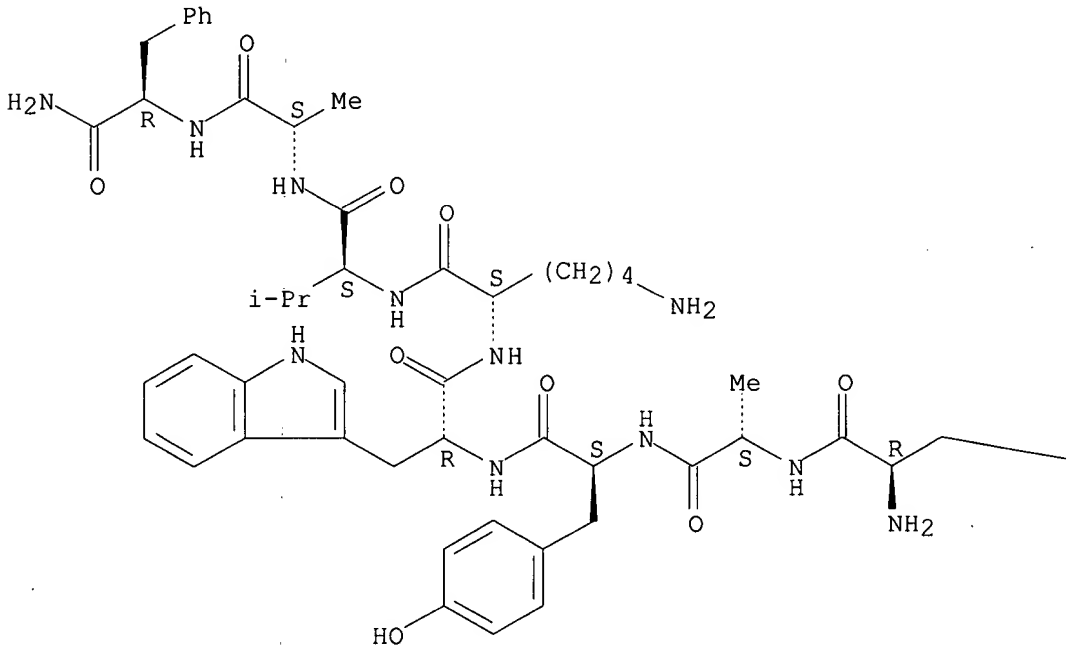
IT 150155-65-0, BIM 23067
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)
(three-dimensional QSARs of somatostatin analogs and comparative mol. field anal. of growth hormone release-inhibiting potencies)

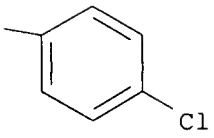
RN 150155-65-0 HCAPLUS

CN D-Phenylalaninamide, 4-chloro-D-phenylalanyl-L-alanyl-L-tyrosyl-D-tryptophyl-L-lysyl-L-valyl-L-alanyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A

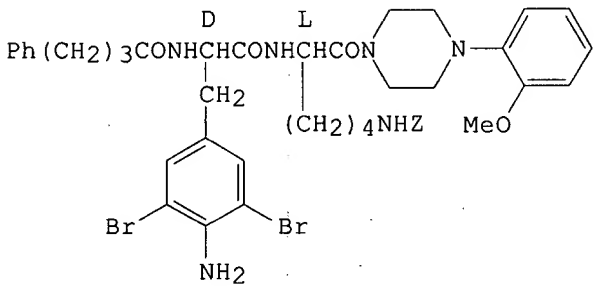




L11 ANSWER 57 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:480169 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:240447
TITLE: Preparation of peptideamide analogs as tachykinin antagonists.
INVENTOR(S): Pieper, Helmut; Austel, Volkhard; Jung, Birgit; Buerger, Erich; Entzeroth, Michael
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Karl Thomas GmbH, Germany
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 101 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 4243858	A1	19940630	DE 1992-4243858	19921223

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1992-4243858 19921223
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 122:240447
GI



I

Updated Search

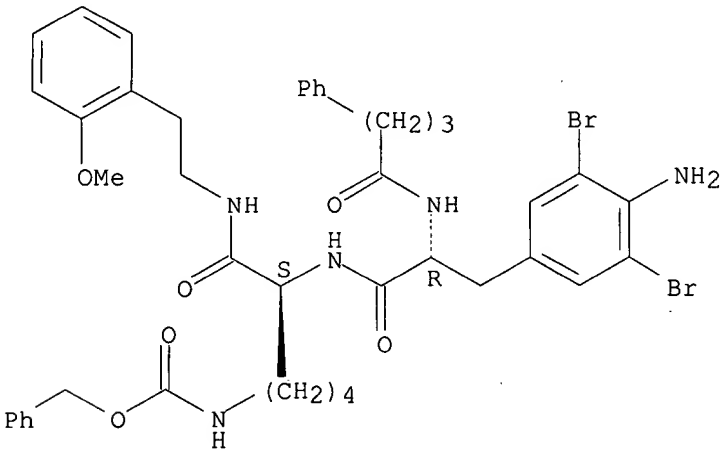
AB R4R5NACONHCHR3CXNR1R2 [A = 1,2-cyclopentylene, CHR6; R6 = H, (substituted) alkyl, Ph; R1 = H, (Ph- or pyridyl-substituted) alkyl; R2 = H, (amino- or guanidino-substituted) Ph, pyridyl, (cyclohexyl-, Ph-, or pyridyl-substituted) alkyl, etc.; R1R2N = (substituted) piperazinyl; R3 = H, (phenyl)alkyl, guanidino- or amino-substituted alkyl, aminocarbonylalkyl, etc.; R4 = H, (phenyl)alkyl; R5 = protecting group, (substituted) alkyl, alkanoyl, alkoxycarbonyl, alkylaminocarbonyl, PhCO, naphthylcarbonyl, biphenylcarbonyl, PhSO2, etc.; X = (H, H), O, S; the C atom bearing the R3 substituent is L; the C atom bearing the R6 substituent is D or L], were prepared Thus, title compound I (prepared by solution phase methods) showed IC50 = 2 nM for neurokinin-1 receptor binding with IM-9 cells. Tablets were prepared containing I.

IT 162177-03-9P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of, as tachykinin antagonist)

RN 162177-03-9 HCAPLUS

CN L-Lysinamide, 4-amino-3,5-dibromo-N-(1-oxo-4-phenylbutyl)-D-phenylalanyl-N-[2-(2-methoxyphenyl)ethyl]-N6-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L11 ANSWER 58 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:408550 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:161391

TITLE: Preparation of fluorine containing atrial natriuretic peptides

INVENTOR(S): Rakhit, Sumanas; Goghari, Mahesh H.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bio-Mega/Boehringer Ingelheim Research Inc., Can.

SOURCE: U.S., 19 pp. Cont.-in-part of U.S. 5,095,004.
CODEN: USXXAM

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

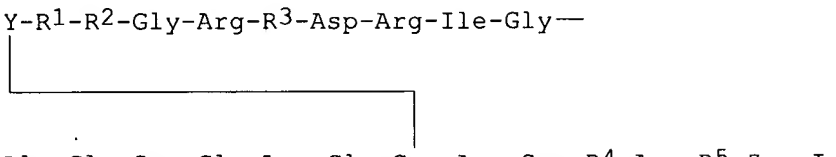
PATENT INFORMATION:

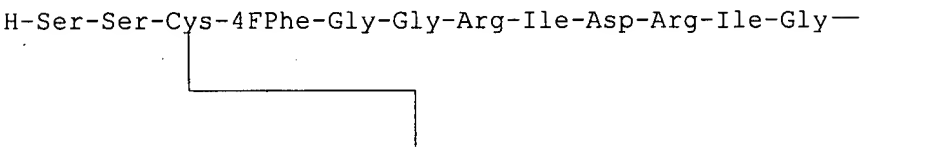
Updated Search

09890219

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5376635	A	19941227	US 1991-781590	19911023
US 5095004	A	19920310	US 1988-166526	19880314
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CA 1987-532982 A	19870325
			CA 1987-542192 A	19870715
			US 1988-166526 °A2	19880314

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 122:161391
GI





AB Disclosed herein are derivs. of atrial natriuretic peptides which are characterized by having (at positions 106 and/or 124) a phenylalanyl residue bearing a F or CF3 substituent on the aromatic portion thereof. Said peptides are represented by a general formula [I; R1, R4 = Phe, 2FPhe, 3FPhe, 4FPhe, 2CF3Phe, 3CF3Phe, 4CF3Phe; R2 = Gly, Ala, D-Ala; R3 = Ile, Met; R5 = Tyr, absent; Y = S-(lower alkylene)-CO, R6-Cys; wherein R6 = peptide residue, e.g., H-Ser-Ser and H-Arg-Ser-Ser; provided that when R1 = Phe, R4 ≠ Phe]. Optionally, the exocyclic N-terminal peptide segment and the first cysteinyl residue (at position 105) are replaced by an optionally substituted thioalkanoyl residue. The derivs. possess useful diuretic, natriuretic and antihypertensive activities. Thus, (4FPhe106)hANP(103-125) (II) was prepared by the solid phase method using Boc-Arg(Tos)-PAB-benzhydrylamine resin [PAB = α-(phenylacetamido)benzyl]. In a diuretic assay using normotensive rats, II at 0.5 μg/kg per min urine excretion from 0.42 mL/10 min (control) to 1.27 mL/10 min.

IT 120728-19-0P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(preparation of fluorine-containing atrial natriuretic peptides as diuretics,
natriuretics, and antihypertensives)
RN 120728-19-0 HCAPLUS
CN Atrial natriuretic peptide-28 (human), 26-(4-fluoro-L-phenylalanine)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

Updated Search

09890219

L11 ANSWER 59 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:252000 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:46704
TITLE: Subtype selectivity of peptide analogs for all five cloned human somatostatin receptors (hsstr 1-5)
AUTHOR(S): Patel, Yogesh C.; Srikant, Coimbatore B.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Fraser Lab., McGill Univ., Montreal, QC, H3A 1A1, Can.
SOURCE: Endocrinology (1994), 135(6), 2814-17
CODEN: ENDOAO; ISSN: 0013-7227
PUBLISHER: Endocrine Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Recent reports (Raynor et al) have claimed the identification of potent somatostatin (SST) agonists exhibiting binding affinities of 1-2 pM and up to 30,000-fold binding selectivity for several of the 5 cloned sstr subtypes. These conclusions, however, are based on binding comparisons of sstr subtypes from different species expressed in different cell lines and studied with different radioligands. To eliminate the effect of species and/or methodol. variations, we have investigated agonist selectivity of 32 synthetic SST analogs for all 5 hsstrs stably expressed in CHO-K1 cells under identical binding conditions. We show that hsstr2, 3, 5 react potently with hexapeptide as well as cyclic and linear octapeptide analogs and belong to a similar sstr subclass. Hsstr1 and 4 react poorly with these analogs and belong to a sep. subclass. The present generation of SST analogs exhibit a modest .apprx. 50-fold increase in binding potency compared to SST-14 for 2 subtypes (hsstr2, 3), and relative selectivity for only 2 subtype (hsstr2) which is at best only 35- fold. The potency and degree of selectivity of these analogs is several orders of magnitude less than that reported earlier and suggests the need for caution in using these compds. as putative superagonists or subtype selective compds. for any of the individual sstrs.

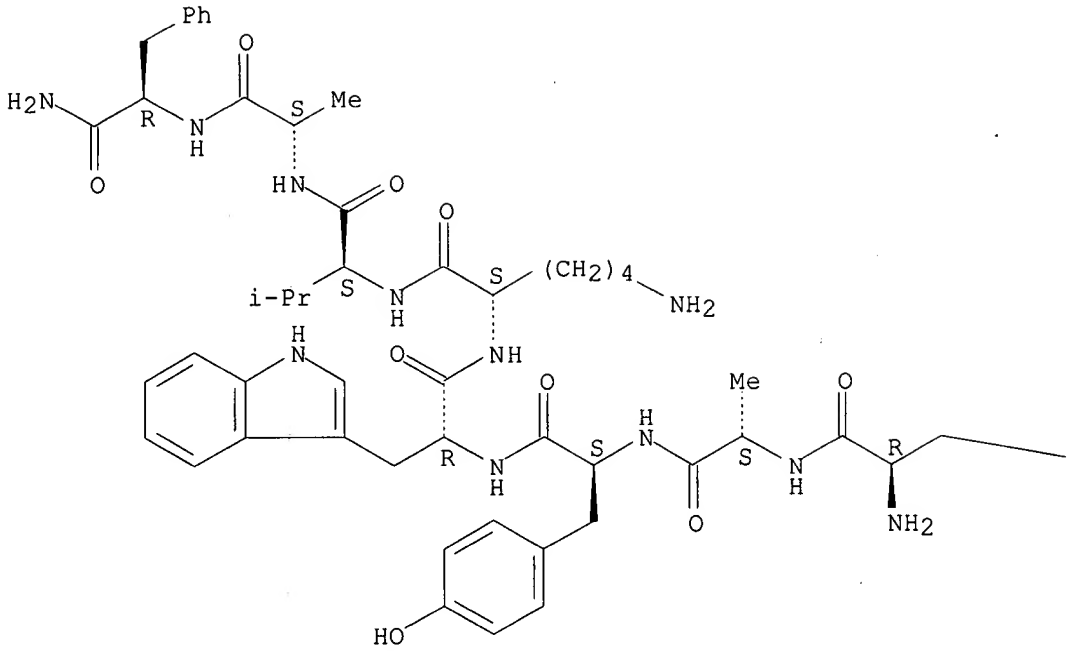
IT 150155-65-0, BIM 23067
RL: BPR (Biological process); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process)
(somatostatin receptor subtype selectivity of)

RN 150155-65-0 HCAPLUS
CN D-Phenylalaninamide, 4-chloro-D-phenylalanyl-L-alanyl-L-tyrosyl-D-tryptophyl-L-lysyl-L-valyl-L-alanyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

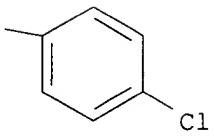
Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



L11 ANSWER 60 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:436149 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 121:36149
TITLE: In vitro and in vivo Activities of Reduced-Size Antagonists of Luteinizing Hormone-Releasing Hormone
AUTHOR(S): Haviv, Fortuna; Fitzpatrick, Timothy D.; Nichols,

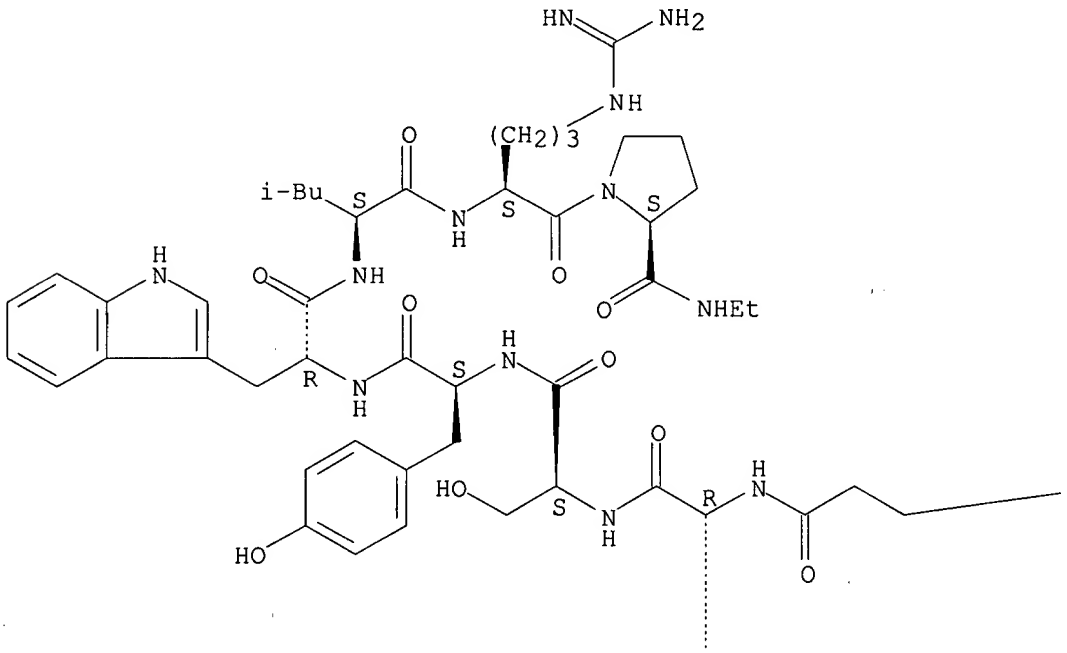
Updated Search

09890219

Charles J.; Bush, Eugene N.; Diaz, Gilbert; Bammert, Gary; Nguyen, A. T.; Johnson, Edwin S.; Knittle, Judith; Greer, Jonathan
CORPORATE SOURCE: TAP Pharmaceutical Products Inc, Abbott Park, IL, 60064, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Medicinal Chemistry (1994), 37(5), 701-5
CODEN: JMCMAR; ISSN: 0022-2623
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB A novel series of octapeptide LHRH antagonists was designed based on LHRH agonist H-Phe-Trp-Ser-Tyr-D-Trp-Leu-Arg-Pro-NHEt. By adopting a systematic SAR study, first the in vitro activity was improved, followed by the in vivo LH suppression, raising them up to the range of the decapeptide antagonists NalGlu and A-75998, resulting in antagonist 4-FC6H4CH2CH2CO-D-Nal-Ser-MeTyr-D-Lys(Nic)-Leu-Lys(CHMe2)-Pro-D-Ala-NH2 (Nal = 3-(1-naphthyl)alanine, Nic = nicotinoyl) (A-76154). The octapeptide antagonist A-76154 is the most potent reduced-size LHRH antagonist reported. It suppresses LH in the castrated rat by over 80% for a period of 4 h following s.c. bolus administration of 30 μg/kg.
IT 136988-34-6P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation and LH releasing hormone antagonist activity of)
RN 136988-34-6 HCAPLUS
CN L-Prolinamide, 4-chloro-N-[3-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-oxopropyl]-D-phenylalanyl-L-seryl-L-tyrosyl-D-tryptophyl-L-leucyl-L-arginyl-N-ethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

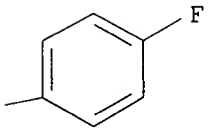
Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A

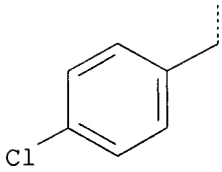


Updated Search

PAGE 1-B



PAGE 2-A



L11 ANSWER 61 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:662666 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 119:262666
TITLE: Characterization of cloned somatostatin receptors SSTR4 and SSTR5
AUTHOR(S): Raynor, Karen; O'Carroll, Anne Marie; Kong, Haeyoung; Yasuda, Kazuki; Mahana, Lawrence C.; Bell, Graeme I.; Reisine, Terry
CORPORATE SOURCE: Sch. Med., Univ. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, 19104, USA
SOURCE: Molecular Pharmacology (1993), 44(2), 385-92
CODEN: MOPMA3; ISSN: 0026-895X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The recent mol. cloning of the genes and cDNAs encoding multiple somatostatin (SRIF) receptor subtypes has allowed for the individual expression of these receptors in mammalian cells and characterization of their resp. pharmacol. profiles. Previously, the authors fully described and compared the pharmacol. properties of the first 3 SRIF receptor subtypes, SRIF receptor type (SSTR)1, SSTR2, and SSTR3. In the present study, the authors have investigated the properties of the newly cloned SRIF receptor subtypes SSTR4 and SSTR5 with regard to pharmacol. profiles, the regulation of high-affinity agonist binding to these receptors by stable GTP analogs, Na+, or prior exposure to agonists, and the inhibition of forskolin-stimulated cAMP accumulation mediated by these receptors.

The authors labeled SSTR4 and SSTR5 expressed in Chinese hamster ovary (CHO-K1) and COS-1 cells, resp., with the metabolically stable SRIF analog 125I-CGP 23996. Radioligand binding competition studies were performed using SRIF analogs of differing structures, including hexapeptide analogs similar to MK 678, octapeptide analogs similar to SMS 201-995, pentapeptide analogs similar to c[Ahep-Phe-D-Trp-Lys-Thr(Bzl)], and linear SRIF analogs. SSTR4 bound compds. in all structural classes with high to moderate affinities, and several compds. were identified that are >100-fold selective for SSTR4, compared with the other cloned SRIF receptors, including the linear SRIF analog BIM 23052 and the CGP 23996-like SRIF analog L 362,855. In contrast, SSTR5 bound very few SRIF analogs with high affinity. Both receptors could be regulated by prior exposure to agonist. In addition, agonist binding to SSTR4 was reduced by stable GTP analogs, Na+ , and pertussis toxin, but agonist binding to SSTR5 was not affected by these treatments. SSTR4 is efficiently coupled to the inhibition of adenylyl cyclase activity, whereas SSTR5 appears not to couple to this cellular effector system. Such differences between the cloned SRIF receptors provide useful strategies for identifying regions of these receptor subtypes that may be involved in ligand-binding specificities and G protein and cellular effector system coupling. The identification of subtype-selective SRIF analogs may lead to more specific therapeutic interventions.

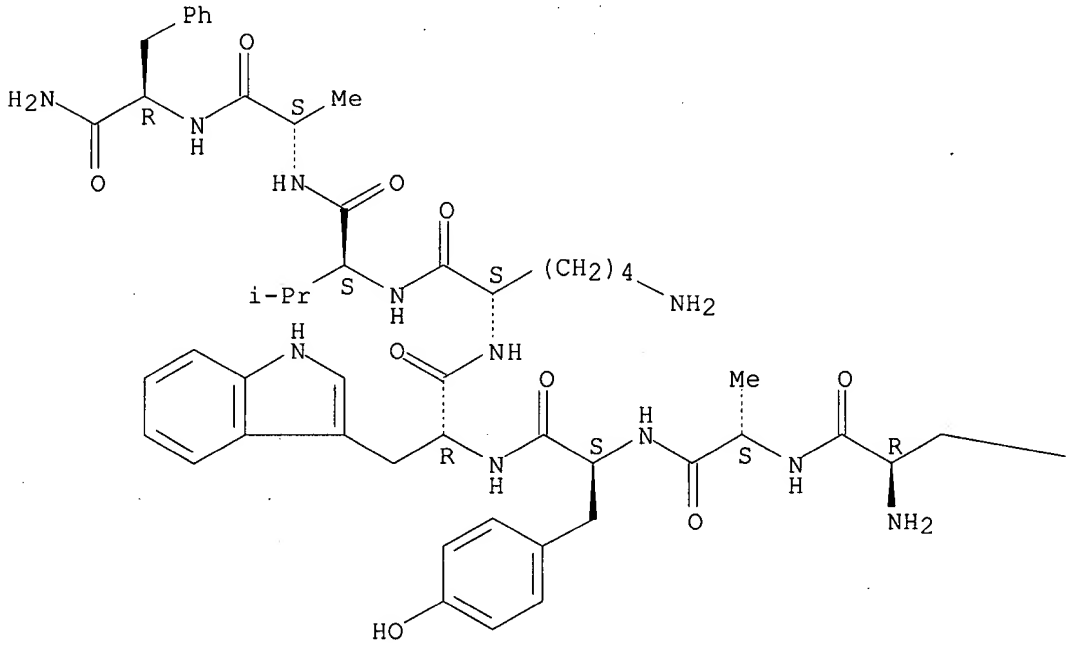
IT 150155-65-0
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(cloned somatostatin SSTR4 and SSTR5 receptors interaction with)

RN 150155-65-0 HCAPLUS

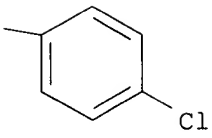
CN D-Phenylalaninamide, 4-chloro-D-phenylalanyl-L-alanyl-L-tyrosyl-D-tryptophyl-L-lysyl-L-valyl-L-alanyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



Updated Search



L11 ANSWER 62 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:650508 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 119:250508
TITLE: Preparation of 5-amino-4-hydroxyhexanoic acid derivative containing peptides as HIV protease inhibitors
INVENTOR(S): Lang, Marc; Bold, Guido; Faessler, Alexander; Schneider, Peter; Van Hoogesvest, Peter
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ciba-Geigy A.-G., Switz.
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 79 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

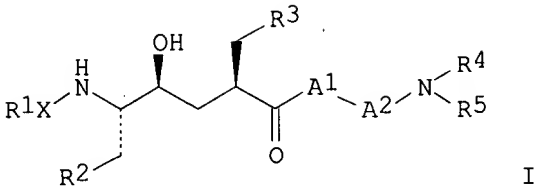
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 532466	A2	19930317	EP 1992-810678	19920903
EP 532466	A3	19930616		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
JP 05230095	A	19930907	JP 1992-238424	19920907
CA 2077948	A1	19930313	CA 1992-2077948	19920910
AU 9222889	A	19930318	AU 1992-22889	19920910
AU 661018	B2	19950713		
IL 103126	A	19970930	IL 1992-103126	19920910
NO 9203533	A	19930315	NO 1992-3533	19920911
HU 63632	A2	19930928	HU 1992-2925	19920911
ZA 9206938	A	19940311	ZA 1992-6938	19920911
PL 169969	B1	19960930	PL 1992-295905	19920911
RU 2067585	C1	19961010	RU 1992-5052915	19920911
CN 1089269	A	19940713	CN 1993-100044	19930104
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CH 1991-2689 A	19910912
			CH 1992-980 A	19920327

Updated Search

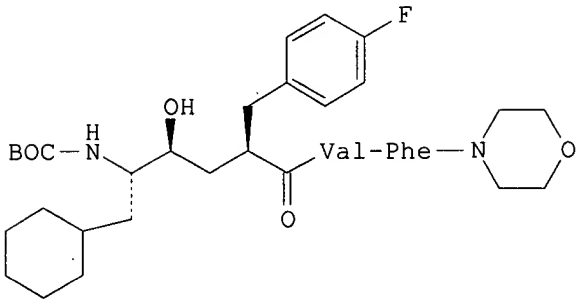
CH 1992-2007 A 19920625

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 119:250508

GI



I



II

AB Title compds. [I; R1 = H, alkoxycarbonyl, heterocyclylcarbonyl, heterocyclyloxycarbonyl, (substituted) benzyloxycarbonyl, etc.; X = bond, α-amino acid residue; R2, R3 = (substituted) Ph, cyclohexyl; A1 = bond, α-amino acid residue; A2 = α-amino acid residue; A1A2 = dipeptide residue whose central amide bond is reduced; NR4R5 = (thio)morpholino], were prepared as HIV protease inhibitors. Thus, title compound II was prepared in many steps starting from BOC-phenylalaninal using solution phase methods. I inhibited HIV-1 multiplication in MT-2 cells with ED90's of 10-5-10-8M. Generic I oral formulations are given.

IT 150608-23-4P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of, as HIV protease inhibitor)

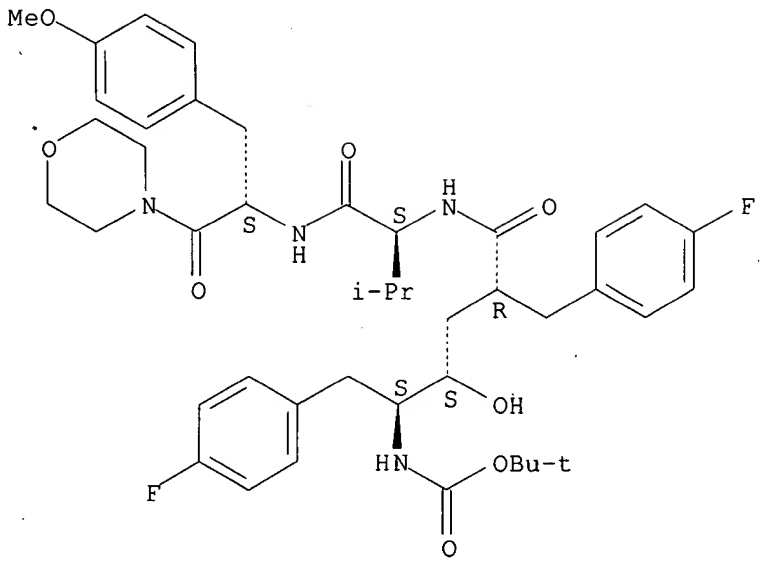
RN 150608-23-4 HCAPLUS

CN Carbamic acid, [1,4-bis[(4-fluorophenyl)methyl]-2-hydroxy-5-[[1-[[[1-[(4-methoxyphenyl)methyl]-2-(4-morpholinyl)-2-oxoethyl]amino]carbonyl]-2-methylpropyl]amino]-5-oxopentyl]-, 1,1-dimethylethyl ester, [1S-[1R*,2R*,4S*,5[R*(R*)]]]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search

09890219



L11 ANSWER 63 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:574313 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 119:174313
TITLE: Cloned somatostatin receptors: Identification of subtype-selective peptides and demonstration of high affinity binding of linear peptides
AUTHOR(S): Raynor, Karen; Murphy, William A.; Coy, David H.; Taylor, John E.; Moreau, Jacques Pierre; Yasuda, Kazuki; Bell, Graeme I.; Reisine, Terry
CORPORATE SOURCE: Sch. Med., Univ. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA, 19104, USA
SOURCE: Molecular Pharmacology (1993), 43(6), 838-44
CODEN: MOPMA3; ISSN: 0026-895X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The authors investigated the affinities of a battery of somatostatin (SRIF) analogs to bind to SRIF receptor subtypes SSTR1 (cloned somatostatin complex), SSTR2, and SSTR3, as well as their abilities to inhibit the release of growth hormone from anterior pituitary cells in vitro. SSTR1 and SSTR3 receptors expressed in Chinese hamster ovary and COS-1 cells, resp., were labeled with the metabolically stable SRIF analog 125I-CGP 23996. SSTR2 receptors expressed in Chinese hamster ovary cells were labeled with the SSTR2-specific radioligand 125I-MK-678. Inhibition studies were performed using SRIF analogs of differing structures, including hexapeptide analogs similar to MK-678, octapeptide analogs similar to SMS 201-995, pentapeptide analogs similar to c[Ahep-Phe-D-Trp-Lys-Thr(Bzl)] (SA), and linear SRIF analogs. SSTR1 bound SRIF and SRIF-28 with high affinity and the peptide SA and its structural analogs with low affinity. The hexapeptides did not interact with SSTR1 at concns. as high as 1 μM, and only a few of the octapeptides or linear peptides bound, with very low affinities. In contrast, 125I-MK-678 binding to SSTR2 was potently inhibited by the hexapeptides, octapeptides, and some of the linear compds., whereas SA and its analogs did not bind to SSTR2. The potencies of the various SRIF agonists to inhibit growth hormone release in vitro was highly correlated with their potencies to inhibit radioligand binding to SSTR2, but not to SSTR1 or SSTR3. SSTR3

bound analogs of each class but with moderate to low affinities, with the exception of several linear peptides and one of the octapeptides. For the first time the binding affinities of linear analogs of SRIF, some of which display subnanomolar affinities and are highly selective for SRIF receptor subtypes, are reported. Most importantly, these studies identify several peptide analogs that are highly potent, specific, and selective for individual subtypes of SRIF receptors. Such information, coupled with the knowledge of the distribution of these receptor subtypes in normal and pathol. tissues, will be critical for more specific exptl. and therapeutic interventions.

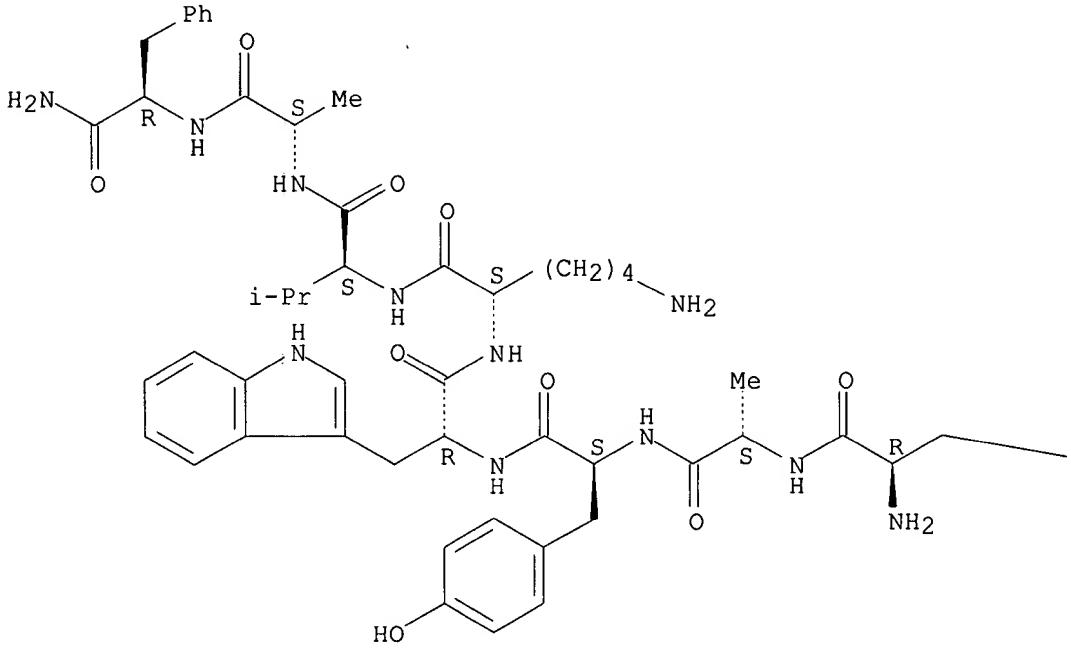
IT 150155-65-0, BIM 23067
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(somatostatin receptor subtype binding of, selectivity in relation to)

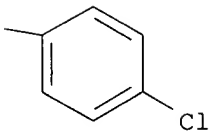
RN 150155-65-0 HCAPLUS

CN D-Phenylalaninamide, 4-chloro-D-phenylalanyl-L-alanyl-L-tyrosyl-D-tryptophyl-L-lysyl-L-valyl-L-alanyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A





L11 ANSWER 64 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:423988 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 119:23988
TITLE: Stoichiometric labeling of peptides by iodination on tyrosyl or histidyl residues
AUTHOR(S): Tsomides, Theodore J.; Eisen, Herman N.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Cent. Cancer Res., Massachusetts Inst. Technol., Cambridge, MA, 02139, USA
SOURCE: Analytical Biochemistry (1993), 210(1), 129-35
CODEN: ANBCA2; ISSN: 0003-2697
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Radioiodination with 125I or 131I is a favored technique for labeling biol. active peptides or proteins because of high specific radioactivities and convenience in counting γ-emissions. Previous studies used trace labeling, in which fewer than 1% of the mols. are iodinated. Procedures are described for obtaining stoichiometrically iodinated and therefore chemical homogeneous peptides with specific activities exceeding 107 cpm/μg (≈10 Ci/mmol). By analyzing the pH dependence of iodination on tyrosyl and histidyl residues, it is shown that the method described can be applied to many short peptides and optimized for labeling on tyrosine and/or histidine. The power of reverse-phase HPLC is exploited to resolve multiple products substituted with different molar equivalents of iodine from each other and from unlabeled peptide. Specific radioactivity ratios can be used to identify the products, as confirmed by Edman sequence anal. under conditions that separated iodinated tyrosine and histidine derivs. from all other amino acids. It is also shown that the biol. activities of iodinated and uniodinated peptides can differ by several orders of magnitude in a T cell assay and the usefulness of stoichiometric labeling to overcome ambiguities inherent in studying biol. activities with trace-labeled peptides is also demonstrated.

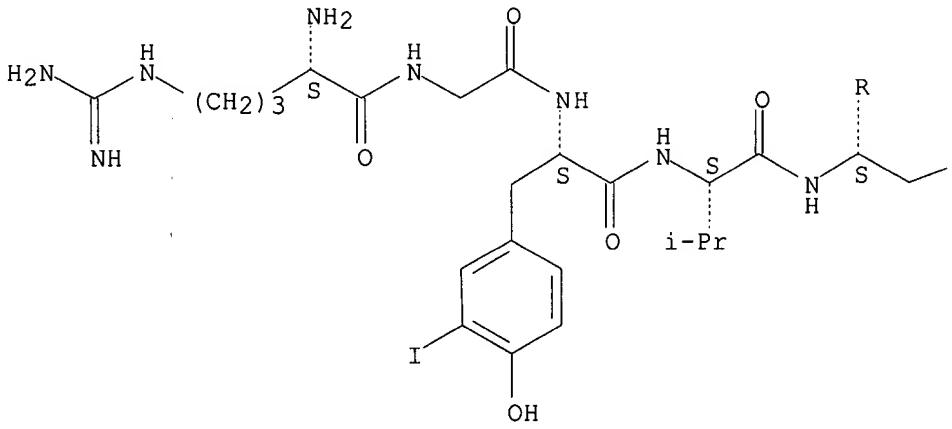
IT 148362-79-2P
RL: PREP (Preparation)
(preparation and characterization of)
RN 148362-79-2 HCAPLUS

09890219

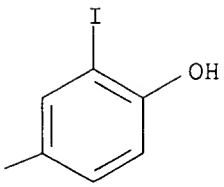
CN L-Leucine, N-[N-[N2-[N-[N-[N-(N-L-arginylglycyl)-3-iodo-L-tyrosyl]-L-valyl]-3-iodo-L-tyrosyl]-L-glutaminyl]-L-α-glutamyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

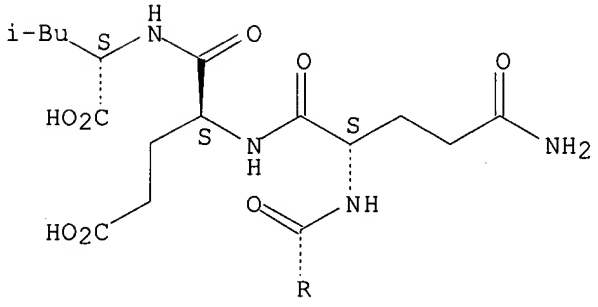
PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



PAGE 2-A



L11 ANSWER 65 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:585141 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 117:185141
TITLE: Stabilization of the N-terminal residues of luteinizing hormone-releasing hormone agonists and the

Updated Search

09890219

effect on pharmacokinetics

AUTHOR(S): Haviv, Fortuna; Fitzpatrick, Timothy D.; Nichols, Charles J.; Swenson, Rolf E.; Bush, Eugene N.; Diaz, Gilbert; Nguyen, A.; Nellans, Hugh N.; Hoffman, Daniel J.; et al.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Pharm. Prod. Div., Abbott Lab., Abbott Park, IL, 60064, USA

SOURCE: Journal of Medicinal Chemistry (1992), 35(21), 3890-4
CODEN: JMCMAR; ISSN: 0022-2623

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB To stabilize leuprolide, [D-Leu6,Pro9-NHEt]LHRH (LHRH = LH-releasing hormone), against chymotrypsin and intestinal degradation, several agonists of LHRH, e.g. [N-Me-Ser4,D-Leu6,Pro9-NHEt]LHRH, [N-Ac-Sar1,D-Leu6,Pro9-NHEt]LHRH (Sar = sarcosine), [Phe2,D-Trp,Pro9-NHEt]LHRH, [N-MePhe2,D-Leu6,Pro9-NHEt]LHRH, [Tyr(Me)3,D-Leu6,Pro9-NHEt]LHRH, modified at positions 1, 2, or 3 and/or containing N-α-Me at positions 1, 2, or 4, were synthesized by the solid-phase method. These agonist were tested in vitro for (a) rat pituitary LHRH receptor binding, (b) LH release from rat pituitary cells, (c) stability against chymotrypsin, and (d) stability against rat intestinal degradation The clearances of the compds. in the rat were determined using a RIA. Complete stabilization against chymotrypsin (t1/2) and lumenal degradation (T1/2) was achieved with substitution of NMe-Ser4 in leuprolide; however, with an increase in clearance. Substitution with 1-Nal3 (Nal = naphthylalanine) increased both t1/2 and T1/2, while substitution with NAc-Sar1 increased only T1/2. [NAcSar1,NMeSer4,D-Trp6,Pro9NHEt]LHRH, the doubly stabilized analog, was tested in the rat by both i.v. and id administrations, and its bioavailabilities were measured. No significant improvement in id absorption over leuprolide was observed

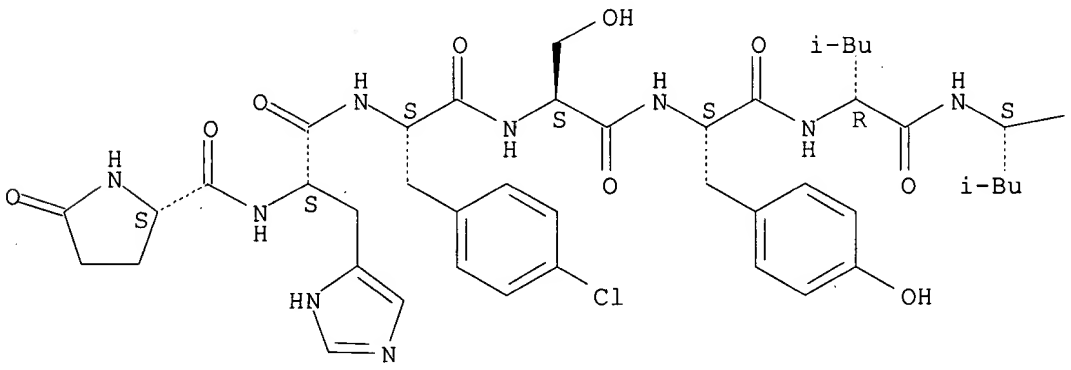
IT 143399-05-7P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation, LH-releasing activity and stability of, to chymotrypsin and intestinal degradation)

RN 143399-05-7 HCAPLUS

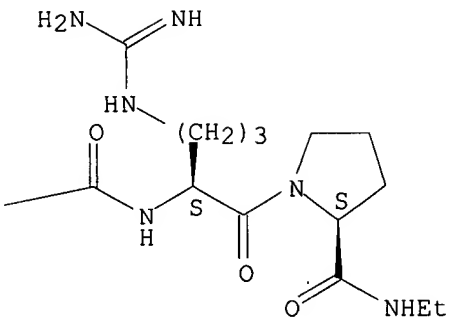
CN Luteinizing hormone-releasing factor (swine), 3-(4-chloro-L-phenylalanine)-6-D-leucine-9-(N-ethyl-L-prolinamide)-10-deglycinamide- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



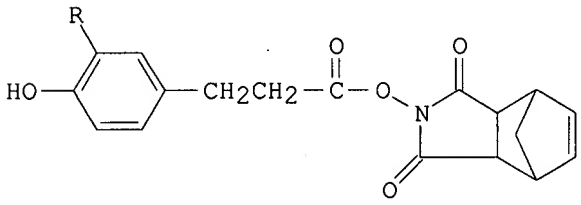
Updated Search



L11 ANSWER 66 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:214921 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 116:214921
TITLE: Preparation of iodinated peptides
INVENTOR(S): Halatsch, Wolf Rainer; Sohr, Reinhard; Henklein, Peter; Schmidt, Eberhard
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Humboldt-Universitaet zu Berlin, Germany
SOURCE: Ger. (East), 4 pp.
CODEN: GEXXA8
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DD 296083	A5	19911121	DD 1990-339759	19900412
DD 296083	B5	19970220		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DD 1990-339759	19900412

OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 116:214921; MARPAT 116:214921
GI



III

AB Title compds. were prepared via reacting free amino group-containing peptides H2N-AS1...ASn-B (I; AS1-ASn = any amino acid residue; A, B = protecting group or any organic group) or A-NH-AS1...A(NH2)Sx-B (II; ASx = amino acid residue containing an NH2 group in the sidechain) with norborn-5-ene-2,3-carboxyimide III (R = I, I125) or acylating I or II with III (R = H) and subsequent iodination. III (R = H) (preparation given) in dioxane containing Zn

was treated with KI in an NaOAc buffer, Chloramine T in NH4OAc was added to the reaction mixture, and the resulting mixture was stirred for 30 s to give III (R = I). This was condensed with H-Asp-Tyr(SO3Na)-Met-Gly-Trp-Met-Asp-Phe-NH2 in DMF-pyridine containing (Me2CH)2NEt to give Q-Asp-Tyr(SO3Na)-Met-Gly-Trp-Met-Asp-Phe-NH2 [Q = 4,3-(HO)IC6H3CH2CH2CO].

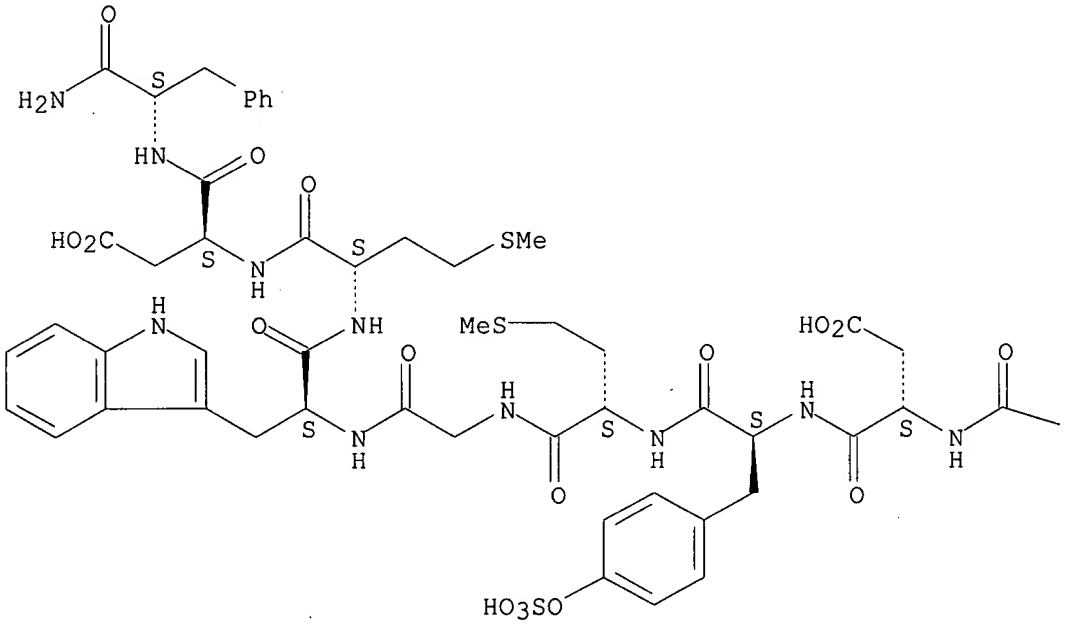
IT 140908-81-2P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of, as pharmaceutical and diagnostic agent)

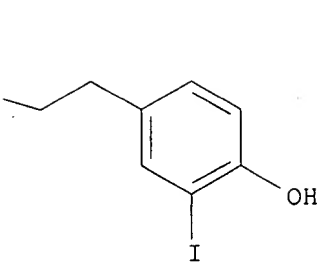
RN 140908-81-2 HCAPLUS

CN Caerulein, 1-de(5-oxo-L-proline)-2-de-L-glutamine-3-[N-[3-(4-hydroxy-3-iodophenyl)-1-oxopropyl]-L-aspartic acid]-5-L-methionine-, monosodium salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A





L11 ANSWER 67 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:129629 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 116:129629
TITLE: Preparation of reduced size LH-RH analogs as LH-RH agonists and antagonists
INVENTOR(S): Haviv, Fortuna; Palabrica, Christopher A.; Greer, Jonathan; Fitzpatrick, Timothy D.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Abbott Laboratories, USA
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 90 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 417454	A2	19910320	EP 1990-114752	19900801
EP 417454	A3	19910710		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
US 5140009	A	19920818	US 1990-548511	19900710
CA 2022437	A1	19910208	CA 1990-2022437	19900801
CA 2022437	C	20021022		
NO 9003454	A	19910208	NO 1990-3454	19900806
HU 55414	A2	19910528	HU 1990-4911	19900806
KR 161972	B1	19981116	KR 1990-11998	19900806
AU 9060285	A	19910207	AU 1990-60285	19900807
JP 03081292	A	19910405	JP 1990-209059	19900807
AU 9457894	A	19940519	AU 1994-57894	19940317
AU 675274	B2	19970130		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1989-390269 A 19890807
US 1990-548511 A 19900710
US 1988-154682 B2 19880210
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 116:129629

Updated Search

AB Reduced size LH-RH analogs T-Q-X-A-B-C-D-E-F-Y [T = absent, D- or L-H-Gln(Et), Z-W-W1CO; Z = H, C1-6 alkyl, cycloalkyl, etc.; W = absent, alkylene, alkenylene' W1 = absent, O, S, NH; Q = absent, (substituted) D- or L-Phe, His, Trp, etc.; X = absent, (substituted) D- or L-Trp, 3-(1-naphthyl)alanyl, Pro, etc.; A = (substituted) L-Ser, Ala, Gln, etc.; B = (substituted) Tyr, Trp, His, etc.; C = (substituted) D-amino acid residue, Ser(PO3H2), Ser(PO3Me2), etc.; D = (substituted) Leu, Ile, Thr(PO3H2), etc.; E = L-amino acyl residue NR1CH[(CH2)pR2]CO, etc.; R1 = H, Me, Et, Pr, Me2CH; R2 = NH2, alkylamino, cycloalkylamino, alkanoylamino, etc.; p = 1-4; F = L-Pro, trans-β-aminocyclopentanecarbonyl, etc.; Y = D- or L-Ala-NH2, Gly-NH2, etc.; with provisos] were prepared Thus, 1-naphthylacetyl-Ser-Tyr-D-Leu-Leu-Arg-Pro-NHEt (I) was prepared via solid phase methods starting with resin-bound Boc-Pro-OH and Boc-Arg(Tos)-OH, Boc-Leu-OH, Boc-D-Leu-OH, Boc-Tyr(4-BrZ)-OH, Boc-Ser (Bzl)-OH, and naphthylacetic acid. I had a pD2 (neg. log of concentration which produces half-maximal release of LH) of 6.85
vs.
9.27 for LH-RH.

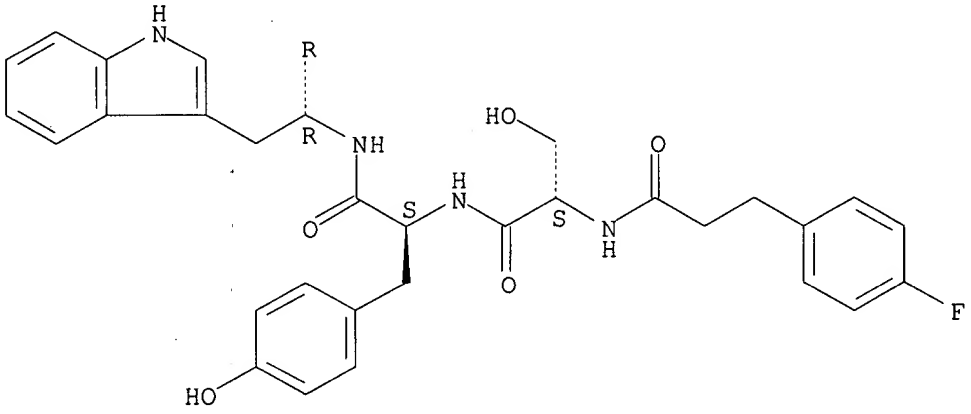
IT 136967-92-5P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of, as LH-RH agonist and antagonist)

RN 136967-92-5 HCAPLUS

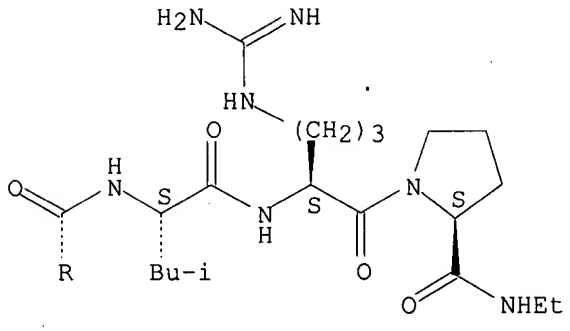
CN L-Prolinamide, N-[3-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-oxopropyl]-L-seryl-L-tyrosyl-D-tryptophyl-L-leucyl-L-arginyl-N-ethyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 2-A



L11 ANSWER 68 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:157334 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 114:157334
TITLE: Increased concentrations of immunoreactive inhibin during conception cycles in the marmoset monkey: suppression with an LHRH antagonist and cloprostenol
AUTHOR(S): Webley, G. E.; Knight, P. G.; Given, A.; Hodges, J. K.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Comp. Physiol. Group, Inst. Zool., London, NW1 4RY, UK
SOURCE: Journal of Endocrinology (1991), 128(3), 465-73
CODEN: JOENAK; ISSN: 0022-0795
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Peripheral concns. of immunoreactive (ir) inhibin have been measured during the ovarian cycle and early pregnancy in the marmoset monkey. Blood samples were taken (3/wk) during conception and non-conception cycles. Ir-inhibin was measured by RIA using an antiserum raised against a synthetic peptide fragment of the α subunit of human inhibin. Monomeric bovine α subunit and 32 kDa bovine inhibin were used as tracer and standard resp. In all animals low concns. of ir-inhibin were recorded during the follicular phase (40-60 μg/L) of the cycle. After ovulation, ir-inhibin concns. increased but the peak concns. attained differed between conception and non-conception cycles. In non-pregnant animals ir-inhibin concns. reached a maximum of 242 μg/L on days 12/13 after ovulation. In pregnant animals ir-inhibin concns. were higher (1.8-fold) than in non-pregnant animals on days 8/9 after ovulation, and reached a maximum value of 636 μg/L on days 20/21 after ovulation. Administration of an LH-RH antagonist during the luteal phase on days 6-8 after ovulation decreased progesterone and ir-inhibin concns. within 4 and 8 h, resp. This was prevented by coadministration with human chorionic gonadotropin. Administration of cloprostenol to pregnant animals between days 17 and 20 after ovulation halved the initial concns. of both inhibin and progesterone within 1.5 h. The increase in plasma ir-inhibin concns. in the luteal phase and the apparent similarity in control of ir-inhibin and progesterone supports a luteal source of ir-inhibin in both conception and non-conception cycles. The higher levels of ir-inhibin from days 8/9 after ovulation in conception cycles were not related to any detectable increase in peripheral concns. of chorionic gonadotropin and occurred at least 4 days before the expected time of implantation. This suggests a role for the conceptus in inhibin secretion which may involve the release of an embryo message before implantation.

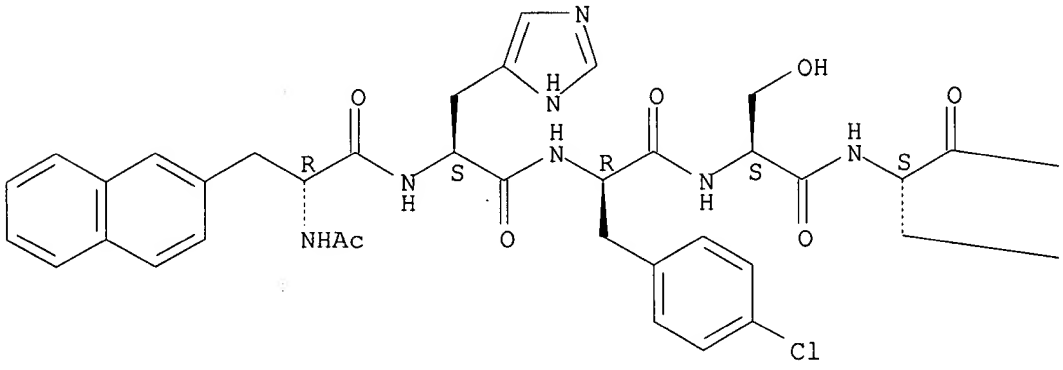
IT 132998-39-1
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(inhibin secretion suppression by, in marmoset monkey)

09890219

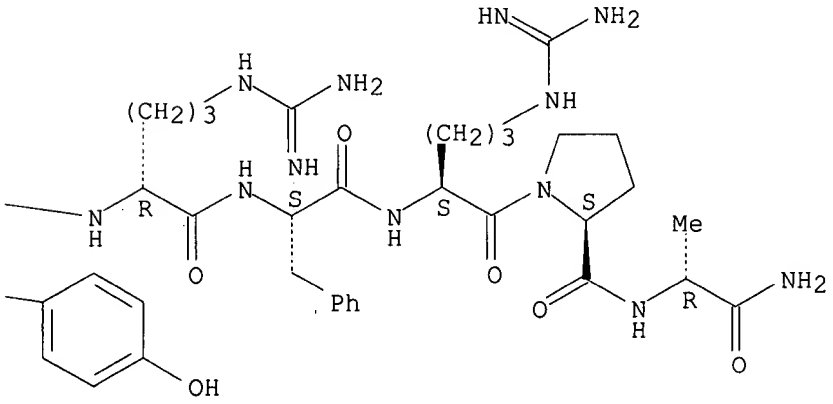
RN 132998-39-1 HCAPLUS
CN D-Alaninamide, N-acetyl-3-(2-naphthalenyl)-D-alanyl-L-histidyl-4-chloro-D-phenylalanyl-L-seryl-L-tyrosyl-D-arginyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-arginyl-L-prolyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



L11 ANSWER 69 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:199087 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 112:199087
TITLE: Synthetic studies on physiologically active oligopeptides carrying isodityrosine units
AUTHOR(S): Suzuki, Y.; Nishiyama, S.; Yamamura, S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. Sci. Technol., Keio Univ., Yokohama, Japan
SOURCE: Tennen Yuki Kagobutsu Toronkai Koen Yoshishu (1989), 31st, 190-6
CODEN: TYKYDS
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Japanese

Updated Search

09890219

GI

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

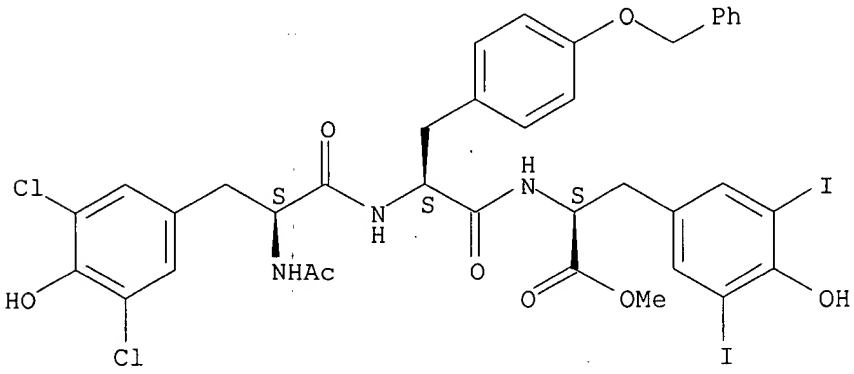
AB In connection with synthetic studies on physiol. active natural products carrying isodityrosine units, the total synthesis of OF4949-III (I), and K-13 (II) along with a synthetic study on vancomycin have been achieved. I and II have been successfully synthesized from the corresponding tripeptides. Interesting activities against gram pos. bacteria and the concepts of mol. recognition have evoked total synthesis of vancomycin. Methods used to construct the isotyrosine units in this antibiotic are discussed. I is an aminopeptidase B inhibitor and II is an inhibitor of angiotensin-converting enzyme.

IT 123418-38-2P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation and oxidation-cyclization of)

RN 123418-38-2 HCAPLUS

CN L-Tyrosine, N-[N-(N-acetyl-3,5-dichloro-L-tyrosyl)-O-(phenylmethyl)-L-tyrosyl]-3,5-diiodo-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L11 ANSWER 70 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:77969 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 112:77969

TITLE: Preparation of antibiotic OF4949 analogs

INVENTOR(S): Yamamura, Shosuke; Nishiyama, Shigeru; Suzuki, Ryoichi; Katayama, Kaoru

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Takara Shuzo Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

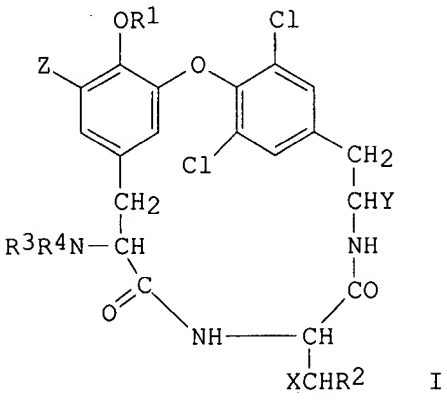
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 01168698	A	19890704	JP 1987-325494	19871224

Updated Search

09890219

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1987-325494 19871224
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 112:77969
GI



I

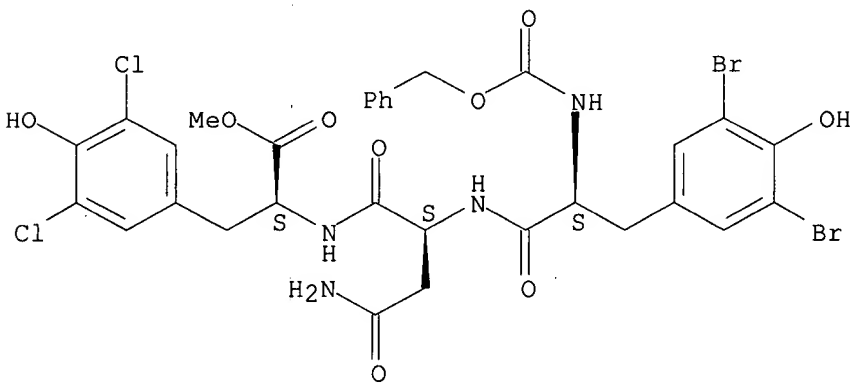
AB The title compds. [I; R1 = H, alkyl, acyl; R2 = H, OH, acyloxy; R3 = H, alkyl, protecting group; R4 = H, alkyl, protecting group; X = H2NCO, hydroxyalkyl, CO2H, alkoxycarbonyl; Y = H2NCO, hydroxyalkyl, (protected) CO2H; Z = H] (no data on pharmacol. activities), are prepared via catalytic reduction of I (Z = Br; R1-R4, X, and Y same as defined above). I (R1 = Me, X = H2NCO, R2 = R3 = H, R4 = Me3CO2C, Y = CO2Me, Z = Br) in MeOH was hydrogenolyzed over Pd black to give 96% I (R1 = Me, X = H2NCO, R2 = R3 = H, R4 = Me3CO2C, Y = CO2Me, Z = H).

IT 116523-66-1P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of, as intermediate for antibiotics)

RN 116523-66-1 HCAPLUS

CN L-Tyrosine, 3,5-dichloro-N-[N2-[3,5-dibromo-N-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]-L-tyrosyl]-L-asparaginyl]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



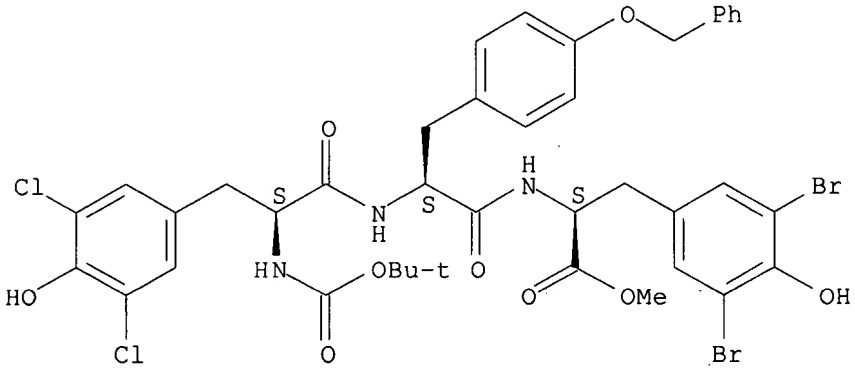
L11 ANSWER 71 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:595381 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 111:195381

Updated Search

09890219

TITLE: Biomimetic synthesis and stereostructure of K-13, a novel inhibitor of angiotensin I converting enzyme
AUTHOR(S): Nishiyama, Shigeru; Suzuki, Yoshikazu; Yamamura, Shosuke
CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. Sci. Technol., Keio Univ., Yokohama, Japan
SOURCE: Tetrahedron Letters (1989), 30(3), 379-82
CODEN: TELEAY; ISSN: 0040-4039
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 111:195381
AB A novel inhibitor of angiotensin I converting enzyme, K-13, has been synthesized from N-acetyl-3,5-dichloro-L-tyrosyl-O-benzyl-L-tyrosyl-3,5-diiodo-L-tyrosine Me ester, whose oxidation with thallium trinitrate as a key step followed by zinc reduction affords the corresponding di-Ph ether with the same heterocyclic skeleton as that of K-13, indicating that K-13 is biosynthesized from three mols. of L-tyrosine.
IT 123418-33-7P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation and oxidative cyclization of, with thallium trinitrate)
RN 123418-33-7 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosine, 3,5-dibromo-N-[N-[3,5-dichloro-N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-L-tyrosyl]-O-(phenylmethyl)-L-tyrosyl]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L11 ANSWER 72 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:433726 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 111:33726
TITLE: Synthesis of tritium labeled derivatives of atrial natriuretic peptide (ANP) and characterization of a biologically active linear analog
AUTHOR(S): Pham, P.; Moustier, A. M.; Rousseau, B.; Beaucourt, J. P.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Serv. Mol. Marquees, CEN-Saclay, Gif-sur-Yvette, 91191, Fr.
SOURCE: Colloque INSERM (1989), 174(Forum Pept., 2nd, 1988), 247-50
CODEN: CINMDE; ISSN: 0768-3154
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The syntheses of three tritiated rat ANP(1-28) derivs.: (4-3H-Phe8)ANP,

Updated Search

(4-3H-Phe26)ANP and (4-3H-Phe8, 3,5-3H2-Tyr28)ANP are described. The high specific activity peptides obtained are biol. fully active. A byproduct of the tritiation reaction, isolated by HPLC, was characterized as the linear analog of ANP: (Ala7,23)ANF. Preliminary results showed this peptide to be biol. active and suggest that the disulfide bridge of ANP is not essential for activity.

IT 120642-96-8
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(tritiation of)

RN 120642-96-8 HCAPLUS

CN Atrial natriuretic peptide-28 (rat), 26-(4-iodo-L-phenylalanine)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

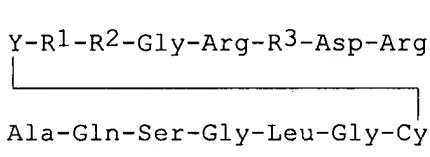
*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

L11 ANSWER 73 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:232086 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 110:232086
TITLE: Preparation of fluorine-containing atrial natriuretic peptides as diuretics, natiuretics, and antihypertensives
INVENTOR(S): Rakhit, Sumanas; Goghari, Mahesh H.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bio-Mega Inc., Can.
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 16 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
EP 283956	A2	19880928	EP 1988-104365		19880318
EP 283956	A3	19900411			
EP 283956	B1	19921111			
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE					
IL 85728	A	19930114	IL 1988-85728		19880314
AU 8813167	A	19881124	AU 1988-13167		19880316
AU 605259	B2	19910110			
AT 82295	T	19921115	AT 1988-104365		19880318
JP 01006296	A	19890110	JP 1988-71683		19880325
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CA 1987-532982	A	19870325
			CA 1987-542192	A	19870715
			EP 1988-104365	A	19880318

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 110:232086
GI



I

AB The title compds. (I; R1, R4 = Phe, 2-, 4-, or 5-fluorophenylalanyl, trisfluorophenylalanyl; R2 = Gly, Ala, D-Ala; R3 = Ile, Met; R5 = Tyr,

Null; Y = thioalkylcarbonyl, R6 - Cys; R6 = H-Ser-Ser, H-Arg-Ser, H-Arg-Arg-Ser-Ser, H-Leu-Arg-Arg-Ser-Ser, H-Ser-Leu-Arg-Arg-Ser-Ser; Z = OH, amino) useful as diuretics, natriuretics, and antihypertensives, were prepared I (Y = H-Ser-Leu-Arg-Ser-Ser-Cys, R1 = Phe, R2 = Gly, R3 = Met, R4 = 4-fluorophenylalanyl, R5 = Tyr, Z = OH), prepared on (α-phenylacetamido)benzylbenzhydrylamine resin, had a relative potency of 0.94 v.s. human atrial natriuretic peptide (hANP)in the rabbit aorta assay.

IT 120728-19-0P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of, as atrial natriuretic peptide analog)

RN 120728-19-0 HCAPLUS

CN Atrial natriuretic peptide-28 (human), 26-(4-fluoro-L-phenylalanine)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

L11 ANSWER 74 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:213362 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 110:213362
TITLE: Preparation of cyclic peptides as anticancer agents
INVENTOR(S): Itokawa, Hideji; Watanabe, Kinzo; Kawaoto, Satoshi; Inoue, Tsutomu
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Tobishi Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 63203671	A	19880823	JP 1987-34508	19870219

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1987-34508 19870219
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 110:213362
GI

* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM TOO LARGE FOR DISPLAY - AVAILABLE VIA OFFLINE PRINT *

AB Title compds. I (R1 = H, alkyl; R2 = H, PhCH2O2C; R3 = H, (substituted) alkyl; X-X2 = halo) useful as intermediates for anticancer agents I (X-X2 = H), are prepared from tripeptides II (R4 = Me; X3 = halo) or their amino- or CO2R4-protected compds. via cyclic tripeptides III. Treatment of II (X-X3 = Br; R2 = PhCH2O2C; R3 = CH2CHMe2; R4 = Me) (preparation given) with thallium nitrate in MeOH and reduction of a product, after work-up and chromatog., with Zn in AcOH gave the Me ester of I (X-X2 = Br; R1 = H; R2 = PhCH2O2C; R3 = CH2CHMe2) (IV), which showed 6.0 μg/mL of IC50 against P388 mice leukemia cells. IV in MeOH was hydrogenated in the presence of KOAc and Pd/C to give I (X-X2 = H; R1 = H; R2 = PhCH2O2C; R3 = CH2CHMe2).

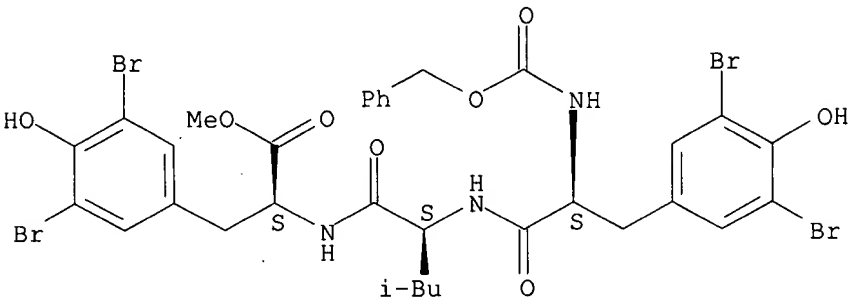
IT 120377-40-4P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation and reaction of, in preparation of cyclic peptide anticancer agent)

Updated Search

09890219

RN 120377-40-4 HCAPLUS
CN L-Tyrosine, 3,5-dibromo-N-[N-[3,5-dibromo-N-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]-L-tyrosyl]-L-leucyl]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L11 ANSWER 75 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:213307 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 110:213307
TITLE: Synthesis of tritium labelled atrial natriuretic factor (ANF) derivatives and characterization of a tritiated biologically active linear peptide by-product
AUTHOR(S): Pham, P.; Moustier, A.; Rousseau, B.; Beaucourt, J. P.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Serv. Mol. Marquees, CEN-Saclay, Gif-sur-Yvette, 91191, Fr.
SOURCE: Journal of Labelled Compounds and Radiopharmaceuticals (1988), 25(8), 901-11
CODEN: JLCRD4; ISSN: 0362-4803
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: French
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 110:213307
AB (4-3H-Phe8)ANF, (4-3H-Phe26)ANF, and (4-3H-Phe8, 3,5-3H2-Tyr28)ANF were obtained by catalytic dehalogenation of iodinated precursors with 3H-Pd and exhibited high specific radioactivity. A radioactive byproduct isolated by HPLC was characterized as 3H-(Ala7,23)ANF and was biol. active.
IT 120642-96-8
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(reductive tritiation of)
RN 120642-96-8 HCAPLUS
CN Atrial natriuretic peptide-28 (rat), 26-(4-iodo-L-phenylalanine)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

L11 ANSWER 76 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:611493 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 109:211493
TITLE: Preparation of somatostatin analogs as drugs
INVENTOR(S): Coy, David H.; Murphy, William A.; Heiman, Mark L.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Tulane Educational Fund, Inc., USA
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 5 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

Updated Search

09890219

LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 5
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 277419	A2	19880810	EP 1987-310487	19871127
EP 277419	A3	19900214		
EP 277419	B1	19970618		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
JP 63196599	A	19880815	JP 1987-295911	19871124
JP 2568228	B2	19961225		
AT 154612	T	19970715	AT 1987-310487	19871127
ES 2104551	T3	19971016	ES 1987-310487	19871127
US 4853371	A	19890801	US 1988-209883	19880622
US 4904642	A	19900227	US 1989-312138	19890217
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1987-10349	A 19870203
			US 1985-775488	A2 19850912
			US 1986-875266	A2 19860617
			US 1987-70400	A2 19870707
			US 1988-209883	A3 19880622

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 109:211493

AB R-A1-Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-A2-Cys-A3 (I; R = H, C1-20 alkyl; A1 = D-β-Nal, D-Trp, D-X-Phe; A2 = α-aminobutyryl; A3 = Thr-NH2, Thr-OH, Nal-NH2, Trp-NH2; X = H, OH, Me, halo) and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof were prepared for reducing growth hormone, insulin, glucagon, and/or pancreatic exocrine secretion. D-β-Naphthylalanyl-Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Abu-Cys-Thr-NH2 was prepared by the solid-phase method using BOC-protected amino acids on benzhydrylamine resin.

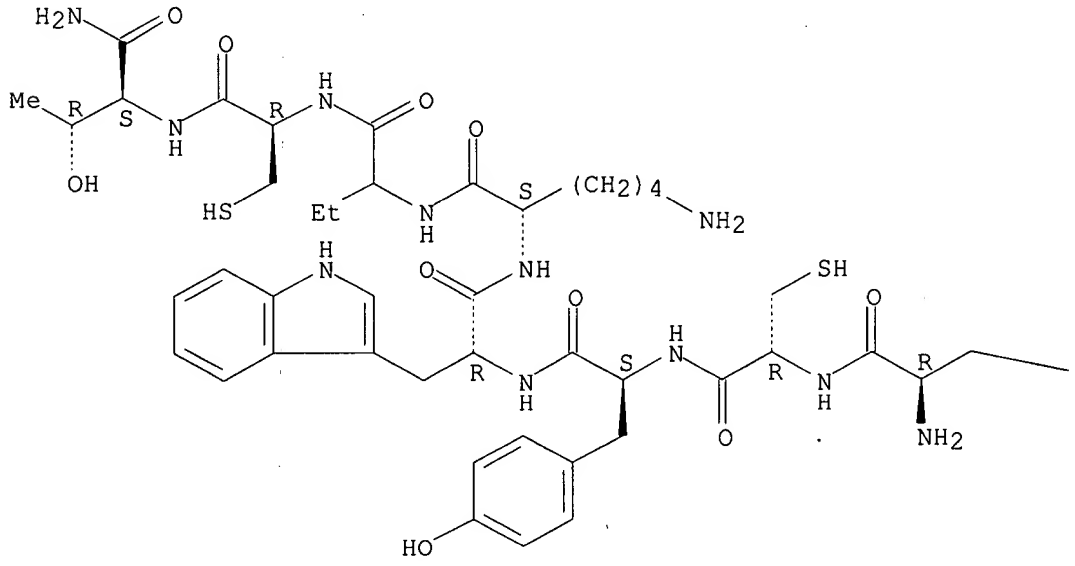
IT 117382-74-8P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of, as somatostatin analog)

RN 117382-74-8 HCAPLUS

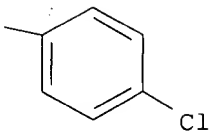
CN L-Threoninamide, 4-chloro-D-phenylalanyl-L-cysteinyl-L-tyrosyl-D-tryptophyl-L-lysyl-2-aminobutanoyl-L-cysteinyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

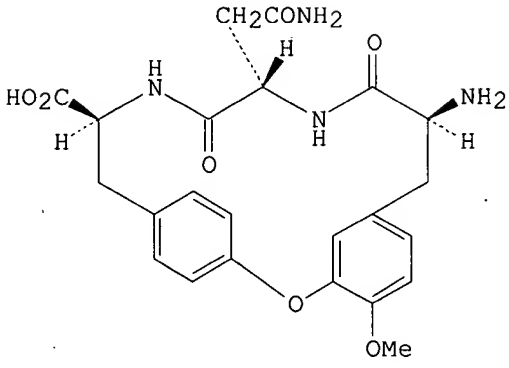
PAGE 1-A



Updated Search



L11 ANSWER 77 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:529660 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 109:129660
TITLE: Total synthesis of OF4949-III, a novel inhibitor of aminopeptidase B
AUTHOR(S): Nishiyama, Shigeru; Suzuki, Yoshikazu; Yamamura, Shosuke
CORPORATE SOURCE: Fac. Sci. Technol., Keio Univ., Hiyoshi, Japan
SOURCE: Tetrahedron Letters (1988), 29(5), 559-62
CODEN: TELEAY; ISSN: 0040-4039
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 109:129660
GI



I

AB OF4949-III (I) has been synthesized from N-benzyloxycarbonyl-3,5-dibromo-L-tyrosyl-L-asparaginyl-3,4-dichloro-L-tyrosine Me ester, whose oxidation with

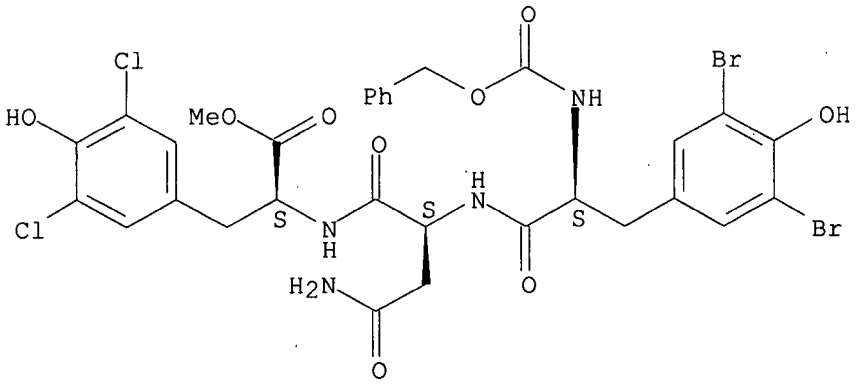
thallium trinitrate as a key step followed by zinc reduction affords the corresponding di-Ph ether with the same heterocyclic skeleton as that of I.

IT 116523-66-1P
RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(preparation and oxidative cyclization of)

RN 116523-66-1 HCAPLUS

CN L-Tyrosine, 3,5-dichloro-N-[N2-[3,5-dibromo-N-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]-L-tyrosyl]-L-asparaginyl]-, methyl ester (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L11 ANSWER 78 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:132324 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 108:132324
TITLE: Preparation of somatostatin analogs as drugs
INVENTOR(S): Coy, David H.; Murphy, William A.; Heiman, Mark L.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Tulane Educational Fund, Inc., USA
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 13 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 5
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 214872	A2	19870318	EP 1986-307044	19860912
EP 214872	A3	19890906		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
AU 8662076	A	19870319	AU 1986-62076	19860829
AU 602657	B2	19901025		
DK 8604351	A	19870313	DK 1986-4351	19860911
DK 172212	B1	19980105		
FI 8603680	A	19870313	FI 1986-3680	19860911
FI 89062	B	19930430		
FI 89062	C	19930810		
NO 8603638	A	19870313	NO 1986-3638	19860911
NO 174809	B	19940405		
NO 174809	C	19940713		
ES 2003739	A6	19881116	ES 1986-1814	19860911

Updated Search

09890219

CA 1338301	C	19960430	CA 1986-517969		19860911
JP 62116594	A	19870528	JP 1986-215581		19860912
JP 2563278	B2	19961211			
US 4853371	A	19890801	US 1988-209883		19880622
US 4904642	A	19900227	US 1989-312138		19890217
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1985-775488	A	19850912
			US 1986-875266	A	19860617
			US 1987-10349	A2	19870203
			US 1987-70400	A2	19870707
			US 1988-209883	A3	19880622

GI

$A^1A^2NCHA^3CO$-Cys-A^4-D-Trp-Lys-A^5-Cys-A^7-NH_2 I

AB The title compds. [I; A1, A2 = H, alkyl, phenylalkyl, acyl, alkoxycarbonyl; A3 = CHA6 (A6 = pentafluorophenyl, naphthyl, pyridyl, phenyl); A4 = o-, m-, or p-substituted X-Phe (X = H, halo, NO2, OH, NH2, alkyl), pentafluoro-Phe, β-naphthylalanyl (β-Nal); A5 = Thr, Ser, Phe, Val, α-aminoisobutyric acid residue, Ile; A7 = Thr, Trp, β-Nal], somatostatin analogs, and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts are prepared via the solid-phase method. H-D-β-Nal-Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Val-Cys-Thr-NH2 was prepared by peptide coupling of the appropriate protected amino acids on a benzhydrylamine resin, followed by deprotection and resin cleavage using HF/anisole.

IT 113294-83-0P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of, for reduction of growth hormone, insulin, glucagon, or pancreatic exocrine secretion)

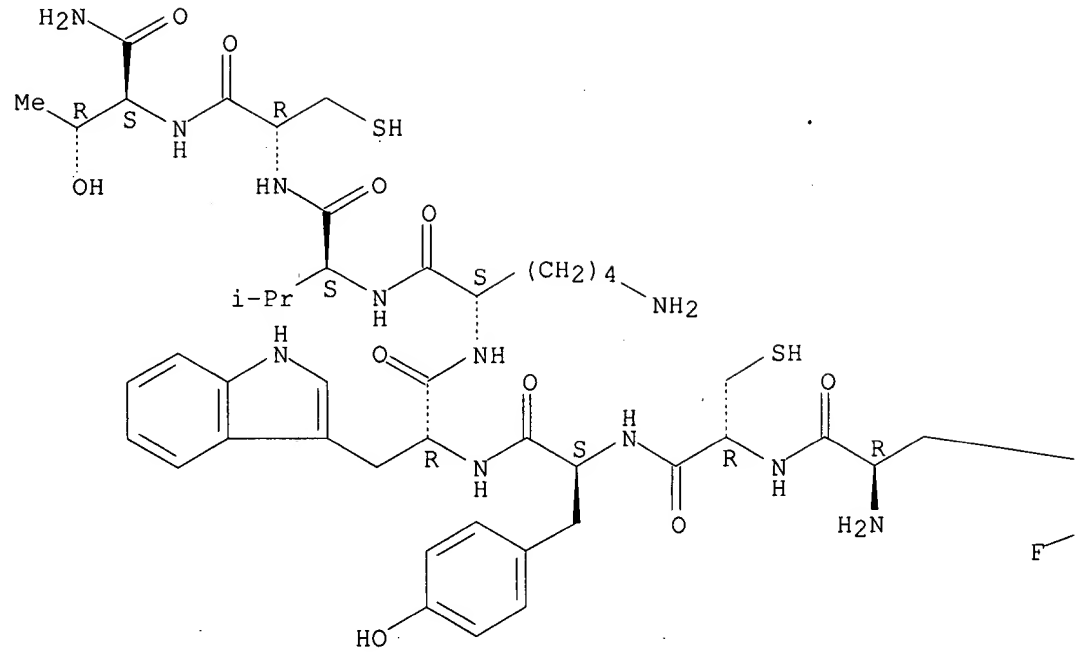
RN 113294-83-0 HCAPLUS

CN L-Threoninamide, 2,3,4,5,6-pentafluoro-D-phenylalanyl-L-cysteinyl-L-tyrosyl-D-tryptophyl-L-lysyl-L-valyl-L-cysteinyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

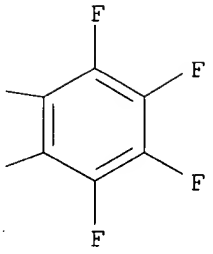
Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



L11 ANSWER 79 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:214405 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 106:214405
TITLE: Somatostatin octapeptide analogs with growth hormone

Updated Search

09890219

release-inhibiting activity

INVENTOR(S): Coy, David H.; Murphy, William A.; Heiman, Mark L.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Tulane Educational Fund, Inc., USA
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 12 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW

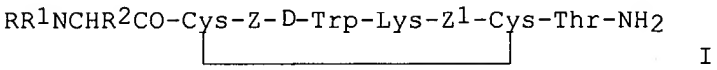
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 5
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 215171	A2	19870325	EP 1985-308770	19851202
EP 215171	A3	19881109		
EP 215171	B1	19901122		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
JP 62061997	A	19870318	JP 1985-270577	19851130
JP 08005913	B	19960124		
AT 58542	T	19901215	AT 1985-308770	19851202
US 4853371	A	19890801	US 1988-209883	19880622
US 4904642	A	19900227	US 1989-312138	19890217

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 1985-775488	A	19850912
EP 1985-308770	A	19851202
US 1986-875266	A2	19860617
US 1987-10349	A2	19870203
US 1987-70400	A2	19870707
US 1988-209883	A3	19880622

GI



I

AB The title peptides [I; R, R1 = H, (phenyl)alkyl, COR3, CO2R4; R2 = CH2R5; R3 = alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, Ph, naphthyl, phenylalkyl; R4 = (phenyl)alkyl; R5 = pentafluoronaphthyl, pyridyl, Ph, halophenyl, NO2, NH2, OH, alkyl, alkoxy; Z = (un)substituted Ph, pentafluoroalanine, naphthylalanine; Z1 = Thr, Ser, Phe, Val, Ile] or their pharmaceutically acceptable salts, inhibiting the secretion of growth hormone, insulin, and glucagon, were prepared by solid-phase synthesis. I (RR1NCHR2 = N-tert-butoxycarbonyl-D-p-Cl-Phe, Z = Tyr, Z1 = Val) is prepared by using N-tert-butoxycarbonyl-O-benzylthreonine bound to a benzhydrylamine resin.

IT 108335-13-3DP, benzhydrylamine resin-bound
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation and deprotection and resin cleavage of)

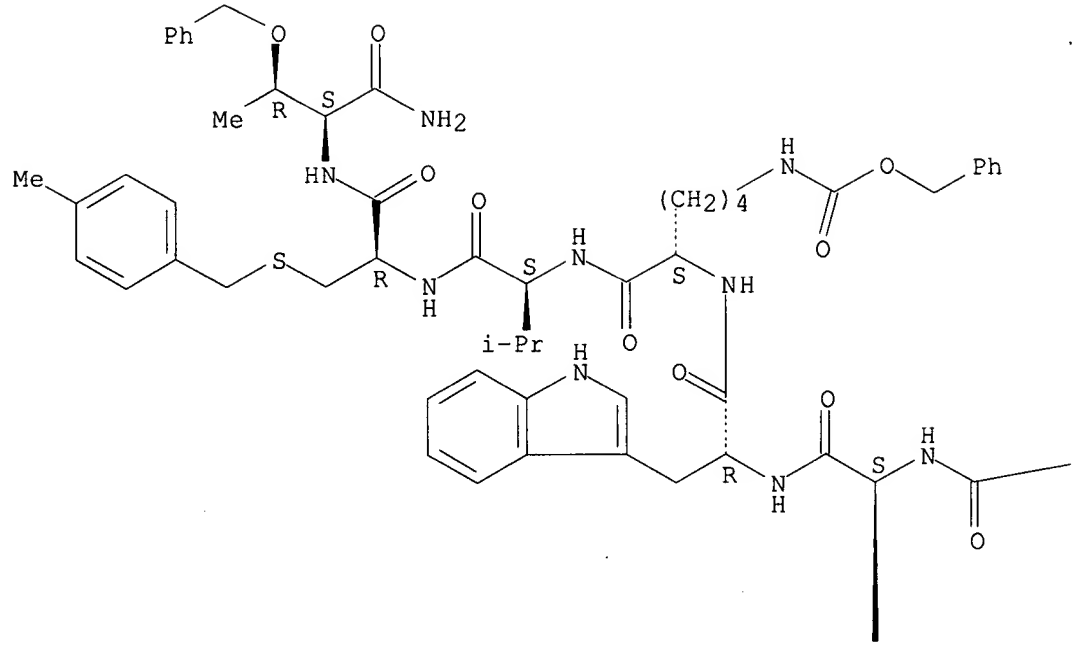
RN 108335-13-3 HCAPLUS

CN L-Threoninamide, 4-chloro-N-[(1,1-dimethylethoxy)carbonyl]-D-phenylalanyl-S-[(4-methylphenyl)methyl]-L-cysteinyl-L-tyrosyl-D-tryptophyl-N6-[(phenylmethoxy)carbonyl]-L-lysyl-L-valyl-S-[(4-methylphenyl)methyl]-L-cysteinyl-O-(phenylmethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

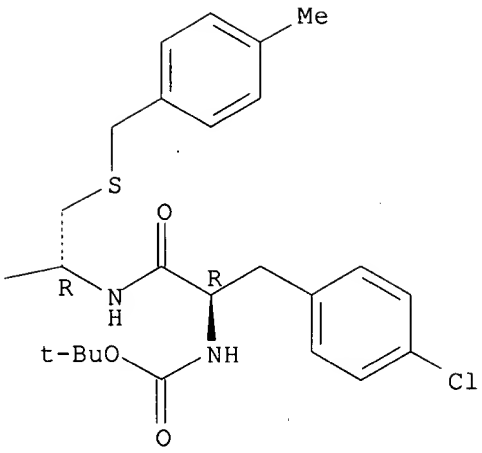
Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search

PAGE 1-A

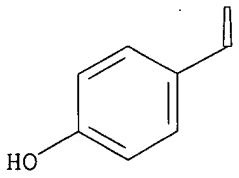


PAGE 1-B



Updated Search

PAGE 2-A



L11 ANSWER 80 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:113675 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 106:113675
TITLE: Structure-activity studies of antagonists of luteinizing hormone-releasing hormone with emphasis on the amino-terminal region
AUTHOR(S): Hocart, Simon J.; Nekola, Mary V.; Coy, David H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Sch. Med., Tulane Univ., New Orleans, LA, 70112, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Medicinal Chemistry (1987), 30(4), 735-9
CODEN: JMCMAR; ISSN: 0022-2623
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

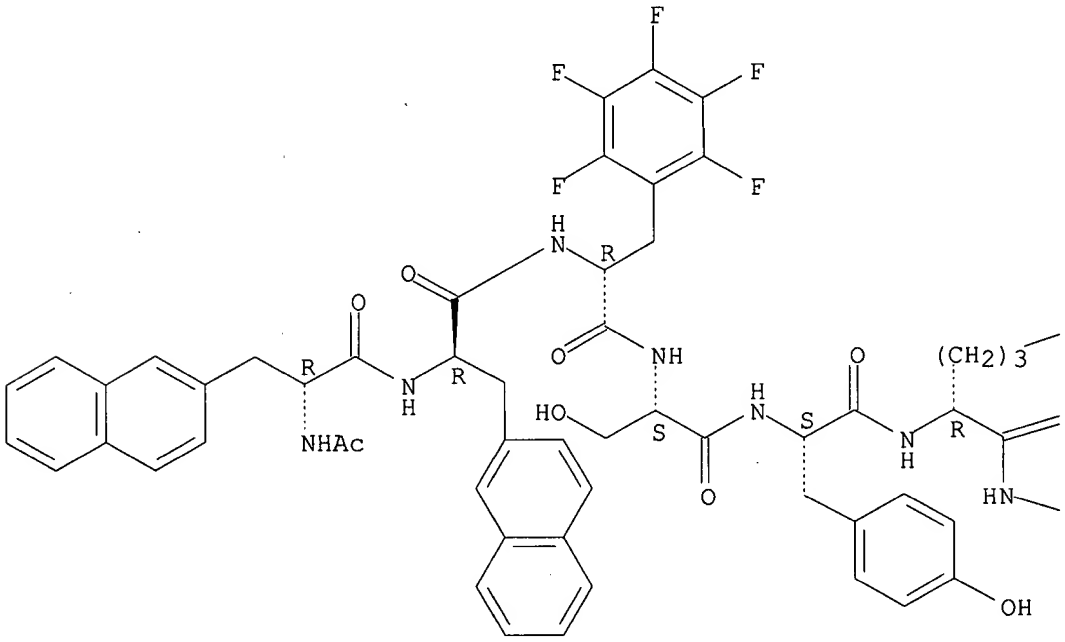
AB The structure-activity relations of the hydrophobic N-terminal region of the antagonist [N-acetyl-D-naphthylalanine, D-p-chlorophenylalanine2,D-Trp3,D-Arg6,Phe7,D-Ala10]-LH-RH [96394-82-0] was investigated by the incorporation of a variety of amino acids with emphasis on positions 1, 2, and 3. The analogs were prepared by routine solid-phase peptide synthesis. All purifications were performed in 2 stages: gel permeation chromatog. followed by preparative, reversed-phase, HPLC. The analogs were assayed in a standard rat antiovulatory assay with a 40% propane-1,2-diol-saline vehicle. A simplified antagonist was developed that allowed the removal of the custom-synthesized D-p-chlorophenylalanine and the labile D-tryptophan while retaining antiovulatory potency. [N-Acetyl-D-naphthylamine1,D-Phe2,3,D-Arg6,Phe7,D-Ala10]-LH-RH [106881-55-4] caused a 56% blockade of ovulation at the 500 ng dose and was approx. equipotent with the parent analog in thisa system.

IT 106881-64-5
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(ovulation inhibition by, structure in relation to)

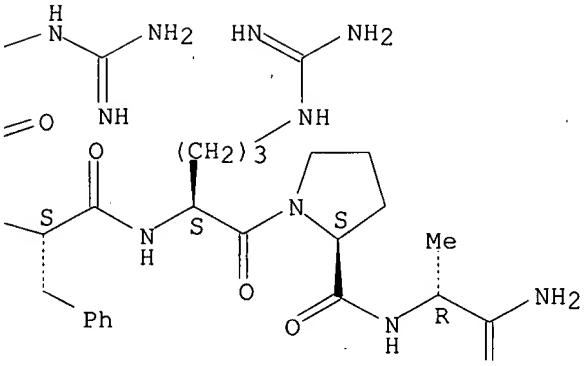
RN 106881-64-5 HCAPLUS
CN D-Alaninamide, N-acetyl-3-(2-naphthalenyl)-D-alanyl-3-(2-naphthalenyl)-D-alanyl-2,3,4,5,6-pentafluoro-D-phenylalanyl-L-seryl-L-tyrosyl-D-arginyl-L-phenylalanyl-L-arginyl-L-prolyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



Updated Search

PAGE 2-B

L11 ANSWER 81 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:81074 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 106:81074
TITLE: Mechanism studies of Coomassie Blue and silver staining of proteins
AUTHOR(S): De Moreno, Miriam R.; Smith, Jean F.; Smith, Robert V.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Coll. Pharm., Univ. Texas, Austin, TX, 78712-1074, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences (1986), 75(9), 907-11
CODEN: JPMSAE; ISSN: 0022-3549
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

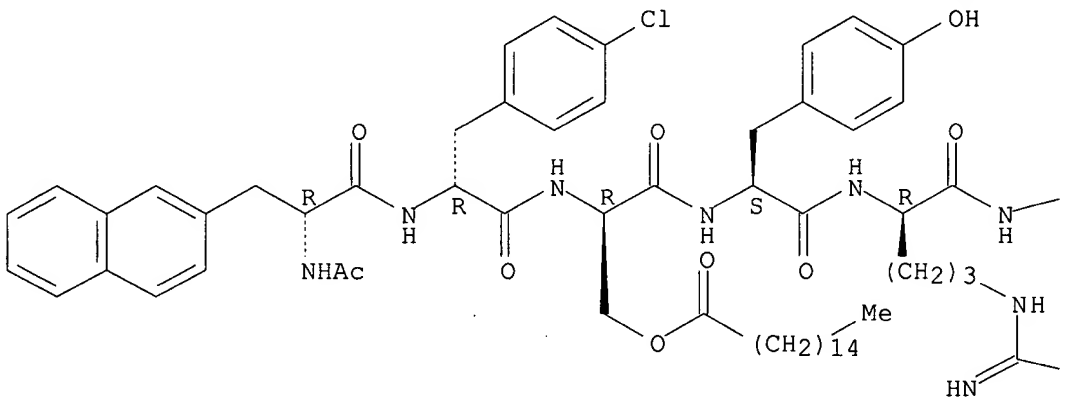
AB A relatively high complexation affinity has been found for Coomassie Blue G-250 and the following amino acids: arginine; tyrosine; lysine; and histidine. A linear relationship was observed between log molar absorptivity and log mol. weight of 52 and 69 proteins, polypeptides, and di- and tripeptides that were allowed to react with Coomassie Blue G-250 in solution The solution complexation results were used in a study of the detection of the following model proteins: bovine serum albumin, lysozyme, recombinant DNA derived human insulin, and calmodulin. Interactions between Coomassie Blue stained gels and Ag detection reagents were determined and used as the basis for studies of enhanced sensitivity of detection of electrophoretically developed proteins. Sensitivity enhancements of up to 8-fold were observed when various sulfonic acid dye complexed proteins were detected with Ag reagents vs. the use of Ag reagents alone. A site-directed nucleation of Ag caused by the protein complexed sulfonic acid dyes is proposed as a mechanism for the observed enhancements.

IT 106814-81-7
RL: ANST (Analytical study)
(complexation of, with Coomassie Blue G-250, in solution)

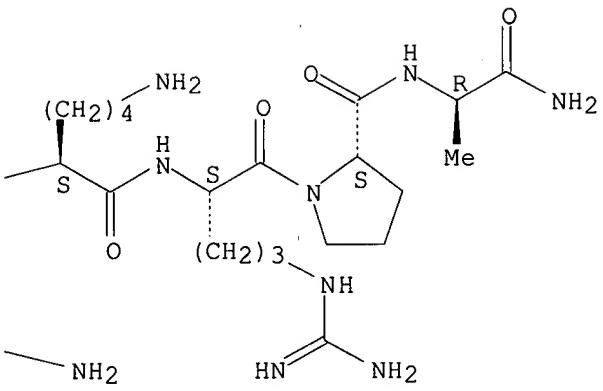
RN 106814-81-7 HCAPLUS
CN D-Alaninamide, N-acetyl-3-(2-naphthalenyl)-D-alanyl-4-chloro-D-phenylalanyl-O-(1-oxohexadecyl)-D-seryl-L-tyrosyl-D-arginyl-L-lysyl-L-arginyl-L-prolyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



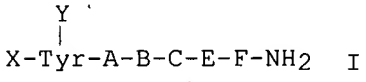
Updated Search



L11 ANSWER 82 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:627314 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 105:227314
TITLE: Analgesic and antipsychotic penta- and heptapeptides
INVENTOR(S): Cervini, Maria Antonietta; De Castiglione, Roberto; Mena, Renzo; Perseo, Giuseppe; Rossi, Alessandro
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Farmitalia Carlo Erba S.p.A., Italy
SOURCE: Ger. Offen.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 3537405	A1	19860430	DE 1985-3537405	19851021
GB 2166139	A	19860430	GB 1984-27027	19841025
GB 2166139	B	19880622		
JP 61103898	A	19860522	JP 1985-233569	19851021
BE 903493	A1	19860422	BE 1985-215758	19851022

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: GB 1984-27027 A 19841025
OTHER SOURCE(S): CASREACT 105:227314; MARPAT 105:227314
GI



AB The title peptides [I; X = H, C(:NH)NH2, amino protective group; Y = H, phenolic OH protective group; A = D-Ala, D-Val, D-Ile, D-Leu, D-Pro, D-Ser, D-Thr, D-Met, D-Met(O), D-Arg, D-Lys, D-Orn; B = Trp, Phg (phenylglycine), p-(un)substituted Phe; C = Phg, Npg (neopentylglycine), Gly, Sar (sarcosine), D- or L-Ala, Val, Ile, Leu, Met, Ser, Thr, Phe, Trp,

Tyr, etc.; E = D- or L-Tyr, Ser, Thr, Met, Met(O), Leu, Nle, Ape (2-aminovaleric acid), p-(un)substituted Phe; F = Pro-Ser, bond] were prepared as analgesics and antipsychotics. Thus, Boc-Phe-OH was coupled with D-Ala-OBzl.HCl to give Boc-Phe-D-Ala-OBzl, which was converted in 8 steps to H-Tyr-D-Ala-Phe-D-Ala-Tyr-Pro-Ser-NH2.HCl (II). In the rat tail-flick test II had an ED50 of 1.3 mg/kg s.c.

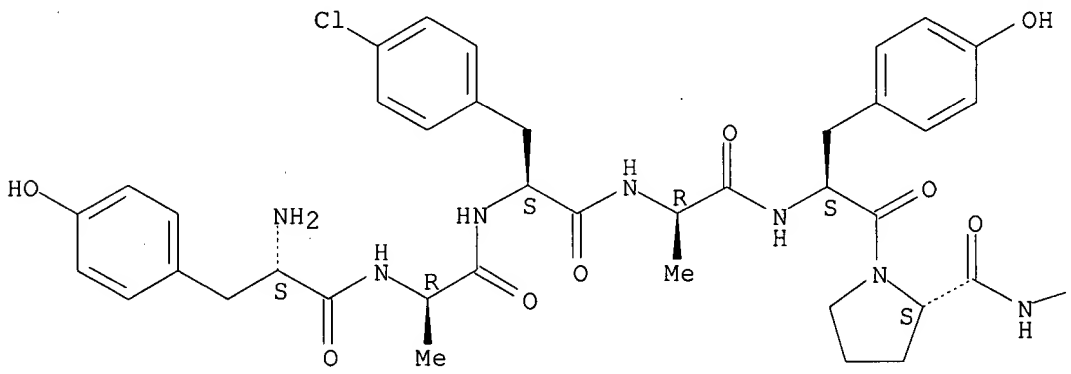
IT 105412-73-5P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of, as analgesic and antipsychotic)

RN 105412-73-5 HCAPLUS

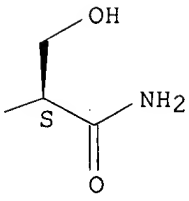
CN Dermorphin, 3-(4-chloro-L-phenylalanine)-4-D-alanine- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



L11 ANSWER 83 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1986:472825 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 105:72825

TITLE: Synthesis and biological activity of highly potent octapeptide analogs of somatostatin

AUTHOR(S): Cai, R. Z.; Szoke, B.; Lu, R.; Fu, D.; Redding, T. W.; Schally, A. V.

Updated Search

09890219

CORPORATE SOURCE: Sch. Med., Tulane Univ., New Orleans, LA, 70146, USA
SOURCE: Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America (1986), 83(6), 1896-900
CODEN: PNASA6; ISSN: 0027-8424
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB In the search for selective and long-acting analogs of somatostatin, nearly 200 compds. were synthesized by solid-phase methods, purified, and tested biol. Among these octapeptides, some contained N-terminal D-Phe, Ac-D-Phe, or AcPhe followed by hexapeptide sequences Cys-Phe-D-Trp-Lys-Thr-Cys or Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Val-Cys and Thr-NH2 or Trp-NH2 as C-terminal residues. (Cyclo 2-7)-D-Phe-Cys-Try-D-Trop-Lys-Val-Cys-Thr-NH2 (I) [99660-13-6] and (cyclo 2-7)-D-Phe-Cys-Tyr-D-Trp-Lys-Val-Cys-Trp-NH2 (II) [103222-11-3] were 177 times and 113 times more potent, resp., than somatostatin in tests for inhibition of growth hormone [9002-72-6] release. These 2 octapeptides containing tyrosine and valine in positions 3 and 6, resp., were more active and more selective than their Ph-3 and Thr-6 counterparts, (cyclo 2-7)-D-Phe-Cys-Phe-D-Trp-Lys-thr-Cys-Thr-NH2 [99685-66-2] and (cyclo 2-7)-D-Phe-Cys-Phe-D-Trp-Lys-Thr-Cys-Trp-NH2 [103222-10-2]. I was also .apprx.6 times more potent than its L-Trp-4 diastereoisomer [103222-07-7]. The analogs I, and II showed a prolonged duration of action and inhibited growth hormone release for at least 3 h. Analogs of both Phe-3/Thr-6 and Tyr-3/Val-6 classes also suppressed the release of insulin [9004-10-8] and glucagon [9007-92-5] in rats and pentagastrin-induced secretion of gastric acid in dogs, but their potencies in these tests were much smaller than the growth-hormone-release inhibitory activity. Some of these analogs possessed antitumor activities as shown by the inhibition of growth of animal models of prostate, mammary, and ductal pancreatic tumors.

IT 103548-89-6
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)
(growth hormone secretion inhibition by, mol. structure in relation to)

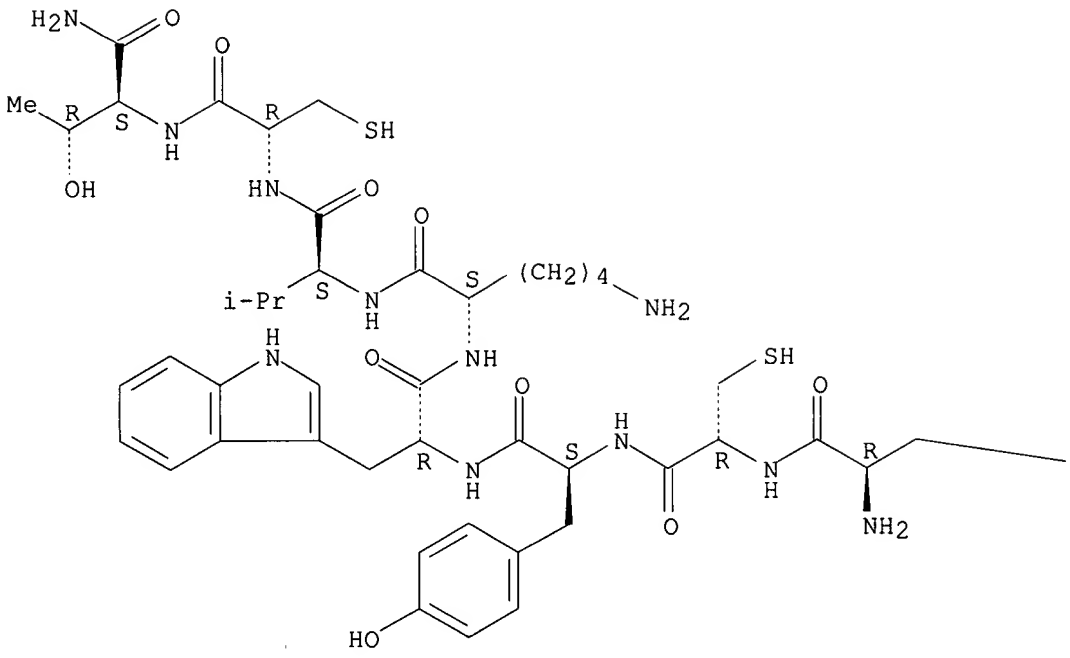
RN 103548-89-6 HCAPLUS

CN L-Threoninamide, 4-chloro-D-phenylalanyl-L-cysteinyl-L-tyrosyl-D-tryptophyl-L-lysyl-L-valyl-L-cysteinyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

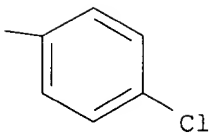
Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



L11 ANSWER 84 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:572200 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 103:172200
TITLE: Radioimmunoassay of cholecystokinin: comparison of different tracers
AUTHOR(S): Cantor, Per; Rehfeld, Jens F.

Updated Search

09890219

CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Clin. Chem., Univ. Copenhagen, Copenhagen, DK-2100, Den.
SOURCE: Journal of Immunological Methods (1985), 82(1), 47-55
CODEN: JIMMBG; ISSN: 0022-1759
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

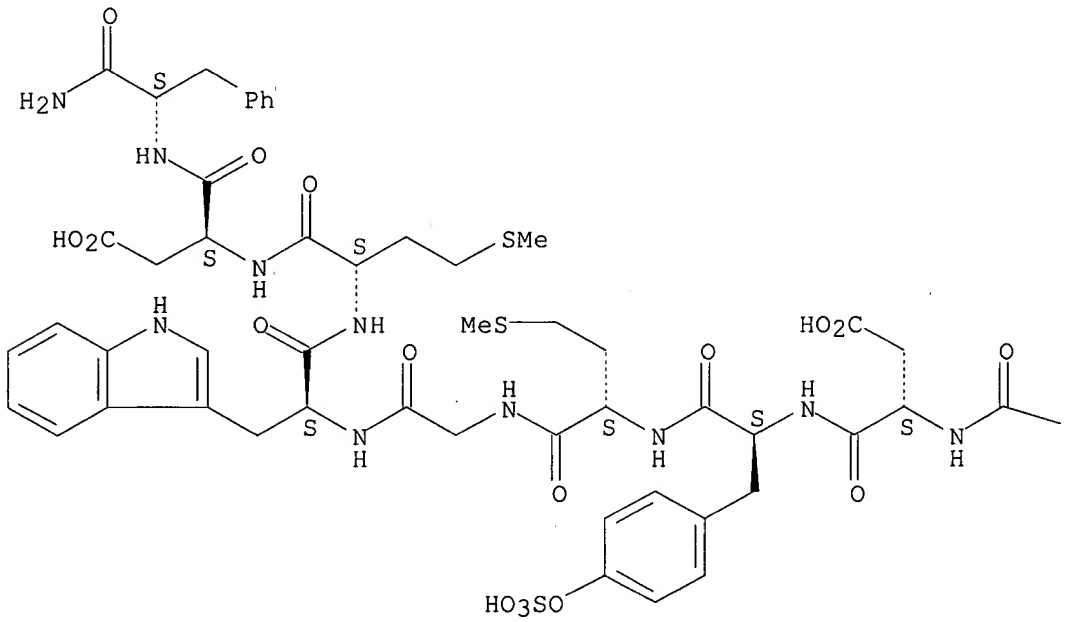
AB The binding of cholecystokinin (CCK) [9011-97-6] antibodies with different sequence-specificities to Bolton-Hunter labeled CCK-33 (125I-BH-CCK-33 [98823-90-6]), CCK-8 (125I-BH-CCK-8 [79672-09-6]) and chloramine-T iodinated gastrin-17 (125I-gastrin-17 [59240-67-4]) was compared. The antibody binding was expressed as the final antiserum dilution (titer) and the effective equilibrium constant of the binding. Antibodies specific for the C- or the N-terminal sequence of CCK-8 all bound well to 125I-BH-CCK-8. In contrast, some of the antibodies directed against the common C-terminus of CCK and gastrin displayed remarkably low binding of 125I-gastrin-17 or 125I-BH-CCK-33, whereas all antisera specific for the N-terminal or midsequence of CCK-33 bound 125I-BH-CCK-33 well. The lower binding of 125I-BH-CCK-33 to some C-terminal antibodies raised against gastrin may be due to a C-terminal conformation of CCK-33 different from that of gastrin. In accord with the high specific radioactivity of 125I-BH-CCK-8, the best sensitivity of CCK RIA was obtained with the CCK-8 tracer.

IT 79672-09-6
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(as tracer, for radioimmunoassay of cholecystokinin peptides)

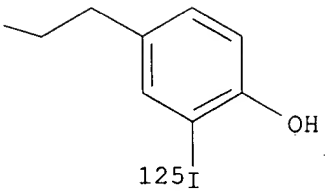
RN 79672-09-6 HCAPLUS
CN Cholecystokinin-8 (swine), N-[3-[4-hydroxy-3-(iodo-125I)phenyl]-1-oxopropyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



Updated Search



L11 ANSWER 85 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1985:7091 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 102:7091
TITLE: Renin inhibitors
INVENTOR(S): Burton, James
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): General Hospital Corp., USA
SOURCE: U.S., 7 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 4455303	A	19840619	US 1983-497707	19830524

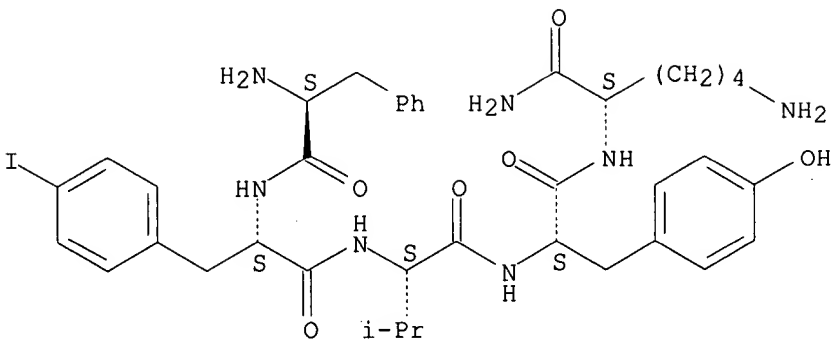
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1983-497707 19830524
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 102:7091

AB Peptides H-X-X1-X2-X3-X4-R [X, X1, X3 = Phe, Phe(4-Cl), Phe(4-F), Phe(4-Br), Phe(OMe), Tyr, Phe(4-I), Tyr(o-Me); X2 = Val, Thr, threo-α-amino-3-chlorobutyric acid residue; X4 = Lys, Arg; R = NH2, NHR1 (R1 = C1-4 alkyl), OH, OR2 (R2 = C1-4 alkyl), OM (M = cation)] were prepared as renin inhibitors and they can be used for the treatment of renin-dependent hypertension. Thus, H-Phe(4-Cl)-Phe-Val-Tyr-Lys-NH2 (I) was prepared by the solid-phase method on a benzhydrylamine resin. I at 70 μm inhibited human renin by 70%.

IT 91223-94-8P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation and renin inhibiting activity of)
RN 91223-94-8 HCAPLUS
CN L-Lysinamide, L-phenylalanyl-4-iodo-L-phenylalanyl-L-valyl-L-tyrosyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Updated Search

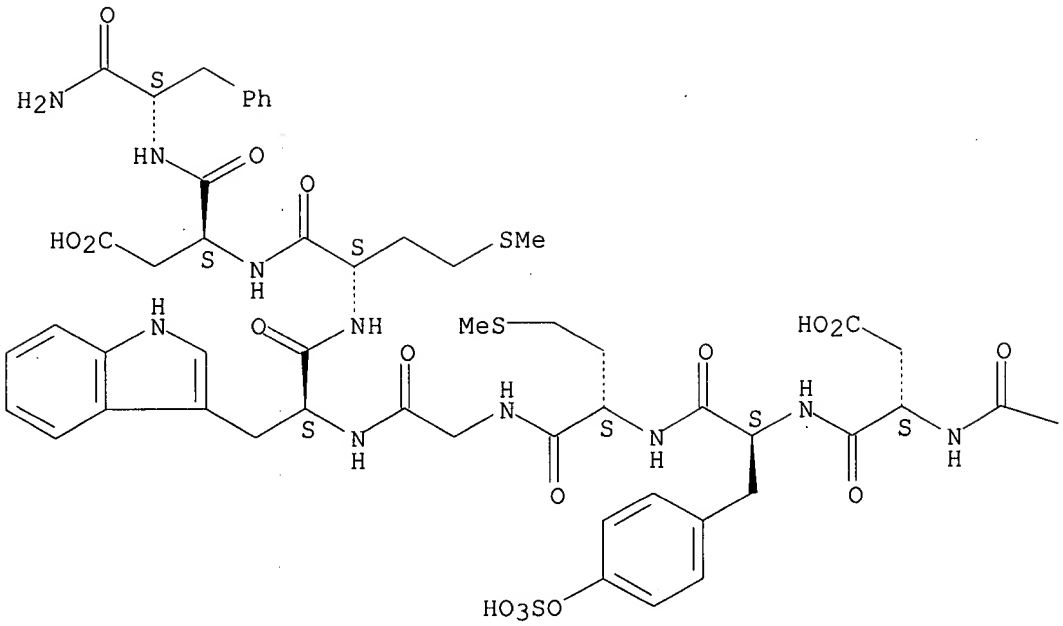
Absolute stereochemistry.



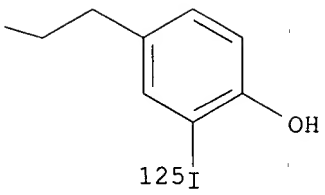
L11 ANSWER 86 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:552320 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 101:152320
TITLE: Synthesis and characterization of an iodinated derivate of the cholecystokinin octapeptide for receptor binding studies
AUTHOR(S): Jamieson, James D.; Rosenzweig, Steven A.; Miller, Laurence J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Sch. Med., Yale Univ., New Haven, CT, 06510, USA
SOURCE: Biol. Act. Princ. Nat. Prod. (1984), 164-9.
Editor(s): Voelter, Wolfgang; Daves, Doyle G. Thieme: Stuttgart, Fed. Rep. Ger.
CODEN: 51TMAX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
LANGUAGE: English
AB Cholecystokinin octapeptide (CCK-8), H-Asp-Tyr(SO3H)-Met-Gly-Trp-Met-Asp-Phe-NH2, was treated with 125I-labeled N-hydroxysuccinimidyl 3-(4-hydroxyphenyl)propionate (125I-Bolton-Hunter reagent) in DMF containing Et3N to give Nα-(125I-desaminotyrosyl)-CCK-8 (I). Binding studies of I with rat pancreatic acini showed that interaction with its receptor was rapid, reversible, saturable, and sp. in that only structural analogs of CCK and not unrelated gastrointestinal peptide hormones inhibited binding.
IT 79672-09-6P
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation and receptor-binding studies of)
RN 79672-09-6 HCAPLUS
CN Cholecystokinin-8 (swine), N-[3-[4-hydroxy-3-(iodo-125I)phenyl]-1-oxopropyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



L11 ANSWER 87 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:511385 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 101:111385
TITLE: Analogs of the luteinizing hormone releasing hormone having the Azagly10 moiety with antiovulatory activity

Updated Search

09890219

AUTHOR(S): Folkers, Karl; Bowers, Cyril Y.; Stepinski, Janusz; Plucinski, Tomasz; Sakagami, Masanori; Kubiak, Teresa

CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Biomed. Res., Univ. Texas, Austin, TX, 78712, USA

SOURCE: Zeitschrift fuer Naturforschung, Teil B: Anorganische Chemie, Organische Chemie (1984), 39B(4), 528-32
CODEN: ZNBAD2; ISSN: 0340-5087

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Twenty-four analogs of LH-releasing hormone (LHRH) were synthesized and assayed for antiovulatory activity in rats. [N-Ac-3Δ-Pro1, pF-D-Phe2, D-Trp3,6, Azagly10]-LHRH (I, Azagly = NHNHCO) completely inhibited ovulation at 6 μg and was the most potent of the 24; I is a relatively potent antagonist. The Azagly and Ac-NHNH and D-Ala moieties in position 10, and D-Arg in position 6, and diverse substitutions in position 1 were emphasized. D-Arg6 was inferior to D-Trp6, and pCl-D-Phe6 appeared superior to D-Trp6. D-Trp3,6 was superior to D-2-Nal3,6 (D-2-Nal = β-(2-naphthyl-D-alanine residue) and D-His3,6.

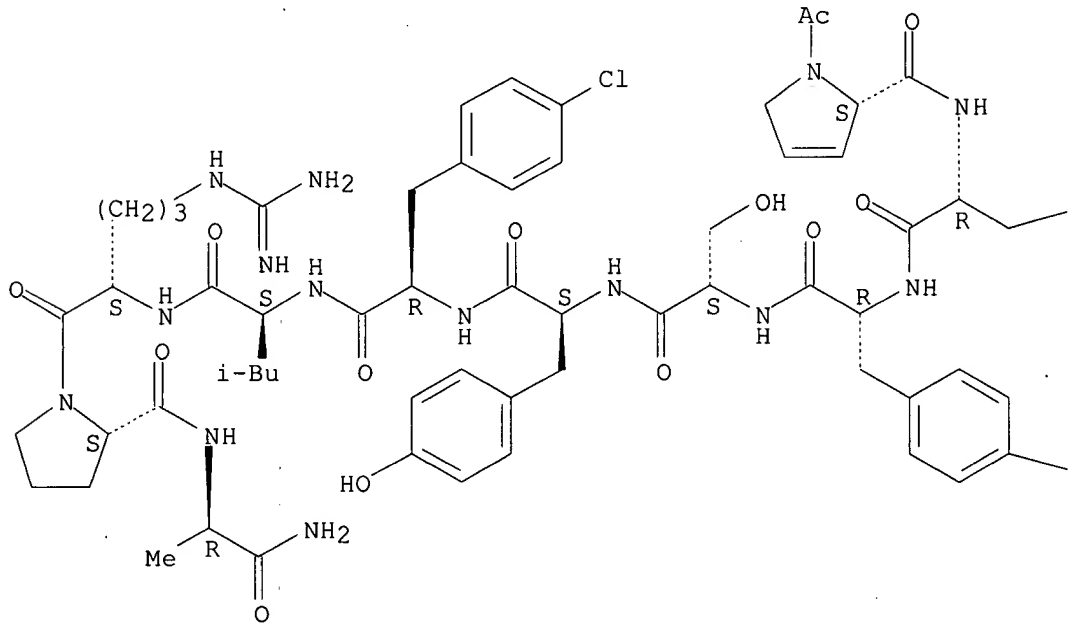
IT 91676-08-3P
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation and antiovulatory activity of)

RN 91676-08-3 HCAPLUS

CN D-Alaninamide, 1-acetyl-3,4-didehydro-L-prolyl-4-chloro-D-phenylalanyl-4-chloro-D-phenylalanyl-L-seryl-L-tyrosyl-4-chloro-D-phenylalanyl-L-leucyl-L-arginyl-L-prolyl- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



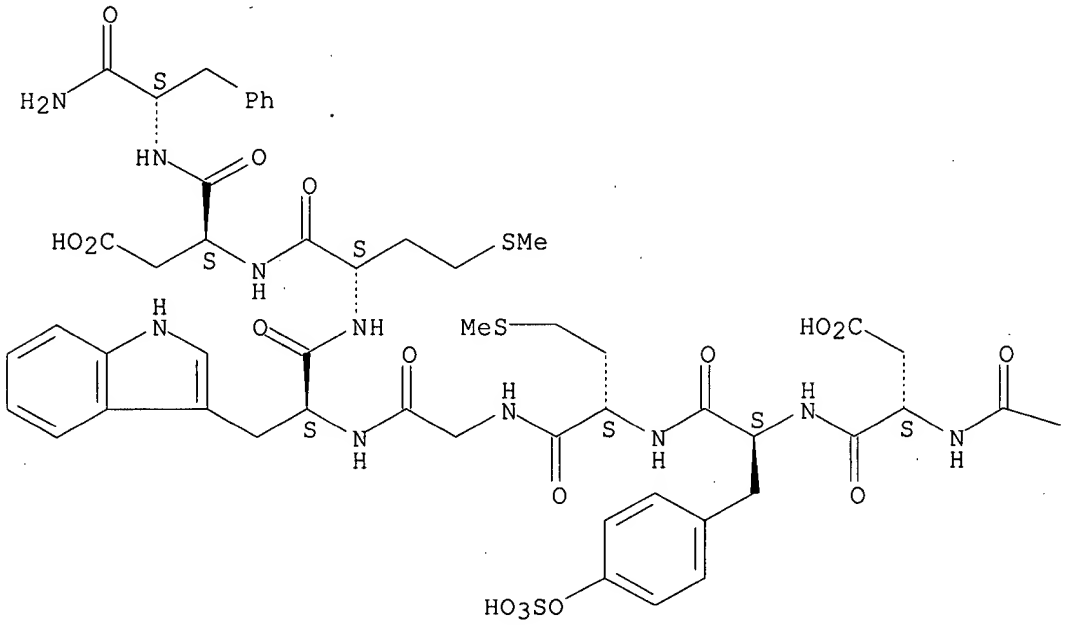
Updated Search

09890219

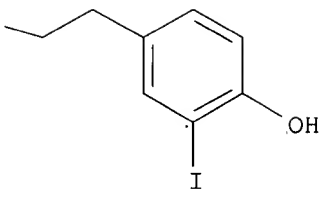
CN Caerulein, 1-de(5-oxo-L-proline)-2-de-L-glutamine-3-[N-[3-(4-hydroxy-3-iodophenyl)-1-oxopropyl]-L-aspartic acid]-5-L-methionine- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



Updated Search

09890219

L11 ANSWER 90 OF 90 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1976:456594 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 85:56594
TITLE: Studies on the action mechanism of the antihemostatic effect of iodopeptides
AUTHOR(S): Golub, A. L.; Mende, T. J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Sch. Med., Univ. Miami, Miami, FL, USA
SOURCE: Thrombosis and Haemostasis (1976), 35(2), 437-46
CODEN: THHADQ; ISSN: 0340-6245
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB A synthetic iodopeptide having a glutamic acid-diiodotyrosine molar ratio of 1:1 (diiodotyrosine-glutamic acid copolymer [59827-23-5]) was an effective anticoagulant both in vivo and in vitro. Contrasted with heparin [9005-49-6] the following general conclusions may be made regarding its action. The iodopeptide did not act through the inactivation of thrombin in plasma. Iodopeptide did interact with fibrinogen to form a complex which, in vitro, was not soluble in buffered saline at physiol. pH. At pH 8, iodopeptide interacted with fibrinogen to form a soluble complex in the presence of 0.9% NaCl that was not coaguable either by thrombin or Crotalus venom enzymes. All the available evidence indicates that the fibrinogen to fibrin conversion was not inhibited under these conditions, but that fibrin, once formed, was not able to polymerize due to interference by iodopeptide. Similar results were obtained with heparin in vitro with thrombin-fibrinogen mixts. in the absence of NaCl. Studies with Russell's viper venom in native PRP strongly suggest that the iodopeptide also interferes with processes in the early coagulation pathway associated with prothrombin activation.

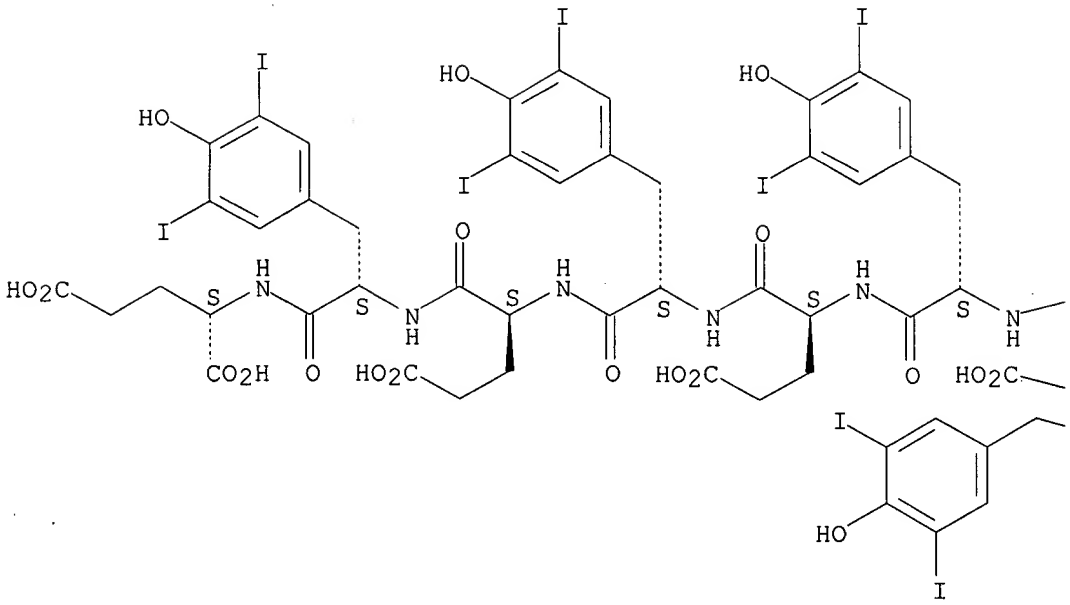
IT 59884-15-0
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(anticoagulant activity of)

RN 59884-15-0 HCAPLUS
CN L-Glutamic acid, N-[N-[N-[N-[N-[N-[N-[N-(N-L-α-glutamyl-3,5-diiodo-L-tyrosyl)-3,5-diiodo-L-tyrosyl]-L-α-glutamyl]-3,5-diiodo-L-tyrosyl]-L-α-glutamyl]-3,5-diiodo-L-tyrosyl]-L-α-glutamyl]-3,5-diiodo-L-tyrosyl]- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

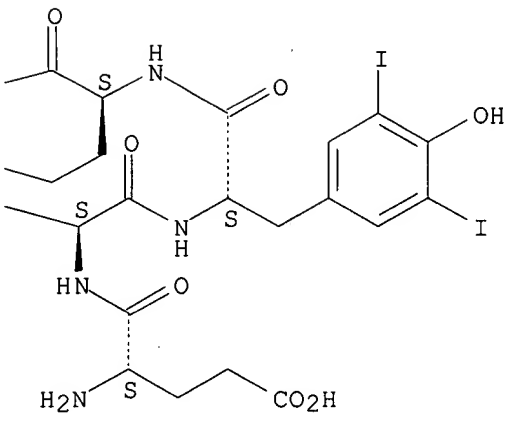
Absolute stereochemistry.

Updated Search

PAGE 1-A



PAGE 1-B



Updated Search